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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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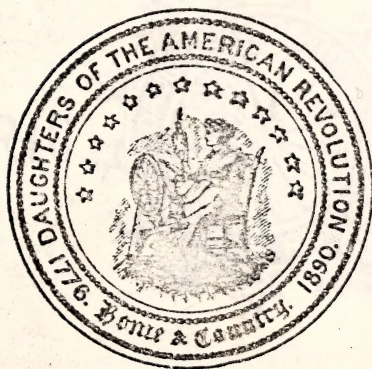
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Russian Cathedral, Sitka, Alaska.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XXIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY, 1903.

NO. 1.

THE ROMANCE OF THE REVOLUTION.

By Alice B. Bartram.

Spending a day in an old homestead with its treasures of mahogany and delft is like bending your face over a china jar around which clings the odor of faded rose leaves. The good sword is rust, the keys of the spinnet are yellow, the fan is broken, the dancing pumps are limp and dingy, the old letters are almost illegible and yet over them all, like a haunting perfume, lingers the grace of a day that is dead. If with the faded hangings and the sideboard with its plenishings of crystal and of silver we have inherited as well a vivid imagination, we can hear gentle fingers touch the keys of the spinnet and catch the echoes of old songs like "The Mistletoe Bough" and "The Ballads of Tom Moore." Shadowy forms draw on the pumps and the click of French heels is heard dancing the minuet upon the polished floor, the tall champagne glasses with their quaint monograms again touch rims toasting "His Excellency, the General," while the broken fan flutters once more in gay flirtation.

The Crown might tax the Colonists' tea, but no earthly power could prevent the sweethearts of Boston town from drinking to each other with their eyes; and even in the rigors of Valley Forge "love ruled the Camp." What a tumult stirred the quaint old Quaker town of Philadelphia when, with the click of sabres and the waving of plumes, Howe's army took possession of the city. Men trembled not only for their houses and lands, but for the hearts of their daughters; they could hide much of their silver and recover occasionally a stolen

steed, but for the confiscation of American hearts there was no redress. Many a Hugh Wynne suffered more from the pangs of jealousy than from the cold at Valley Forge, while Major Andre, in Dr. Franklin's house in the Court just back from High street, designed head dresses for Margaret Shippen and Peggy Chew. The harpsichord that the dear old doctor had imported for his daughter's use was unequally yoked together with British flutes in duets for the edification of American belles, while his Welsh harp, his ball harp, the set of tuned bells which were in a box, the viol-de-gamba and all the spare harmonica glasses were vigorously used and even confiscated in the same campaign—as his daughter records, with filial indignation, when after the evacuation she returned to town.

Our own Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt is authority for the statement that the attentions of the English officers to the young ladies of Flatbush, after the battle of Long Island added greatly to the cares of the good house-frouw, who by no means approved of these flirtations. The excuses given by the American girls however, for friendly chats with the prisoner officers, were certainly valid. To begin with they could not help sympathizing with the poor young men, who as prisoners were billeted upon the people of the town. Mere humanity forbade a different attitude of mind. Then the old homesteads which were burned to the ground by order of Cornwallis must be rebuilt. In order to do this nails were absolutely necessary, and as they could not be purchased carpenters were obliged to use those taken from the burned buildings. What could be more natural than the willingness of the officers to assist the young ladies in gathering and straightening these bits of iron? In time the ruins became a fashionable resort, where every afternoon all the young people collected for friendly chats, until the vigilant matrons discovered that there was quite as much flirting done as there was work accomplished.

How the loyal soul of the sturdy Continental must have burned with fury as he read in some of those almost illegible letters, so badly spelled, of the gay doings in the old Slate-roof House and Wharton Mansion, when, for the first time,

the fair writer says, she discovers what court life must be like. Some of those naughty little scribes also set down, with fatal minuteness for the further distraction of the reader, the details of the costumes worn at these several functions, leaving no doubt whatever in the mind of the absent one that such charms so embellished must mean the capitulation of His Majesty's forces. Into these missives of desolation were slipped some of the playbills that have come down to us all tattered and torn, and yet we can still read that the scenery was painted by young Captain De Lancey and Major Andre, and that all the parts were taken by the officers of the Army and Navy. How appropriate to the outraged young Continental must have seemed the title of one play. "The Duce Is In Him!" Now, every one knows that private theatricals are the very high road into the domain of romance—and alas! no one knew it better than the poor Continental who must fret and fume in camp and barracks while the enemy laid siege to the heart of the girl he had left behind him. In recounting the sufferings of the American Army let us not forget the stings and arrows of outrageous jealousy that pierced those valiant breasts.

In addition to the English officer, with his glittering gold lace and the glamour thrown about him by his title and court training, the Continental lover had to enter the lists with that most fascinating group—our foreign allies. History holds no brighter page than that which records the saying and doings of these remarkable men. Some patriotic City Father has endeavored to perpetuate the name and fame of some of them in christening our Brooklyn streets; and so we get out at Pulaski, Steuben and Kosciuszko streets, or live perhaps on Lafayette avenue; but it is only from the private sources of town or family records that we learn about those brilliant younger officers who formed the staffs of their distinguished leaders. Among the archives of the Theodore Sedgwick family we find much pleasant gossip concerning the marriage of Miss Moore, of Philadelphia, with the Marquis de Marbois, only one of the many Continental marriages that grew out of the appearance upon the Revolutionary stage of the young cavaliers of France. We read also how Count de Mosloy,

who accompanied de la Luzerne to this country, married Miss Livingston "of one of the most considerable families of the United States."

In Newport, perhaps the gayest and most cosmopolitan of all places during the Revolution, there linger many traditions of the fleet that lay in the harbor. Count de Rochambeau seems to have greatly enjoyed the social life of the town, and although he was then 55 years of age he entered into all sorts of merry makings with the joyous enthusiasm of youth. His stalwart form was seen marching along in the biting winds that swept the streets, with his arms coddled to the elbows in a big fur muff. Many of his leisure hours were devoted to writing that most remarkable collection of letters in which French courtesy contends so gallantly with English grammar. The old style calendar had not entirely died out, and therefore on February 12, 1781, the Count inaugurated the public celebration of Washington's birthday, with appropriate festivities, regretting in one of his letters that His Excellency was not a witness to the effusion and gladness of their hearts. But later His Excellency came to Newport and then Mrs. Cowley's assembly room was the scene of a brilliant social function, the echoes of which still stir the leaves of family records. The General opened the ball with Miss Champlin, the reigning belle of the town, while Rochambeau and his suite taking the instruments from the musicians' hands played "A Successful Campaign," a compliment appreciated by the courtly Virginian. The dingy old pumps that are shown us as relics were then in their first youth, and gayly pranced upon the floor to the popular dances of the time—"Stony Point" (named for General Wayne), "Lady Hancock," "Free Masons' Jig" (His Excellency was a devoted member of the lodge in Alexandria), and "I'll Be Married in My Old Clothes." In the bustle of preparation for the ball the fate of armies was forgotten. A dancing master, appropriately named John Trotter, was engaged, and as one of our faded letters read, the little writer hopes by his instructions to be able to figure in a ball-room. An instructor in the French language hastens from Providence, and presenting his compliments to the people of Newport,

offers himself to teach French. Well did he understand feminine nature, for what was the use of dancing with those young officers and wearing your very best gown if you could not understand one word that might be said about it? In the Hempstead family of New London they tell with bated breath of a daring ancestress named Patty who longed to shine before these young Naval officers and had no proper gown; so she took the sky blue satin waistcoat that belonged even unto the founder of her race, and with sacrilegious scissors snipped and cut until she had fashioned therefrom a "Jockey" or jacket, which worn over India muslin was "most marvelous" becoming. No wonder that the home letters of the young Frenchmen were so full of the praises of American belles that Marie Antoinette became interested, and expressed a desire to see one of them at the Royal Palace.

But the poor Continental in his ragged regimentals, who was so thrown in the background by the dazzling cavalier, had his defender in the ball-room as well as on the high seas. This was no less a personage than John Paul Jones. While the allies were singing and dancing their way into the good graces of all the American women an American sailor, poor and self-educated, was being fêted in France; and nicknamed by the Duchess of Chartres "The Untitled Knight of the Sea." At a luncheon given in Paris, and graced by the flower of the nobility, the Duchess presented him with a watch which had once belonged to her grandfather. He accepted it with such felicity of phrasing that every French heart lay at his feet. Two years later he wrote the Duchess after his marvelous victory: "The enemy surrendered at thirty-five minutes past ten p. m. by your watch, which I consult only to fix the moment of victory." And thus the chivalry and social grace of American manhood stand nobly vindicated even among the annals of the allies.

History has claimed as all her own that gallant young Pole, Thaddeus Kosciuszko—under whose direction the fortifications at West Point were constructed—but romance can call him hers. It was love that drove him from his native land and caused him to join the American forces. When an obscure

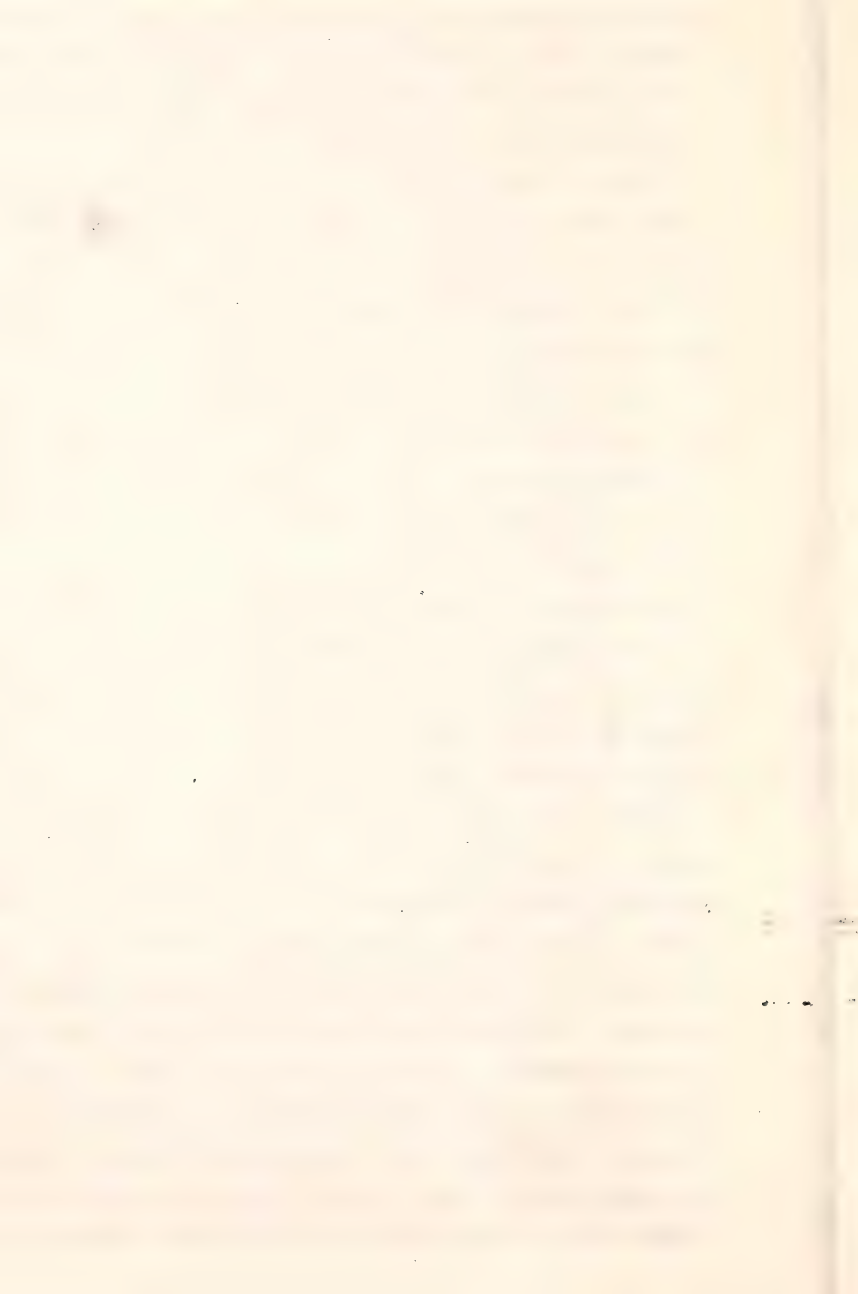
young captain he fell violently in love with Louisa Sosnowska, whose father opposed her marriage to the poor nobleman. In real story-book fashion the lovers eloped, but when within sight of their goal were overtaken by armed pursuers. Kosciusko fought more gallantly than he ever did on American soil but fell seriously wounded. When he regained consciousness he was all alone, and the only trace of his lady love was her handkerchief stained with his blood. Immediately afterwards he came to the Colonies and offered his services to Washington. At West Point you are shown the spot called "Kosciusko's Garden," where it is said that he spent much time in solitude, dreaming no doubt of Louisa, for when forty years afterwards still unmarried he died in the town of Soleure the same handkerchief was found resting on his loyal heart. It seems passing strange that Cupid had so much to do with the fortification of the very stronghold of Mars where generations have learned the art of war. Yet when I have seen cadets swinging their lady loves in loops of the chain that once was stretched across the Hudson to repel the threatened invasion of the British fleet, I have realized that in the strongest citadel lurks that tiny invader who laughs at locksmiths.

Like a thread of gold in a fabric of homespun the name of Lafayette is inseparably woven into American history. He even took possession of our china and set his seal on platters and on pitchers and is now stamped on the coin of the realm. The women of Baltimore were his devoted admirers and coaxed those sturdy folk, the Southern merchants of ye olden time to feed and fully equip his army on its way to the South. "The ladies whose fingers clothed his ragged troops" were never forgotten, and after a lapse of forty years the gallant Frenchman mentions their kindness with tears. He seems to have bewitched their husbands too—whose guineas really did the clothing of those ragged troops, and the records of Baltimore hold one golden chapter that tells of those days when the French army camped outside the city and entertained the people of the town in all sorts of new and charming fashions. Indelible impressions of the young nobleman's popularity are inscribed on many baptismal registers, especially in the rural districts

of the South, whereon is recorded the fact that in all innocence and in a blaze of patriotism his title and his name together were bestowed upon many baby Continentals. As a logical consequence there are men in Virginia to-day who sign themselves Marcus D. Lafayette-Jones.

When we spend a night in that old Colonial homestead we waken from our dreams of that summer afternoon when His Excellency ladled punch from the great Chinese bowl with the same large impartiality that characterized his command of the army, and hear the regular thud, thud of a horse's hoofs on the highway. Once again we dream and follow the horse and rider over the old Norwich turnpike down that enchanted road where good Sheriff Joshua Hempstead once went lumbering through the darkness. At every three miles of his journey he came to a tavern. Again we see those great fires blazing up the chimneys, and find ourselves in the very heart of the romance of the Revolution.

In those quaint, low-ceiled rooms were heard the first mutterings of the gathering storm, and around the basset tables all the arguments for and against Independence were discussed long before Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration. They were the centres of political interest; the neighborhood clubs where private ideas were crystallized into public opinion. During the Revolution they were the scene of many a dance that celebrated the return to the neighboring town of the young Continental on his furlough. At Fink's, on the old pike, fiddles and bassoons kept up a jovial din, while ribboned queues and high combs on cushioned hair cast shadows on the window blinds. The Marine Tavern and the Golden Ball in New London saw those splendid revels given by the patriotic women of the town for their gallant defenders, the officers of the American navy. At Horton's and the old Black Horse linger legends of the escape and capture of men who enlisted in the Navy for bounty and then tried to slip away and enjoy the same. Still echoing along the highway thunder the hoof beats of that patriotic black horse who actually held a runaway sailor by the collar with his teeth until old Joshua the sheriff could recapture him. From Boston to New London that same good



horse carried the bearer of dispatches during the war, bringing the news of the Battle of Bunker Hill in one day and night. Creeping past the old inns in the darkness of night went the Indian slaves and the scared Africans, who took advantage of the general struggle for liberty to try and regain their own. From the windows opening into the bar stirrup cups were handed the sheriff, while his deputy, the black horse, was remembered at the pump.

In New York during the British occupation social life centered around the old taverns which were the scenes of those continuous celebrations of the birthdays of the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales, Coronation Day and the anniversaries of the patron saints, as well as the victories of the English admirals and generals. In all the bustle and tramp of the Revolution the City Arms held its own as the chief tavern of the town. On its quaint porches lounged the British officers in their brilliant uniforms while the girls in their evening promenade paced the church walk in front of the ruins of old Trinity in order to feast their eyes on the blaze of scarlet. In the enclosure of the graveyard to-day we see the end of one romance—the grave of Captain Tollemache, who was killed in a duel in the old tavern defending the suit of his lady love. Books might be written about Faunces' Tavern and the Bunch of Grapes at Philadelphia, not forgetting Claggett's in Alexandria. In the good old days, as now, keeping boarders was the first refuge of bereaved women, and we read how "His Excellency" commended Mrs. Haviland, whom the war had made a widow, for "keeping a very clean and decent inn at Rye." But we cannot linger on the old pikes and look into all the rooms "where Washington and Lafayette once spent a night." We pause for one moment on the green in front of one of them and think of those many historic games of bowls in some of which so long ago Sir William Draper figured so valiantly that he prostrated all rivals like ten pins and secured the hand and fortune of Miss Susan de Lancey.

When the broken little fan, now in our cabinet, could flutter in gay flirtation it heard many secrets. Behind it was whispered the sad story of Charlotte Temple and the strange

tradition concerning the marriage festivities of Mary Philipse and Captain Roger Norris. During the wedding banquet a tall Indian, wrapped in a scarlet blanket, appeared in the hall and impressively said: "Your possessions shall pass from you when the Eagle shall despoil the Lion of his mane." To a bride who had just received a dowry consisting of a large domain, plate, jewels and silver this was not a pleasant hearing. For years, the legend runs, the prophesy was pondered over and commented on in awe struck whispers. Its full significance was realized only when, because of their allegiance to the Crown, the possessions of the Philipse family were confiscated by the Americans at the close of the Revolution.

Shading the doorway of the home that treasures those relics of by-gone days stands an old weeping willow. Its counterpart appears on the tomb stones of our ancestors, and the quaint mourning rings and other memorials of the dead. It, too, has known romance. When John Parke Custis was acting as Washington's aide at Cambridge a young English officer gave him a willow twig which he had brought from Pope's Villa at Twickenham. An off-shoot was planted at the north of Arlington House, Washington. From it all the weeping willow trees of our country are said to have descended, and cuttings have gone back to England to replenish the species dying out in English gardens. For years one stood at the corner of 22d street and Third avenue, Manhattan, planted there when that section of the city was the Rose Hill farm of General Gates.

Among the almost illegible letters was one, tradition tells us, that childish fingers touched with awe, for the one who wrote it had been separate from his fellows in his death. His good sword did not hang upon the wall. There were no visible memorials of his patriotism, and yet he had been known as one whose heart was aflame with the love of country. For years his mother and a gentle little sweetheart had hoped against hope that in some way they might learn of the battle in which he had found it a pleasant thing to die for his country, or perhaps meet some comrade who could tell them of his fate. But all lips were dumb, and his name was never written on mortal records. At last his mother died of that hope deferred,

and his sweetheart went in and out among the homes of the village a self-consecrated Sister of Mercy, spending her life in the service of others. They said that after death a smile of peculiar rapture and surprise rested on her face, and those watching knew she had met her own. The great grand nephew of the young soldier became convinced as years passed on that this family hero had died daily in the "Prison Ship Jersey," rather than live one hour free in the body but bound in spirit by a false oath of allegiance. I once saw a picture, faulty in technique yet wonderful in conception. It represented saints and martyrs holding on high their chains and crosses as if challenging the lookers-on to avenge their sufferings. On the faces of those who watched them seemed to be the dawning light of assent and purpose. To-day, I count it a high privilege to meet with those who have not been disobedient unto this heavenly vision, but have so labored that the martyr's chain has become a garland and his cross a crown. Surely in the brooding heavens the reunited lovers of the olden time, so cruelly separated here, see of the travail of their souls and are satisfied—for love has glorified the sternest reality of the War for Independence into the crowning romance of all time.

BUNKER HILL.

June 17th.

Tread lightly, pilgrim travelers, ye walk on hallowed ground,
Where Freedom's voice is echoing above yon sacred mound!
There, where the lofty granite pile is towering to the skies,
Let holy thoughts and high resolves within each bosom rise;
Let scenes of the eventful past revive in every heart,
And wonder not, if to your eyes the tender tear drops start.

As step by step ye rise to gain the tower's dizzy height,
Think proudly of our Country's sons, who perished in the fight;—
Who nobly fought and bleeding fell—nor deemed their duty done
'Till Freedom's banner waved on high and victory was won!
Who step by step ascended thus the lofty hill of Fame!
And kneeling on its blood-stained soil bore thence an honored name!

We look abroad to view the land our fathers loved so well,
 And while we gaze, our grateful hearts with songs of gladness swell;
 Remembering how their voices joined the glad triumphal strain,
 The very hills seem echoing the anthem back again,
 While stars, like faithful sentinels, keep watch in yonder sky,
 Their light, like watch-fires gleaming, in beauty from on high.

Remember well, ye pilgrims, as ye gain the lofty height,
 And varied beauties, everywhere, meet your enchanted sight,
 As sounds of joyful greeting come from mountain, vale and tree
 Like Nature's voice repeating the Song of Jubilee!
 While sunbeams o'er fair Freedom's land, bright rays of glory wreath,
 On Freedom's watch tower, now ye stand—'tis Freedom's air ye breathe!

From North and South—from East and West—Americans! I pray,
 In thought and spirit there unite, to celebrate this day,
 There meet—as at some sacred shrine! a "Mecca of the mind!"
 Old vows of faith and love renew, new inspiration find,
 To consecrate yourselves once more, to God! and Liberty!
 And by a true allegiance, gain, the birthright of the free!
 Henceforth—in Liberty's glad song—all notes of discord cease,
 And God! vouchsafe His benison! and give our land His peace!

SUE MARIA SCOTT REMAK, *Philadelphia Chapter.*

The following is found in the town records of Pepperell, Massachusetts:

"This being a time when the civil liberties of this Province are unjustly infringed upon when the ministry at Old England have endeavored to take away our Charter rights and privileges, and the people of this Province very much Disturbed Every one looking after English Liberty as Departing from North America When Congress are appointed and appointing and the struggle very high the People of this District Prepared and raised a Pole by the name of Liberty Pole the high of which was one hundred feet on the common Directly before the Meeting House Door On the 29th day of August 1774 with flag of Blew and red Cloth fiveyards long and four breadths wide with convenience to hoist it to the top of the same with ease. Vol. 1, page 155.—*From Flag Days*, Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

Copy of the few remaining leaves of diary kept by Capt. John Jamison during the war of the Revolution, in which he served.

The remnant of this diary is now in the possession of his grandson, Dr. J. S. Jamison, of Hornellsville, N. Y.

Through the interest of Mrs. Ira G. Day, of South Dansville, a granddaughter of Capt. Jamison, this copy has been secured.

28 Oct. 1776, Recd. of Lieut. Erwin of Capt. Jamieson's Company in Col. Baxter's Batt'n of Flying Camp Six Musquits six Bayonets and Scabbards five Belts 89 Cartouch Boxes Being the property of the State of Pennsylvania they being more than wanted

In behalf of Coll. House

C. 7m'y Store.P. Amboy.

Dec 30 1776 then died David McCargan

Jan the 8 1777 then died Andrew Clark

Jan the 13 1777 then died John Picot

Jan the 8 1777 then died William Jones

Dec the 29 1779 the names of these of my company Alexander Dunlap John Welley Michael Murphy

(Signed)

CAPT JOHN JAMISON

List of names found in the diary; Thomas Carty, Joseph Hale, John Goode, Peter Grobe, Casnard (?) Swink, Amos Langhey, William Bell, John Worel.

Recd of Mr. Pintard First pair of Shoes

Rec on ship board 1 Blanket 1 Blanket Coat 1 shirt

Rec in Cash for to pay making shirts £2 16 0.

Rec in Cloth Linen and Sundries for Clothing £32 1. 0.

Sept 15 178 paide for my boarding to Sundry Landlords £64. 1. 9.

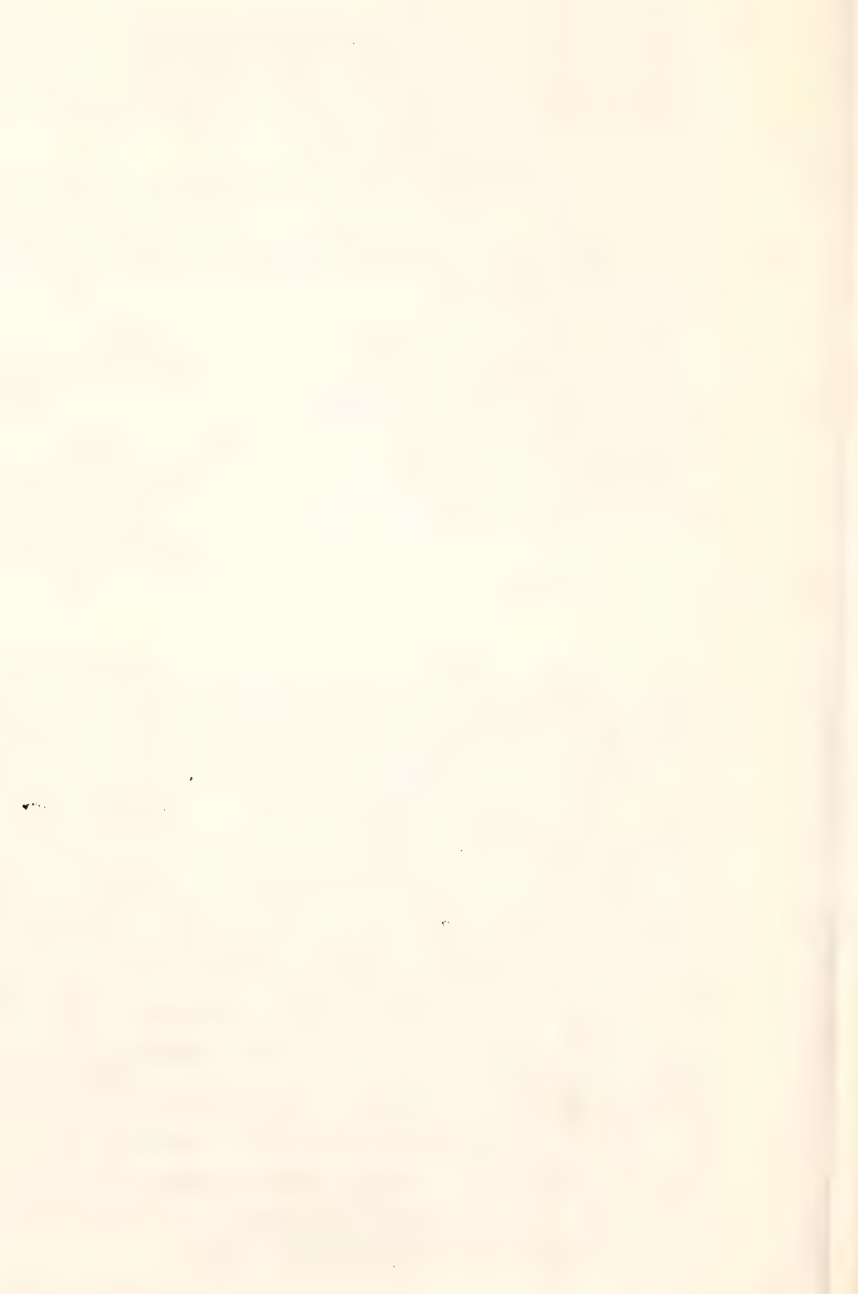
July 26 1779 Robert Heneday to Supper £0. 10. 0.

July the 30 1779 to one Gill of Rum 0. 10. 0.

- 31 Robert Haneday to milk at Sundry times 0. 12. 1.
 Aug 3 1779 James Glass to 38 sheaves of oats £6. 15. 0.
 3 Mary Johnson to six doz of oat sheaves £13. 10. 0.
 Aug the 2 1779 Samuel Haslett to Two doz of oat sheaves 4. 10. 0.
 Aug the 3 1779 George Lefrise 1. 15. 0.
 Aug the 2 1779 Samuel Shanon Total £1. 2. 6.
 July the 27 1779 Abraham Lake to Twenty Seven Sheaves of oats 4. 15. 0.
 27 John Martal to seventeen Horses one night at pasture 2. 12. 6.
 30 Joseph Likens to one Bushel of Rey and pasture for seventeen Horses one night 16. 7. 6.
 30 James Glass to twenty-eight sheaves of oats 4. 10. 0.
 William Armstrong to one pound of Lead at pr 12 dollars
 Solomon Lypeage (?) to $\frac{1}{4}$ of pound of tea at three dollars pr pound to one pound of Coffee at 16s. pr pound
 To half yard of Silk gauz six dollars 2 yds & one half yd of ribbon 5 dollars 2 yds & half yd of binding at 2 dollars."
 (For further data of service of Capt. John Jamison, see AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March, 1902.)

GRACE M. PIERCE, *Historian.*

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION has secured a certified facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, the original of which the government has had carefully sealed up and deposited in a light proof vault in the department of state. The Association wishes that these facsimiles should be placed in the schools of the country that "the children may have before them a constant reminder of the boldness and noble sacrifices of their ancestors." In this effort the Association relies upon the patriotism of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who endorsed the objects of the Association at the Twelfth Continental Congress. Through their efforts many of the schools have already been supplied and no doubt many more will receive this noble document to adorn the rooms in which they study the deeds of their fathers. The name of the donor and any patriotic sentiment which she may desire will be printed free of charge upon the copies which she may order. W. F. Austin, 135 Fifth avenue, New York has charge of the facsimiles, which are one dollar each.



REAL DAUGHTERS.

MISS SABRINA MARTIN.

February 22 being the birthday of Miss Sabrina Martin, who is a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution, a committee consisting of Mrs. C. E. Abell, Miss Jessie Griswold and Mrs. Herman Warren, appointed by the regent of the chapter, presented her with the insignia pin, a gift of the chapter, with the following words:

We, a committee of Hand's Cove Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, deem it a great honor to present you this pin, the badge of our order. We do so this day because it is not only your own birthday, but because it is the birthday of the man, above all men, whom we, as a society, most reverence and honor, George Washington, the Father of his Country.

We trust you will wear this pin with pleasure to yourself, as well as to the chapter, of which you are the most distinguished member.

Miss Martin accepted the gift with the following words:

I wish to extend my heartfelt thanks to Hand's Cove Chapter for the beautiful emblem pin presented me on my 91st birthday. Words fail to express my feelings of gratitude.

If our forefathers could have looked on Hand's Cove Chapter as I did on October 29th last, when I was accepted as a member, I feel sure they would have been as proud of their granddaughters as I was of my *nieces*.

In appreciation of the many honors you have bestowed upon me I, as a small return, present the chapter with my flax-wheel.

Sabrina Martin was born in Orwell, Vt., February 22, 1812. She was the daughter of Wheeler Martin and Lucenia (Wright) Martin.

At an early age Wheeler Martin was left an orphan and was adopted by Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut.

Taken into the army with this general he acted as his messenger and carried dispatches in cipher which the general taught him to read.

At the age of sixteen he enlisted as a soldier.





Miss Sabrina Martin.

At the close of the war he left Connecticut and settled in Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he learned the trade of weaver. Afterwards he removed to Orwell, Vermont, and married Hannah Blinn. He became an extensive land owner. Martin

Pond, lying in Orwell and Benson, is so called on account of his owning nearly all the land around it.

His first wife died leaving three children. Afterward he married Lucenia Wright. Miss Sabrina Martin is the second of six children.

From her father she inherited the taste of weaving. He took great pride in teaching her the different patterns of double work. Many of the pieces made in her younger days she still has, among them a blanket made at the age of 13 years.

She has always resided in Orwell and been an earnest Christian worker. Her whole life has been devoted to doing good for others. She cared for her parents in their declining years.

She keeps well posted on current events and takes great interest in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

She read her certificate of membership of the Daughters of the American Revolution without glasses. At the meeting held at her place of residence October 29, 1902, she was able to write cipher dispatches as taught her by her father when a child.

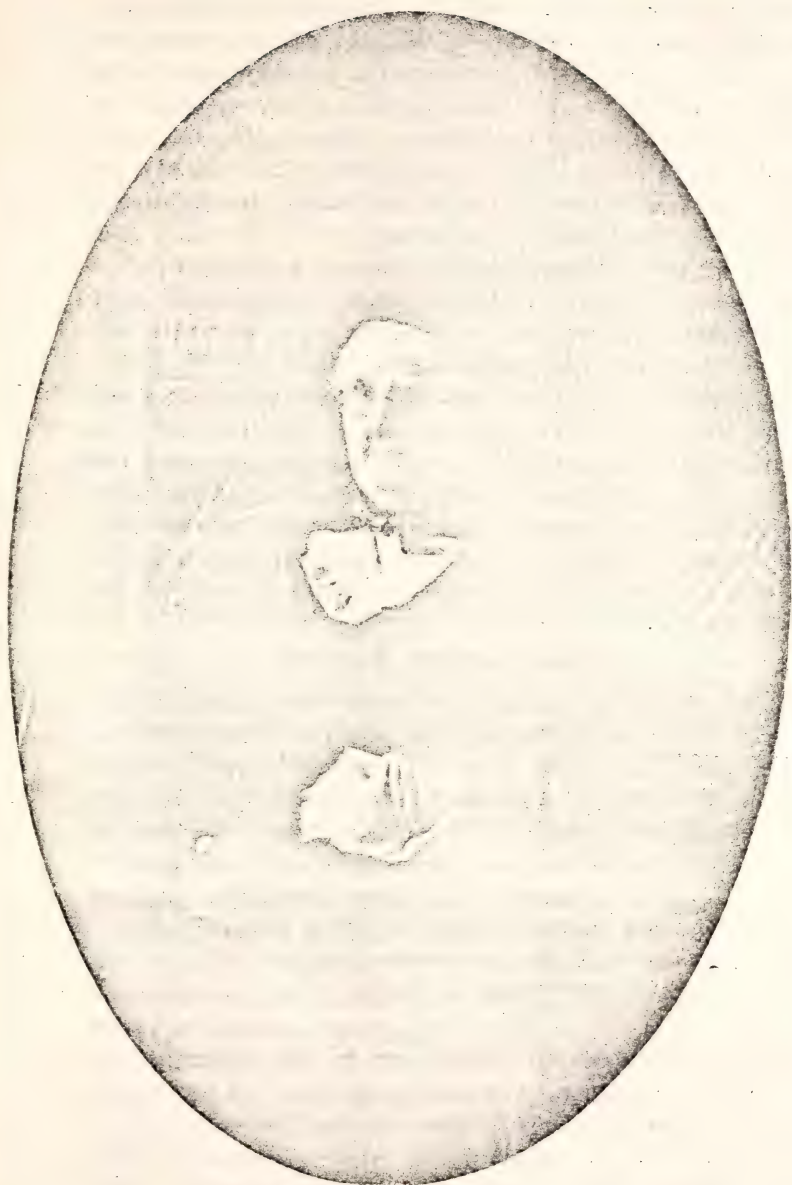
She resides with her niece, Mrs. I. T. Branch, at Orwell, Vt.

This picture of "Aunt Sabrina," as she likes to be called, was taken at her home, October 29, 1902, when Mrs. Florence G. Estey, state regent, visited the Hand's Cove Chapter, and helped to welcome "Aunt Sabrina" into the society.

The beautiful silk flag, displayed, is the property of the chapter, and was presented last Flag Day by three sisters, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Dewey and Mrs. Clark, all enthusiastic members of Hand's Cove Chapter.—MARY ROOT ABELL.

MRS. ELIZA MELVIN SHRADER.

Pilgrim Chapter, of Iowa City, Iowa, is very proud in having as one of its charter members, a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Eliza Melvin Shrader, one of the few in Iowa. Although in her 96th year, she takes great interest in affairs around her. Her knitting and her needles are her constant companions, and the work she does is remarkable.



Mrs. Eliza Melvin Shrader.

Mrs. Shrader was born in Portland, Maine, January 7, 1808. Her father and her grandfather served in the same war, the father enlisting when a mere boy. When but five years old, the family moved to Ohio, and she well remembers the meeting of the soldiers, as the war of 1812 was just closing. In 1828 she was married to John Shrader whose grandfather was also a Revolutionary soldier and lived to be one hundred and fourteen years old. The records show that Isaac Melvin, the father, enlisted in Captain Abishai Brown's company in Col. John Robinson's regiment on July 7, 1777, not being more than seventeen years of age; later he became a corporal.

Mrs. Shrader resides with her daughter, Mrs. K. L. Palmer, and a few blocks away lives her son, Dr. J. C. Shrader, one of Iowa's best known men, having served in the state senate, and filled other positions of trust. He was one of the founders of the medical school of the State University.

We feel too much honor cannot be paid to our "Real Daughter," and she is the loved one of all the circle of Pilgrim Chapter.—FANNIE B. BYINGTON, *Historian*.

MRS. F. B. MOREMAN THOMAS.

The Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter of Auburn, Alabama, was fortunate in receiving into membership at their May meeting two "Real Daughters." One of these, Miss Mary Anderson, lives in Philadelphia and comes to the chapter as the gift of their former regent, Mrs. P. H. Mell. The second, Mrs. Thomas, lives in Auburn and was able to be present at the meeting, which added greatly to its interest.

Mrs. Thomas's father, Thomas Moreman, was born in England in 1746. Nothing definite is known of his family. He was employed as a weaver in one of the numerous factory towns in England, and together with another boy of his own age attended one of the looms for weaving broadcloth. Either the fact that the work was unsatisfactory, or else the restless spirit of boyhood made America, of which so many tales of adventure were told, attractive to the youths, who finally arranged to run away, join a ship's company bound for the west and try their fortunes in the new world. Thomas

Moreman was eighteen years of age when, with his companion, at early night-fall they slipped away and passed beyond the city gates, which they soon heard closed behind them.

Nothing seems to have prevented them from carrying out their plan, and in a short time they were embarked upon what was then a long and perilous passage in a sailing vessel across the Atlantic. Either through some accident, or delayed



Mrs. Frances Belinda Moreman Thomas.

by head winds, the ship was out of provision long before they reached America, and those on board were reduced to starvation rations, when by good fortune they were able to harpoon a whale which furnished meat in abundance. A passing ship was glad to exchange bread for part of their meat, and so they were enabled to live until they could reach the desired country.

When the war of American Revolution called for soldiers Thomas Moreman was quick to respond. Entering the army from Maryland at the beginning of the war he served seven years, or until its close. According to claims in the Pension office he was sergeant major in Stephenson's Rifle Regulars organized in 1777, and was engaged in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Eutaw Springs.

He carried a bullet in his leg to the time of his death. As it had lodged just beneath the skin, and gave him no trouble, he refused to have it removed, being proud of the possession of that British souvenir.

After the war was ended he came south and married Rachel Simmons, a young girl of but thirteen years of age. This girl-wife had also suffered in the cause of Independence, as her father's house had been burned by Tories, who destroyed everything they had, and carried off all the cattle but one old blind horse, leaving them in possession of nothing but the land.

The newly married couple went to housekeeping with little besides courage and a few acres of land as their possessions, but gradually times grew better, and finally two plantations and sixteen children had been added unto them.

Thomas Moreman died at his home in Wilkes county, Georgia, in May, 1835, at the age of 89.

Mrs. Thomas was the youngest of the sixteen children, and as she was thirteen years of age at the time of her father's death she remembers him well. When a mere child her clothing caught fire at an open fire place and she was nearly burned to death, one side of her body being frightfully scarred.

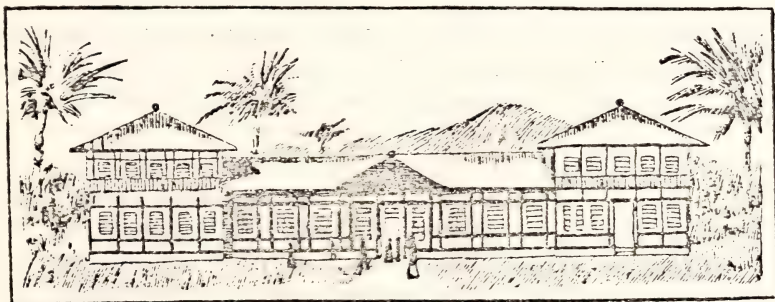
In early life she was married to Mr. Thomas whose death occurred some years ago. They had nine children, all of whom are still living. A granddaughter whom she raised from infancy has a baby boy who has a unique record in the way of ancestry. His father fought in the Spanish war, his grandfather and great-grandfather fought in the Civil war, and his great-great-grandfather fought in the war of American Revolution.—MRS. MARY WHITE MILLER, *Chapter Regent*, Auburn, Alabama.



REPORT OF THE MANILA CLUB HOUSE COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

The committee on work in Manila was appointed by the late regent, Mrs. Charles C. Harrison, in March, 1900, and its labors were brought to a conclusion in May, 1903.

The object was a purely patriotic desire to do something for our soldiers and sailors who might be stationed in our new possessions, the Philippine Islands.



We felt that the men who left their homes and gave their services for their country surely deserved some compensation in this far off land where they are removed from every good influence and exposed to many new and dangerous temptations.

It was our good fortune to have the advice and able assistance of the Rev. Charles C. Pierce, who had lived two years on the islands, and who was entirely conversant with the needs of the men, and it was on his recommendation that we decided to obtain the necessary funds with which to erect a soldiers' club house.

This building is to contain a library, gymnasium and assembly room, also a coffee room in which may be served wholesome food and non-intoxicating drinks; providing a place for the men to read and write their home letters, to exercise their



bodies and to keep them in a clean and wholesome way of living. At the regular chapter meeting in May the regent presented the question to the chapter, asking for the endorsement of our proposed work of aiding in the erecting of this club house in Manila. The chapter voted in favor of taking up the work and further authorized the sending out of circulars of appeal to the chapter regents of the state of Pennsylvania.

Circulars of appeal were also sent out by members of the committee or by sub-committees to men's patriotic societies and clubs and the treasurer's report, which is appended, shows that in many instances we met with a generous response. Chaplain Pierce also collected a large sum of money which he generously allowed us to include with ours.

It is true that the scheme started with the Philadelphia Chapter, but we rejoiced when any chapter in Pennsylvania helped on the good work; for we felt that we should start equals in our loyalty, care and consideration for the defenders of our country. It is to be noted that this work has nothing to do with the wisdom or unwisdom of the foreign policy of the present administration.

Opinions differ upon the question of national expansion; but all true Americans must wish to add to the comfort and happiness of our countrymen, who, whether for good or ill, are obliged to remain in the Philippine Archipelago. The movement had its inception in our own chapter, and we have worked faithfully for its consummation. This report would be incomplete without a word of appreciation of the courtesy of Mr. George C. Thomas, of Drexel & Co., who consented to become our financial advisor, and it was a proud day for the committee, when, by special appointment they presented a certified cheque for ten thousand dollars to Secretary Root who received the same on behalf of the United States Government, by which will be undertaken the work of building the Manila Club House. In order to do this a special act of congress was passed giving Secretary Root the power to accept this cheque and also to see that the money is properly used for the purpose for which it was donated.

When finished there will be a tablet put upon the building to the effect that the house was the work of the Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends.

This tablet will be paid for by the Manila Club House committee.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY B. H. WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE.

MRS. EDWARD H. OGDEN, *Treasurer.*
MRS. FRANK H. GETCHELL, *Secretary.*
MRS. HENRY C. McILVAINE,
MISS ANNE HAMPTON BARNES,
MRS. S. A. MUTCHMORE
MRS. FRANCIS HOWARD WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Philadelphia Chapter, \$5,364.09; Donegal Chapter, \$150.10; Presque Isle Chapter, \$10; Bellefonte Chapter, \$5; Valley Forge Chapter, \$5; Lawrence Chapter, \$5; Delaware County Chapter, \$131; Chester County Chapter, \$25; General Wm. Montgomery Chapter, \$10; George Clymer Chapter, \$25; Yorktown Chapter, \$10; Quaker City Chapter, \$152.50; Col. Crawford Chapter, \$5; Independence Hall Chapter, \$50; Lycoming Chapter, \$10; Col. Hugh White Chapter, \$100; Merion Chapter, \$76; George Taylor Chapter, \$106.20; Wyoming Valley Chapter, \$135; Germantown Chapter, \$25; Cumberland County Chapter, \$10; Tidioute Chapter, \$15; Colonial Dames of America, \$25; Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, \$25; Chestnut Hill Army & Navy Relief, \$122.18; Gen. Muhlenberg Society, C. A. R., \$5.

Received from Pennsylvania Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution and their friends,	\$7,139 01	
From the Rev. Charles C. Pierce,	3,000 00	
		—————\$10,131 01

Paid to Secretary Root,	\$10,000 00
Paid Architect for plans,	100 00
Cash,	39 01
	—————\$10,139 01

June 19, 1903.

SARAH MORRIS OGDEN, *Treasurer.*

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Alaska Chapter, (Sitka, Alaska).—The Alaska Chapter has been in process of development since last October, when was admitted the first member, Mrs. Jos. H. Pendleton, wife of Captain Pendleton, commander of the marine barracks, at Sitka. Six months later, the new chapter was ready to organize with fourteen members. After several informal meetings, the first regular meeting was held April 25, 1903, at which the following officers were appointed by the regent, Mrs. Pendleton: Vice-regents, Mrs. William L. Distin and Mrs. Charles Wesley Rush; recording secretary, Mrs. John P. Campbell; corresponding secretary, Miss Constance J. Stowell; treasurer, Mrs. William Ritchie Mills; registrar, Miss Anna B. Vanderbilt; historian, Mrs. Edwin Otis Smith.

The first official act of the new chapter was to contribute five dollars to the Continental Memorial Hall. But the same chapter had already acted before it had an official existence. On the Monday after Washington's birthday (which anniversary this year fell on Sunday) Alaska Chapter awarded prizes in the Sitka public schools for the best essays on a Revolutionary subject.

On Easter Monday, the chapter held a "Colonial Supper," with appropriate decorations and "set out," in the quaint old log house, which is the joint meeting place of the Sitka women's reading club and the Alaska Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. This antique cabin was once the property of the Russian government. One room is devoted to the new library, founded by the Alaska Chapter, a work which was started by Mrs. Pendleton, when she was the only member. The library now includes about 150 volumes. Among the valuable treasures are the records of its charter members. It may be doubted whether many chapters in our great land can make a better showing.

Alaska Chapter's great work will be the erection, in the Russian Cathedral at Sitka, of a memorial to Catharine II, who early expressed her sympathy with the rebellious American colonies. During the Revolutionary period, Alaska belonged to Russia, then ruled by the Empress Catharine. The memorial, according to the usages of the Greek church, must take the form of a painting of St. Catharine, framed in beaten silver. It can only be made in Moscow. The Russian bishop at Sitka has already secured permission from the Russian government for the erection of such a memorial. Father Anthony, of the Cathedral, has written in Russian a sketch of the life of the Empress Catharine, and translated it into English for the use of the chapter.

It will thus be seen that remote Alaska is not absolutely destitute of Revolutionary associations. And it will be remembered that, in 1778, it was visited by Captain Cook, an Englishman and a declared enemy of Spain and the United States.

The name, Alaska, is derived from the Indian, "A-lak-shak," meaning, "great land."

MARGARET B. HARVEY.

"Abi Humiston" Chapter (Thomaston, Connecticut).—Our meeting in December was a colonial tea at the home of Mrs. Etheridge. The ladies were in Colonial costume, each member having the privilege of inviting a friend. The tea was a success, socially and financially. An exceptionally fine literary and musical program preceded the tea and much praise is due to the entertainment committee. Last spring the Rev. Mr. Welton, of Redlands, California, formerly of Plymouth, presented the chapter a history of "Tory's Den and its Denizens," located in the Plymouth hills of Litchfield county. Two prizes were awarded by our chapter to two pupils of the high school for the best written paper on Connecticut. Miss Olive E. Norton won the first; Master Carlton Blake the second. Four new names have been added to our roll during the year. With sorrow we record the death of Mrs. J. S. Eastwood, one of our charter members, and our registrar since organization.—MARY L. UDELL HASSARD, *Historian*.

Fanny Ledyard Chapter, (Mystic, Connecticut).—The work of restoring the ancient White-hall cemetery wherein repose the remains of the first settlers of the Mystic valley, Connecticut, who were also the ancestors of many members of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, was completed during the past year under the auspices of that body. That the committee having this work in charge believe that modern innovations would be entirely out of place in this ancient city of the dead is evidenced by the fact that nothing was disturbed which could in any manner detract from the old-time style which our forefathers knew and approved more than 200 years ago. At the entrance has been placed handsome steel gates bearing an inscription which tells the passer by that the "Daughters" restored this cemetery. This burial ground is situated on the eastern shore of the beautiful and romantic Mystic river, midway between the villages of Old Mystic and Mystic, and was set aside for this purpose by Capt. John Gallup, the first owner of the soil, it being part of a grant of 300 acres "up the river of Mistick which side he will," in the language of the grant and was bestowed in recognition of his and his father's valuable services in the colonial wars. Here he settled in 1654, christening the new home White-Hall in memory of the dear old home in England which he left when a boy. He was the son of Capt. John Gallup who came to this country in 1630, and with his father he enjoyed the distinction of having fought the first naval battle ever waged in American waters. He married Hannah Lake, daughter of Madame Margaret Lake, who, quoting from Miss Caulkins's history of New London "was the first European lady who set foot on our fair heritage." Madame Lake was the sister of Elizabeth Reed who married John Winthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut. No braver man ever existed than Capt. Gallup, neither could age quench his martial ardor; for we find him at the age of sixty years making ready to engage in King Phillip's war, where he lost his life in the great swamp fight at Narragansett, R. I., December 19, 1675, while bravely leading his men to victory. Farther south and adjoining his land were the lands of Capt John Stanton and of Capt. George Denison, both distinguished in

the annals of our country as brave men and as colonial fighters. Capt. Denison (the brave captain of Cromwell's army) married for his second wife the famous Irish beauty, Ann Borodel, who, after nursing him back to life and health in her father's mansion, after the battle of Marston Moor, became his bride and returned with him to this country. While firmly believing in the adage that "*blood will tell*," it is not surprising that the descendants of men of the type who settled the Mystic valley should become the brave, daring, intrepid soldiers of the American Revolution, who feared not England's king, nor the king of terrors, when called to defend their homes from the ruthless hand of the invader.

That this place furnished its full quota of men for this defense is easily ascertained by consulting history or by perusing the long list of names which are "deep graven in granite gray," upon the monument at Groton Heights, which tells of lives sacrificed that liberty might be enthroned on this continent. To the thoughtful person this calls to memory the hardships which our foremothers endured at this period in our country's history. Bereft of their natural protectors and with large families to rear and educate, they bravely took up the burdens bequeathed them and with little or no assistance from an impoverished government they bore them until the end. Brave, noble, heroic *women* we love and honor their memory, we name our chapters for them, and should occasion require, their granddaughters would undoubtedly prove the same self-sacrificing women as were they, the women of 1781. Ever since the remote period when the first settler made his home in the beautiful valley of Mystic, near the mouth of the river of that name has been growing a large village, spreading out over the heights on either side, while on the peaceful river where the Indian's canoe once floated softly, can be seen the little steam and naphtha launches darting hither and thither like humming birds from flower to flower. These together with the sail and row boats are gay with pleasure seekers, for be it known, our beautiful village is a favorite resort of summer visitors, and especially of artists, for where could a lovelier spot be found. From the heights on either side an

extensive panorama of hills, valley, river, sound and ocean are spread out before the vision—beautiful beyond the power of tongue or pen to describe. From here can be seen Noank and Stonington and farther away Watch Hill, besides Mason's, Mystic, Fisher's, Block and Long Islands, while on clear days Montauk Point may be easily discerned. Upon the western heights and overlooking all stands the monument of Major John Mason, erected by the state of Connecticut in commemoration of his valorous deeds in the colonial wars. This monument is a bronze figure of a soldier in the dress of an English officer of the period, standing upon a granite shaft and that in turn upon a granite base of immense proportions, the whole being placed upon the identical spot where the Indians were encamped on the night when the daring Mason lit the fires that destroyed them, and thus stamped out that cruel Indian warfare in this vicinity. Surely the Indians displayed rare taste as well as cunning when they selected this spot for a camping ground, commanding a view of land and water for many miles, and had they not been surprised in the night it would have been a difficult as well as perilous undertaking to approach them. Mystic was at one time the most enterprising village of its size on the continent, its maritime interests being many. Previous to and during the Civil war shipbuilding was carried on extensively, but of late years the inhabitants have been mostly the descendants of the early settlers, consequently it has grown to be an aristocratic place. In the midst of these historical associations and picturesque surroundings is the home of the Fanny Ledyard Chapter, while six miles farther to the westward lies Old Fort Griswold, Groton Heights, where the heroine for whom our chapter is named went out on that eventful September morning, 1781, to carry relief to the wounded and dying, who sacrificed their lives in defense of "Home and Country."—ANNIE B. G. McCracken, *Historian*.

Lucretia Shaw Chapter (New London, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held on May 4th, the regent, Miss Chew, presiding.

The monthly and annual reports were read and accepted and officers elected for the coming year.

The Lucretia Shaw Chapter has completed a decade of its existence. October 21, 1902, was its tenth anniversary. Ten years of steady growth, of broadening experience, of distinct achievement, stand now to its credit. The first meeting in Mrs. Chappell's parlors held on Columbus day, was like the setting of a choice plant in favorable soil, which has now grown to goodly proportions and abundant bloom.

The history of the chapter for the twelvemonth past is full of activity and attainment. While side issues of a patriotic character have not been neglected, we have had directly before us the maintainance of the historic Nathan Hale school house and its equipment for permanent usefulness. An object of interest to all visiting strangers thrown open on regular days for the benefit of the public, it has already come into its heritage, the power to enlighten and to inspire.

It is probable that the books and papers now in the custody of the historian will at some future time find a resting place in this building.

For the preservation and the furnishing of the Nathan Hale school house, our chapter has worked with loyalty and zeal. If the chairman of our ways and means committee should render her annual report in pictures instead of words, you would see as in a moving panorama a lawn gaily bedecked, with booths and tables and flying flags, flowers, refreshments and the daintiest confections, and as in Mistress Mary's garden, "pretty maids all in a row," ready to meet and to serve the coming guests. And you would see the smiling guests in brave attire. You would see depicted whist tables with ladies in beautiful gowns sitting around them, playing with kings and queens and diamonds.

And one picture would be dedicated to Sir Cupid and St. Valentine and to Apollo, the god of music. Here the painter would have used all the pink upon his palette to touch up the ribbons, the flowers and the bonbon hearts. And though the painter might not be able to picture music, yet he could picture singer and musician, and call memory to aid of art.

We must not forget the state meeting held in our city by invitation of the chapter, and which our various committees made a shining success.

With so much that has been bright and enlivening, we have yet not escaped shadows during the year—not even that blackest of shadows which takes and does not restore, the shadow of death. We have lost valued and esteemed members of our chapter, Mrs. Whiton, Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Harriet Chappell, Mrs. Laura Smith, Emelyn Clark, and our oldest "Real Daughter," Mrs. Caroline Holt Clark.—*From report of historian, MARY L. B. BRANCH.*

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—One of the most brilliant functions New Haven has ever witnessed was a reception given by the Daughters of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter to the Sons of the American Revolution, April thirtieth. The Sons had assembled for their annual congress. Nine hundred invitations were sent. The president general and all members of the National Board and the wives of the Sons who were to be in attendance at the congress were invited. These invitations were beautifully engraved with the insignia in blue and silver. Historic Yale tendered its art school for this function. Flags, bunting, palms were the principal decoration, the Connecticut banner being most prominently placed. To the strains of national music the guests ascended the broad staircase to meet the receiving party: Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; General Warfield, president of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. George F. Newcomb and Mrs. George Starr Barnum, the vice-regents of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, represented the regent, Mrs. William H. Moseley; General Edwin T. Greeley, president of the New Haven Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. N. D. Sperry, ex-vice-president general; Mr. Jonathan Trumbull, president of the Connecticut Sons of the American Revolution and Mrs. Rutherford Trowbridge. The reception committee assisted the receiving line.

Gen Warfield was accompanied by a guard of honor of six-

teen minute men who have made themselves familiar to the Daughters of the American Revolution by doing escort duty for the president general of the National Society during their annual congress. These minute men in their Colonial uniforms of buff and blue and the scarlet coated men from the governor's foot guard presented that touch à la militaire which gave éclat to the occasion.

From the walls of this historic place Trumbulls, Vandykes, Raphaels, Botticellis, whole categories of artists looked with approval on these brilliant Sons and Daughters.

A unique and charming feature of the reception were the ushers, who comprised twenty-six young women of the chapter, and who represented by badges the thirteen original states. The badges were of tri-colored ribbon caught with a brooch in the form of seals of the different states. The decorations were in charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast. An elaborate menu was served.

It was a scene to inspire one. A function not only of great brilliancy and éclat but a halo of purpose irradiated these men and women. They stood for a cause: To make the memories the history of our country perpetual. To evolve and perpetuate an ideal patriotism.—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

The Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—The regent and vice-regent having refused a second term, a new board was elected at the annual meeting, with Mrs. Jabez Backus as regent.

The officers' reports showed a united membership and a sound treasury.

On motion of Mrs. Samuel Richards Weed, resolutions were adopted on the death of Miss Genevieve Hale Whitlock, who had been a faithful reporter of Norwalk chapter doings for the press and had also dedicated a poem to the chapter on Nathan Hale.

The literary feature of the afternoon was a paper on "Some Westport Finishings and Furbelows," by Mrs. Backus, which was characterized by the winning grace of manner and delicate fancy which always makes Mrs. Backus's papers notable.

At the close of the session Mrs. Gerard thanked the members for their support and gracefully bestowed the regent's brooch on Mrs. Backus, who accepted the office in a cordial little speech, and the meeting adjourned.

About forty members of the chapter enjoyed the hospitality of the Rev. James E. Coley June 4, at his summer home in Westport.

At the door two pretty young girls in white, acting as ushers, welcomed the visitors and conducted them to the library where they were received by Rev. Mr. Coley, his daughter, Mrs. W. G. Staples, Mrs. W. S. Adams and Mrs. Godillot. In the center of the room the new regent of the Norwalk Chapter, Mrs. Jabez Backus, was surrounded by the incoming guests.

Half an hour slipped away in the examination of rare colonial treasures.

Mrs. Arthur Jelliffe and Mrs. L. T. Day then played two Spanish dances on the piano, after which Mr. Coley read an interesting description of Lafayette's second American visit in 1824. A costume of blue crepe and white satin was shown together with a white glove on which was stamped a picture of Lafayette, "the nation's guest," which was worn by Mr. Coley's mother at a ball given in Lafayette's honor.

Among the relics in Mr. Coley's collection are a piece of the fort at Ticonderoga, with bullets imbedded in its surface, a fragment of a pinnacle of the old Christ Church in Boston, where Paul Revere's signal lanterns were hung in Revolutionary days; and, of great interest in a local way, a pewter tankard, carried away by the British in the Compo raid, but afterward found in a brook and restored to its owner, Mr. Coley's grandmother, whose initials were marked upon it.

The refreshments were served on delightful old blue plates. At Mr. Coley's request the guests signed their names in his great book at the hundred-legged table.

Jacksonville Chapter (Jacksonville Florida).—Although the Jacksonville Chapter has sent no message for several months, it is neither dead nor sleeping. On the contrary, the fire of

1901 proved it of the gold tried in the furnace and the chapter continues to grow and to prosper.

We have recently had the honor of entertaining our distinguished president general, Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks.

After the adjournment of the Continental Congress of this year in Washington, Mrs. Fairbanks came to Florida for rest and recreation. She was entertained by Mrs. Mellen of Palatka, and has just returned from a delightful cruise in the Florida Keys, on the ship Vagabondia, which is the property of the Mellens.

The Jacksonville Chapter invited her to come to Jacksonville as its guest, which Mrs. Fairbanks gracefully accepted. Mrs. Fairbanks found her room at the Windsor, where she was entertained, beautifully decorated with flowers, as a compliment from the local chapter. She was entertained by Mrs. Agnes M. Cook, who took her for a long drive about the city. Mrs. J. G. Christopher entertained both Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Cook at luncheon.

In the afternoon a delightful reception was tendered her by the local Daughters at the residence of Mrs. Lawrence Haynes. The rooms had been beautifully decorated with palms, ferns, bamboo and vines, and red, white and blue flowers were in the greatest profusion. One particularly beautiful piece was a basket of white flowers, the gift of Mrs. J. G. Christopher.

Those who received the guests were Mrs. Lawrence Haynes, who is a Daughter, and also the president of the State Federation of Clubs; Mrs. Cornelia C. Fairbanks, president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. F. E. B. Taylor, state regent, Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Agnes Cook, chapter regent; Mrs. J. G. Christopher, vice-president of the Colonial Dames of Florida; Mrs. W. W. Cummer, president of the Woman's Club; Mrs. J. C. Darby, president of the Ladies Friday Musical, and Mrs. C. B. Rogers, president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. J. S. Driggs presided at the tea table, assisted by Mrs. F. S. Seeley, Mrs. J. E. Merrill, Mrs. J. A. Craig and Miss

Bessie Baldwin. The presence of our gracious president general has added new interest to the chapter by bringing it in closer touch with the great body of women whom she represents.—MARGARET C. FRIES, *Historian*.

Augusta Chapter (Augusta, Georgia).—There was an interesting gathering of local Daughters of the American Revolution at Meadow Garden May 25, the occasion being, aside from the regular monthly meeting of the chapter, the unveiling of the portrait of Governor George Walton, the portrait being the work of Mrs. Sarah Woollhopper Potter, one of the talented Southern artists and herself an enthusiastic Daughter. The portrait is a life size bust crayon, exquisitely done, and the artist has been happy in catching the fine expression which characterizes the painting of which it is a splendid reproduction. The picture is appropriately framed in flat gold moulding. A rising vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Potter for her gift which was modestly deprecated by her, she insisting that all the thanks should be tendered the registrar, Mrs. H. G. Jeffries, whom she alluded to as "the unconscious author of the work," and whose devotion to Meadow Garden and all that pertained thereto had inspired her to make the portrait which was in reality a gift from Mrs. Jeffries. Mrs. Jeffries' work for Meadow Garden is too well known to admit of comment.

Mrs. Jeffries reported the receipts of three Lineage Books of the National Society of Daughters of American Revolution volume first, revised edition, XV and XVI.

Mrs. Percy Burum presented to Meadow Garden in the form of a loan a medal, a duplicate of the superb gold medal which was presented by congress to her forefather, General David Morgan, for valor at the Battle of Cowpens. Accompanying the medal was a photograph made from a miniature of General Morgan.

Mrs. J. C. Wienges read an interesting paper bearing on the important Revolutionary events which transpired in May, covering in interesting manner all possible data from the battle of Lake Ticonderoga in May, to the declarataion of peace.



The Joseph Habersham Chapter (Atlanta, Georgia), held its election of officers at the annual meeting. There was a large attendance and much interest was manifested. Mrs. William Lawson Peel, who has been regent each successive term since the organization of the chapter, was unanimously reëlected, but declined, and was made honorary regent for life. Mrs. John M. Graham was then unanimously elected regent.

This chapter has a membership of nearly two hundred, and is the largest in the south. It has more "Real Daughters" of Revolutionary soldiers than any other chapter in the United States. It has eight life members.

The chapter expects to entertain at a garden party at the Piedmont Driving Club, the occasion to be a notably brilliant one.

The reports read at the continental congress always evoke enthusiasm, as the chapter is ever actively at work along every line for which the organization stands, while its genealogical department is a model of its kind.

General Arthur St. Clair Chapter (Indianapolis, Indiana).—On Washington's birthday the newly organized chapter—General Arthur St. Clair—entertained the members of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter with a colonial tea at the home of Mrs. Thomas Taggart. In the absence of the regent, Miss Eliza Browning, who was in Washington attending the national congress, the guests were received by the vice-regent, Miss Helen Rockwood and Miss Taggart and Mrs. Henry Bals, vice-regent of the Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter. The members of the entertaining chapter were charmingly gowned in colonial costumes with kerchiefs, powdered hair and patches. The house was decorated with flags and portraits of George Washington and General Arthur St. Clair. Tea and sandwiches in the shape of hatchets were served in the dining room.—FRANCES TARKINGTON CRUM, *Historian*.

St. Asaph's Chapter (Danville, Kentucky).—The resolution offered by Mrs. Jean Daviess Warren regent of St. Asaph's Chapter, which was endorsed by vote of the conference at Henderson, is as follows:

Our proposition is that all the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution unite in an appeal to the legislature to purchase as state property the old theological seminary at Danville.

An autograph communication from Gov. Proctor Knott gives an interesting account of an order appointing Walker Daniel and John May to build a log court house, the locality and a safe place being stipulated. This court house was located where the seminary building now stands.

All this transpired when our grand old commonwealth was only a far off province of Virginia, her sons suffering the hardships and dangers of a pioneer life, in their wilderness existence as citizens of Virginia too remote from the seat of government to be in touch with its legislation or to obtain from it assistance in times of peril. Earnestly and persistently they worked to be made into a separate state, another added to the United States.

This meant, of course, they should have their own legislature, their own officers and all the honors and conveniences of home government; and what all this meant to them without even roads, we with our telegraphs, telephones and railroads can hardly conceive, so year after year these hardy statesmen of the woods hammered at their project and held convention after convention through many years, until at last, on December 18, 1790, President Washington recommended to Congress the claims of Kentucky, and on February 4, 1791, both houses passed the act admitting the state—and according to the enactment “the first day of June, 1791,” was set for Kentucky’s reception into the “Union as a new and entire member of the United States of America.”

“All these conventions were held at Danville, and most of them (all the latter ones) were held in the old seminary, making this building to the state of Kentucky what Independence Hall is to the United States, and it will be of much the same interest to the forthcoming generations of Kentucky.”

The petition which the regents will be asked to have signed is as follows:

To the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

WHEREAS, The representatives of the people of the District of Kentucky, then a part of the Commonwealth of Virginia, met at Danville in the year 1784, and for the first time discussed the plan of erecting out of the District of Kentucky a free and independent state, and whereas through succeeding years the people of that district assembled their representatives at Danville nine times to perfect this plan, until the original plan was completed and the original object achieved by the tenth convention, which met in the old Theological Seminary building at Danville and there adopted the first constitution of the commonwealth of Kentucky, and whereas this old building now stands in the city of Danville, just as it was more than a hundred years ago when it witnessed the birth of our commonwealth, now, therefore, we the undersigned petitioners, in order that this old building may be preserved through future generations as a memorial to mark the very spot where Kentucky was created a state, do hereby respectfully ask that the legislature appropriate such sum and pass such an act as will enable the state to purchase this building and the premises belonging to same and acquire the title thereto and hold and preserve same, that it may stand as the chief monument of our very earliest history as long as our state shall exist.

The St. Asaph Chapter celebrated the anniversary of Gen. George Washington's wedding, on January 17th. An elegant reception was given, followed by a ball and colonial supper. The bridal party appeared in colonial costumes. The receipts from the entertainment will be used for patriotic purposes, to give prizes in the city schools for the study of American history and to make a donation to the Colonial Hall. Another entertainment will probably be given when the prizes are delivered, and it is likely that at that time another prize will be offered for the best essay on colonial history..

Paul Revere Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—

"It is a noble faculty of our nature which enables us to connect our thoughts, our sympathies, and our happiness with what is distant in place or time; and, looking before and after, to hold communion at once with our ancestors and our posterity. Human and mortal although we are, we are nevertheless not mere insulated beings, without relation to the past or the future. We live in the past by a knowledge of its history; and in the future by hope and anticipation. There may be a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride, but there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart."

These words of that great man who sleeps in the Pilgrim soil of this dear old commonwealth, would seem to be a sufficient justification, if any were necessary, for the existence of our organization.

On Monday, April 20, 1903, the members and friends of Paul Revere Chapter assembled in Christ Church, to celebrate Paul Revere's famous ride. According to a custom annually observed, Sexton James J. Rudd, climbed the steeple of Christ Church on the evening of April 18th, promptly on the hour of 9 to fling out his signal lanterns, where they continued to send out their gleams of light until after midnight, while over on the Charlestown shore the lights were unmistakably seen, just as our famous hero saw them 128 years before. With the two lanterns hanging far aloft in the steeple—

"With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us,"

every Daughter of the American Revolution must feel a thrill of pride as she enters this historic church to honor the memory of our patriot.

Before the exercises opened the old hymns were rung out on the chimes by Mr. Charles Jewell. The chimes, eight in number, have been rung by this family for more than 100 years, and have pealed forth the sacred church hymns of Puritan times, to the more patriotic selections of recent times. The bells were cast in Gloucester, England, about 156 years ago, specially for Christ Church, and were the first bells to be used as chimes in New England.

The interior of the church was decorated with flags and bunting, while potted azaleas with a wealth of blossoms graced the window seats. A bust of Paul Revere stood on the pulpit while in front of the pulpit was a large wreath of laurel leaves and immortelles which was placed on Paul Revere's grave in the old Granary burying ground, at the close of the exercises.

After listening to the organ prelude by Mr. C. H. Humphrey, Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, regent of the chapter, graciously welcomed guests and members of the Paul Revere Chapter. After the invocation by the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Mr. Humphrey rendered an organ solo, after which Mrs.

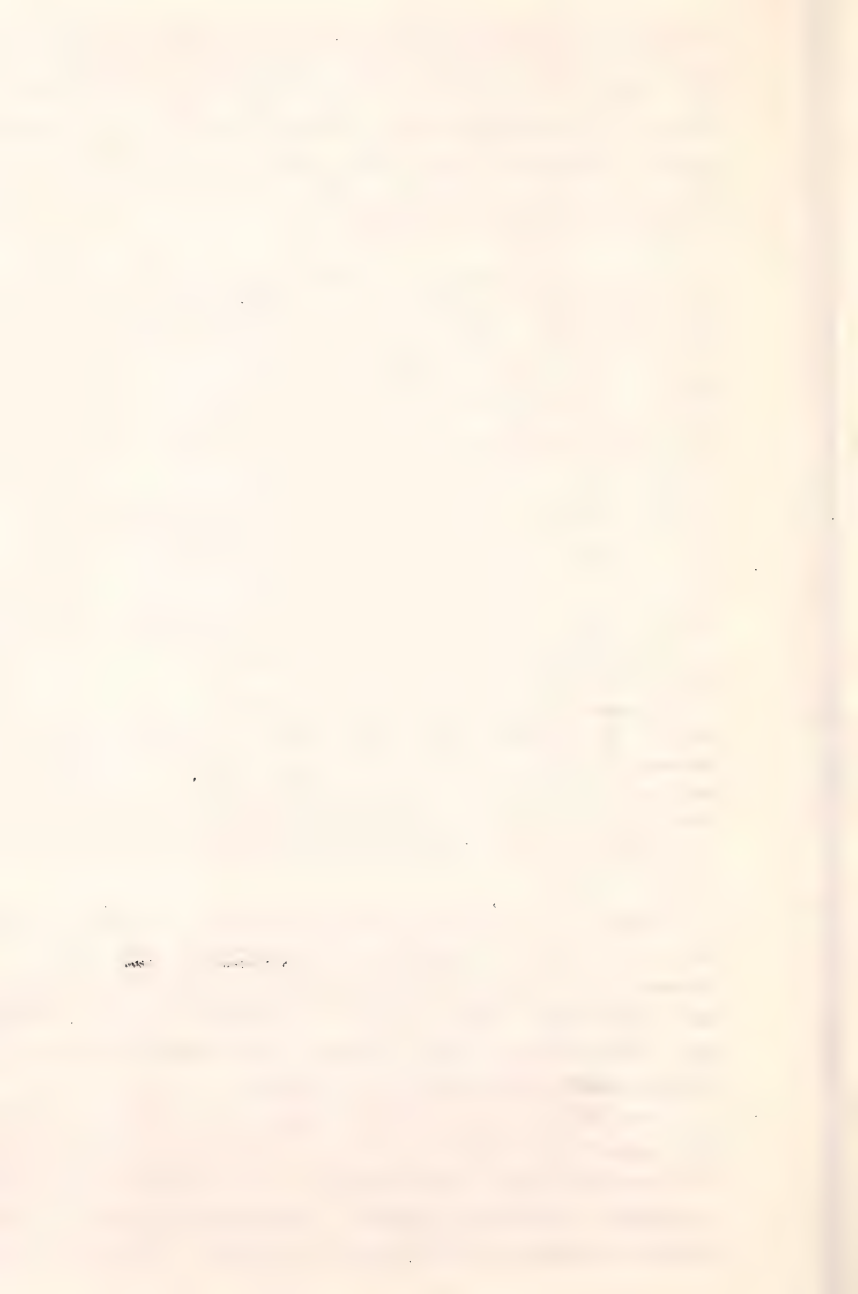
Greenleaf W. Simpson of Brookline, one of the vice-presidents general, brought the greeting of the National Society, while Mrs. Charles H. Masury, our state regent, spoke in behalf of our dear old commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mrs. Lattimar Mackay Whitehead sang "These are they," after which Mrs. Bailey, in a few well chosen words, introduced the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham who said in part:

"I do not see how any one can come into this church on this occasion without feeling a thrill of pride. I believe Paul Revere has been given scant justice. When I was a boy I often heard it said that if it were not for Longfellow's poem, Paul Revere would never have been heard of. This I do not believe to be so. Many a time he carried important communications for the leaders of the Revolutionary movement, sometimes riding as far as New York and back. He was their trusted dispatch rider. And let us here to-day in this temple remember his deeds, and reverence his acts. I think that there is not much value in these occasions if we spend our time in looking backward. Let us rather measure our present duties in the light of those men's acts in the past, that our eyes may be opened to the evils that surround us to-day, in order that we may strive to make the future even better than the past. We need a patriotism which keeps men and women pure and faithful, true and upright, able and willing to serve their country's needs in the daily opportunities.

"The patriotism of the present time, is what we most need in this country. A patriotism which shows itself right here in this city of Boston, to render service right where a person lives. We have a great past, and we have a glorious present, and we shall have a more glorious future, just as in proportion the men and women of the present day are willing to discern the special duty of every day service to the city and the state."

A harp solo, "Serenade," was charmingly rendered by Miss Harriet A. Shaw, a member of the chapter. Mr. Robert A. Woods, of the South End House, spoke of the duties of American citizenship. After a solo, "Ave-Maria," by Mrs. Whitehead, the audience sang "America," after which the Rev Mr. Frothingham pronounced the benediction.

As we left the church to the stirring music of Yankee Doodle, as it pealed forth from the chimes, we made our way to Copp's Hill burying ground, followed by a crowd of enterprising young foreigners, exclaiming eagerly: "Show you de house dat Paul Revere was born in, like to see it. Ma'am?" One particularly



bright little Italian proved quite irresistible and we asked him many questions. He pointed out the graves of distinguished people readily, and without looking at the stones, repeated numerous epitaphs such as:

- "Stop here my friend and cast an eye,
- As you are now, so once was I,
- As I am now, so you must be,
- Prepare for death and follow me."

Then with a merry twinkle in his eye he added. "A man took a piece of chalk once and wrote on the stone—

- "To follow you I'm not content,
- Unless I know which way you went."

A gentleman who appeared to be a stranger, addressed one of our party with the query: "Isn't the sexton who hung out the lanterns for Paul Revere buried here?" Before we had time to reply our young guide answered eagerly, pointing to the place: "Robert Newman is buried right up there, sir."

Thus we believe that our public school is an important factor towards assimilating this new generation of aliens, who have come to dwell among us, into American unity, and arousing in their hearts the true spirit of American patriotism.

The work of our Paul Revere Chapter in supporting in part the Paul Revere historical club at Denison House, and our patriotic societies, inspired with high and lofty purposes, have a grand and noble work before them towards the upbuilding of our city, our state, and our American nation.—MARCIA BLISS UFFORD, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—Another year has passed pleasantly for the chapter. The Daughters feel that considerable has been accomplished; one of the principal things being the printing of a pamphlet entitled "Our Flag Days," which gives all dates when the Stars and Stripes float from the tall liberty pole on the common and a description of the events which they commemorate. Another thing of interest has been the remodeling and furnishing of a little brick school house for Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters. A good many pictures and articles of

furniture have been given or loaned, among the latter, old-fashioned chairs, a wooden chest, a high-backed settle and an ancient seraphine. At the last meeting two valuable old steel engravings of "The Battle of Bunker Hill" and "The Death of Montgomery," were presented. The committee on "Old Homesteads" have done good work the past year, and also the "Camera" committee, the latter having framed and placed upon the walls many pictures of historical interest. The room now presents a cozy and attractive appearance. On Monday, April 20, the officers for 1903 were elected. Regent, Mrs. Walter Page.

The following Monday the new officers were installed by Mrs. N. F. Heald, the retiring regent. During the winter, monthly meetings of a social nature have been held. The registrar has given a series of interesting talks on parliamentary law, which have been very instructive and enjoyable, followed by a social hour and light refreshments. Several new members have been added and at the opening of this new year the chapter is in a flourishing condition.—GERTRUDE S. TOWER, *Historian*.

Israel Harris Chapter (North Granville, New York).—The annual meeting of Israel Harris Chapter was held with the regent, Mrs. Woodard. The old officers were re-elected for the ensuing year. The following report was read by the historian:

The past year has been one of interest to each member of the Israel Harris Chapter. The average attendance has been good and the hearty way that each has responded to the work she has been asked to do, proves that our interest is not waning. In July we held our annual picnic at the summer home of our past regent, Mrs. G. W. Henry, at Lake St. Catherine. The spot is an ideal one, and those who were fortunate enough to attend will long remember the hospitality afforded us at Henryhurst. On September 18 it was our great pleasure to respond to an invitation from the Ondawa Chapter, of Cambridge, to meet the state regent, Mrs. Lytle of Rochester, and members of other chapters of Washington county. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Ryder, regent of the Ondawa Chapter, and it was our pleasure to listen to an address by Mrs. Lytle and reports by members of various visiting chapters. The day was not only

one of pleasure but of profit. On September 24 we held our first regular meeting after our summer vacation. Mrs. Henry presented our regent with a gavel made from the wood of a house that was occupied by Sherman Weed of Pawlet, the house was historically connected with Ethan Allen. The meeting of January 17, 1903, was in commemoration of Washington's wedding anniversary. After a very interesting program, the regent in behalf of the chapter presented the former regent, Mrs. Henry, with a beautiful Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon. It has always been our custom to celebrate Washington's birthday, but the 22nd of February falling on Sunday we selected Saturday the 21st. The attendance was large and the program of great interest for no day in the history of our country seems to stir our patriotism more than February 22nd. An invitation was extended us from the Rev. Mr. Statham to attend the memorial exercises at the M. E. church, February 22nd. A number availed themselves of this opportunity and listened to an eloquent address by the pastor.

RUTH A. TOBEY, *Historian.*

Jane McCrea Chapter (Ft. Edward, Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, New York).—October 17, 1902, Burgoyne day, was spent at the home of Mrs. Frank Wait, Glens Falls. Interesting papers were read on "The Battle of Bennington," by Mrs. C. D. Kellogg and "The Conway Cabal," by Mrs. J. A. Holden. Miss Helen Wait gave a piano solo after which refreshments were served.

On November 15, Harlem day, the chapter met at Mrs. E. R. Sawyer's, Sandy Hill. A paper on "Benjamin Franklin," was read by Mrs. Frank Wait and an excellent article on "Naval Exploits," by Mrs. J. H. Derby, in which, among other interesting details, she told us that her grandmother made Perry's flag. Mrs. J. W. Wait read an instructive paper on "Articles of Confederation."

Our annual January meeting was deferred owing to the illness and death of Mrs. Clements, mother of our regent, Mrs. King. We assembled at the home of Mrs. King, Ft. Edward, February 19, 1903, and after paying our annual dues, also pledges to the utility fund, we were given our new year books for 1903, the programs of which promise much of interest. Besides papers on historical subjects, at each meeting, one of our members is to give her Revolutionary ancestor's sketch.

Mrs. Kellogg and her daughter, Mrs. Paris, presented the chapter with a carving knife taken from the ruins at Ft. Ticonderoga.

An entertaining paper on "Burgoyne as Man and Soldier," was read by Mrs. Wilson, of Glens Falls. An able address on "Present Day Patriotism," which was delivered by Mrs. Wm. Montgomery before New York state conference, 1902, was read. After which refreshments were served and we adjourned, resolving to not only study our history of the Revolutionary period, but to be equally well prepared upon the history of our country as it is occurring from day to day.—ELLA B. DEVINE, *Historian*.

The Wauseon Chapter (Wauseon, Ohio), was organized April 18, at the home of Mrs. Newcomer. The room was tastefully decorated with national emblems and flowers, while on a table festooned with smilax, stood candelabra bearing thirteen red, white and blue candles. Many ancestral relics were displayed, furnishing a never ending topic of conversation.

At one thirty P. M. the meeting was called to order and opened with "America," sung by little Christine Outcalt, granddaughter of the regent, who accompanied her on the piano.

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Clara H. Newcomer, regent; Mrs. Charlotte Ham, vice-regent; Mrs. Mary S. Greenleaf, recording secretary; Mrs. Maria S. Green treasurer; Mrs. Mary C. Eager, historian; Mrs. Helen Outcalt, registrar; Mrs. Ellen Brigham, chaplain; Mrs. Harriet B. Sohn, chorister. The regular business of the afternoon being finished, refreshments were served. The lunch cloths were of old hand made linen, and the cups and saucers of Washingtonian design.

Berks County Chapter (Pennsylvania).—The past year of the Berks County Chapter has marked the opening of a renaissance period, it is hoped, the membership having increased from twenty-nine to forty-one. Thirteen persons entered the chapter, one from the society at large, while one of the older members was taken away by death.

Five well attended and interesting meetings were held, and for the first time essays upon historical subjects were read. Two of the meetings were made additionally pleasant by the serving of refreshments. Next year it has been decided to hold meetings monthly with some exercises which it is expected will continue to interest the members and very much increase the roll. The chapter finds itself largely ineffective because of its small membership.

On the 20th of March last, interesting exercises were held in the girls' high school, awarding the annual prize of \$10 for the best essay on "The Naval Exploits of 1778-1779." It has now been decided to offer annually to the class, graduated the previous year from the girls' high school, a second additional prize of \$5 for essays on some historical subject assigned by the chapter.

Much to the regret of all the members, Miss Anna Heckman was compelled to resign the office of historian general. Her work in preparing the first program the chapter has ever enjoyed, was arduous, intelligent and faithful in the revival of interest in the chapter work.

Two of our members attended the congress in Washington and three the state conference.

Through the regent, Mrs. DeB. R. Keim, well known to the society at large, and a former vice-president general, the chapter had the pleasure of contributing \$30 to the Memorial Hall fund. Mrs. Keim, it will be remembered, is an efficient member of the site committee. During the late congress, her annual reception at the Elsmere, her "winter quarters," proved a most welcome entertainment to the delegates from her home state, Connecticut, and her "adopted state," Pennsylvania.

Berks county, Pennsylvania, was most patriotic during the Revolutionary period, and the descendants of these old heroes number thousands. Mrs. Keim and the officers and members of the chapter, have set before themselves the task of presenting the Daughters of the American Revolution idea to many of the women who enjoy this glorious heritage and who must certainly be happy to do something as a memorial and honor to their noble forefathers.

The Delaware County Chapter (Pennsylvania) in the spirit of true patriotism conceived the idea of placing tablets on historic buildings in the county. Last year this work was begun by placing a tablet on the Washington House in Chester. A large number of invited guests were present at the unveiling. The tablet bears the following inscription:

Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, marks this house as the place where Washington wrote at midnight the only report of the battle of Brandywine, September 11th, 1777.

Here also Washington received the congratulations of the people of Chester upon his election as the first President of the United States.

On April 19, 1903 (the 19th falling on Sunday, the anniversary was celebrated on the 20th), the anniversary of the battles of Lexington and Concord, the chapter placed a tablet on the town hall, Chester, the oldest public building in the United States. The tablet bears the following inscription:

This building was erected in 1724 during the reign of George I. of England. It was the court house of Chester county, 1724-1786.

The court house of Delaware county, 1789-1831.

Hall of Chester borough, 1831-1866.

Hall of Chester city since 1866.

In 1739 England declared war against Spain and soldiers were here enlisted for an expedition to Cuba.

Here Anthony Wayne rallied and drilled his troops January, 1776.

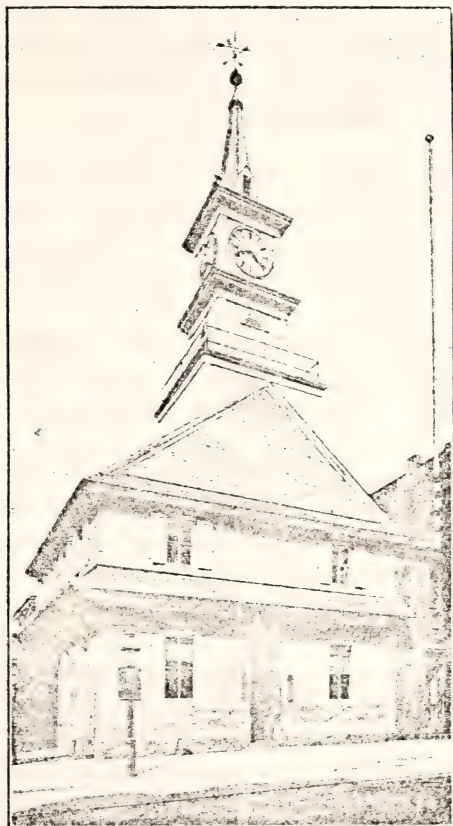
In 1824 Lafayette as guest of the nation was entertained in this building.

This tablet was placed here by the Delaware County Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, April 19th, 1903.

The ceremonies attending the unveiling were short but of a very pleasing character. Miss Hope Peters, the little daughter of the regent, Mrs. Richard Peters, removed the Stars and Stripes which had covered the bronze tablet, assisted by her mother and the state regent, Miss Susan C. Frazer. Mayor Houston accepted the gift in a few appropriate words on behalf of the city. The program that followed in Masonic Hall was very interesting. The Rev. Francis M. Laitt, rector of the historic church St. Paul's, offered the prayer.

Mayor Houston was then introduced who delivered the address of acceptance. Miss Lydia Eyre Baker read an

interesting paper prepared by the regent, in which she expressed the hope that the building would remain as a relic of the Colonial days. Miss Susan C. Frazer, state regent, made a very felicitous address. The Rev. Dr. Mowry read the history of the old town hall which created in the minds of all a renewed



Town Hall, Chester.

feeling of reverence, and a desire to assist the chapter in the efforts they have made to preserve for all time this relic of the infancy of our country.

Garnet Pendleton, Esq., gave a very fine address appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Graham Ashmead, the local historian, gave interesting data connected with the old town hall. The

"Star Spangled Banner" and "America" were rendered under the leadership of Mrs. Frank G. Sweeney.

Refreshments were served. The celebration of the anniversary of the battles and the placing of the tablet on the town hall ended most satisfactorily to all who participated.

The Flag House Chapter (Frankford, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), was formally organized under the regency of Mrs. William Eunice Dickson on June second.

The members are exclusively the descendants of the maker of our first national flag, Betsy Ross.

The chief object of the chapter will be to perpetuate the memory of the illustrious ancestress of its members and to care for the old "Flag House" of Philadelphia in which the flag was made.—EDNA RANDOLPH WORRELL, *Secretary*.

Harrisburg Chapter (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania).—According to time-honored custom the April meeting of the Harrisburg Chapter commemorated the Battle of Lexington, so fitly styled in "The Lovers of Mistress Ruth" "the alarm cry of the Revolution." The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung with unusual spirit, after which Mrs. George Keats Peay read Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem "Lexington" with so much expression, that her hearers could almost imagine themselves eye witnesses of the scenes of that memorable April morning, more than a hundred years ago.

The committee which had been appointed to obtain some much needed books for the library of the National Society reported that they had sent to Washington the third and fourth series of Pennsylvania Archives, in acknowledgment of which a very appreciative letter had been received from the librarian general.

The principal business of the afternoon was the nomination of officers to serve during the coming year, but several other matters were attended to which aroused a great deal of interest. The matter which created most discussion was whether chapter members should be allowed to invite to regular chapter meetings friends who did not belong to this patriotic organization

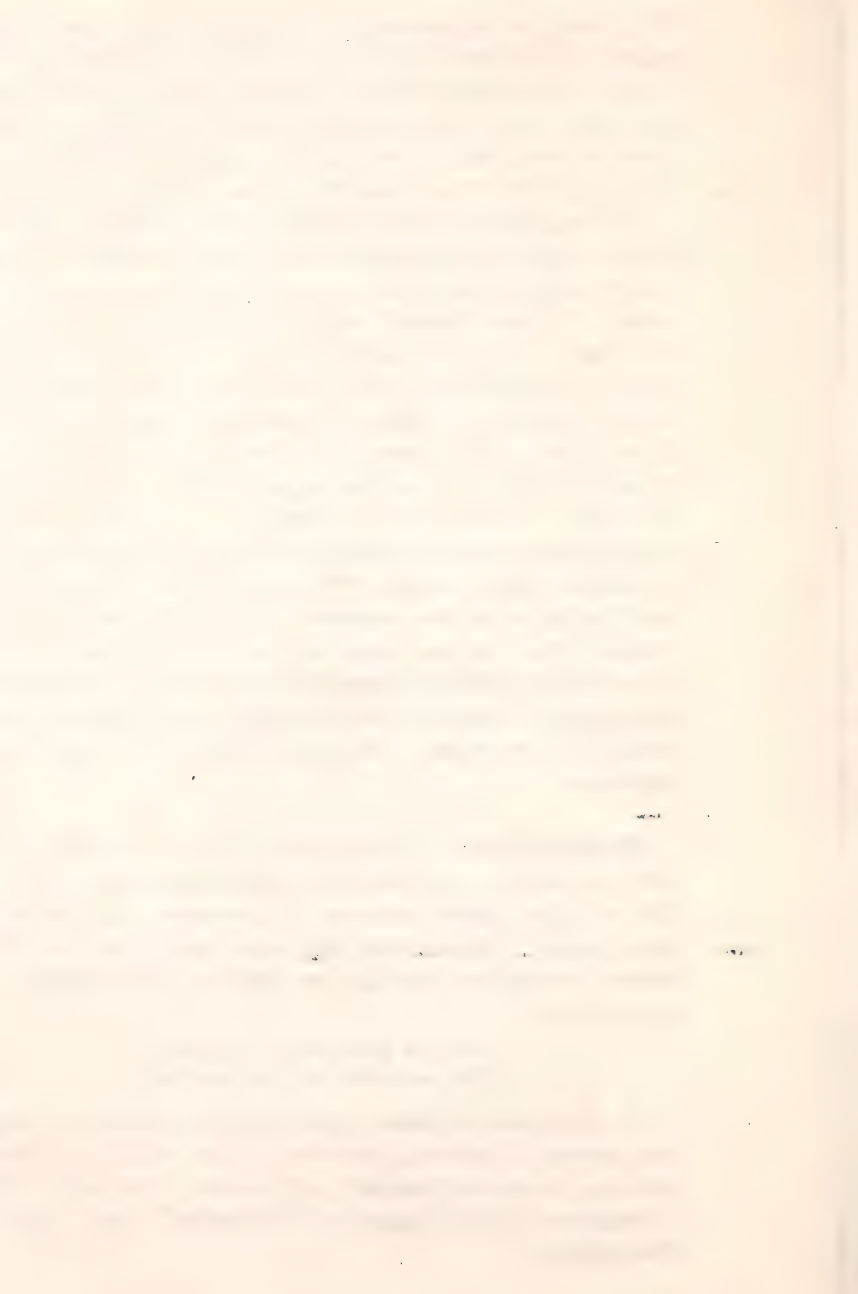
The strongest argument in favor of this "open door" was that many of the historical papers are so finely written, that they are worthy of a larger audience than the chapter members furnish, but the strict constructionists carried the day, the only concession being that the writer of a paper should be at liberty to invite three friends and the regent the same number.

The suggestion of the historian, Miss Pearson, that a committee should call upon the two "Real Daughters," who are sisters, and whose pictures taken upon one plate, and the account of whose father's services appeared in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE last December, met with unanimous approval. Accordingly, a few days after the meeting a committee consisting of Miss Pearson, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks and Miss Alricks called upon Mrs. Hess, while another committee, Miss McCulloch, Miss Jennings and Mrs. Peay visited Mrs. Hawkins. These ladies on behalf of the chapter presented to these honored members beautiful boxes of roses, together with handsome cards bearing the insignia of the National Society and the name of the chapter. The kind greetings from the chapter were written upon the cards which will be pleasant souvenirs long after the roses have withered. Altogether both visits gave so much pleasure to those concerned that they will certainly be repeated in the near future.—CAROLINE PEARSON, *Historian*.

Moultrie Chapter (Orangeburg, South Carolina).—Should not the memory of those following the grandest path of life, that of duty under adverse circumstances, be honored and perpetuated? Is not the man who lays down his life that future generations may be benefited by this sacrifice, worthy of imitation?

"Lives of great men, all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime."

In gratitude for these noble types of manhood and with the purpose of inspiring others with their nobility of character, exciting historical interest and awaken true patriotism, the "Daughters of the American Revolution" were organized in Orangeburg.



The name of Moultrie, the Revolutionary hero, who, under the folds of the crescent and blue, lifted up the heads of his people and led them to victory, has been given to our chapter.

As he was victorious over Great Britain in the first battle of South Carolina, may we be victorious over time in preserving his memory and noble example of life.

The chapter was organized at the home of Mrs. A. C. Ligon, January twenty-seventh, 1902, with thirteen charter members. Since then we have received five new members into the organization.

To Mrs. A. C. Ligon, the present regent, is due the credit of organizing. On February seventh, 1901, she received her commission from Washington and in less than a year had admitted the requisite number.

The officers of the chapter are: Mrs. A. C. Ligon, regent; Mrs. Julian Salley, vice-regent; Mrs. L. S. Wolfe, recording secretary; Mrs. B. Hart Moss, registrar; Mrs. R. H. Jennings, corresponding secretary; Mrs. John Bull, treasurer; Miss Agnes D. Corbett, historian, who, by the way, it is interesting to note is a descendant of the Rev. John Witherspoon, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Led by an untiring, enthusiastic regent, the Daughters are engaged in making historical research and compiling history.—
(Miss) AGNES DONNOM CORBETT, *Historian*.

Rebecca Motte Chapter (Charleston, South Carolina).—There is no sentiment which does more credit to the human heart than that which causes it to revere the patriotic deeds of its countrymen, and to cherish the memory of those who kept the lamp of liberty burning in their breasts during the trials and tribulations of that period in our history when our ancestors were carving a nation which should stand for all time as "the land of the brave and the home of the free." It is for such a purpose that the patriotic societies of the present day were organized. Preéminent among these societies stand the Daughters of the American Revolution with a purpose and aim to perpetuate the memory of those women who by their acts or counsel aided in achieving the independence of this country.

No state in our union affords greater opportunities for the work of this society than does South Carolina, for surely no star in the constellation of thirteen shown with greater lustre than did South Carolina's. It was natural that Rebecca Motte Chapter organized in Charleston, South Carolina, on November 13, 1895, should hold high rank among the branches of this great organization, and it should be actively fulfilling its mission by perpetuating in stone or brass those acts, or places, or heroines who have added to our historical wealth and left us such a precious heritage.

In selecting a name for this chapter by a common impulse the charter members adopted that of Rebecca Motte, the Revolutionary heroine of South Carolina, who sacrificed her home and reduced herself to want in order that the cause of American Independence might be aided. When her palatial residence, located on what is now known as the city of Fort Motte, was seized and occupied by the British, who successfully resisted all efforts to dislodge them, it was this noble and heroic lady who suggested and counselled the destruction of the building and herself gave to an American officer three fire arrows with which the house was set on fire from a distance, and as a result the British soldiers were compelled to abandon it.

Not satisfied however with the adoption of her name the members of the chapter to still further perpetuate the memory of her, whose patriotism cannot fail to be an inspiration to on coming generations, to emulate her in her devotion to her country, determined to erect a tablet in St. Philip's Church beneath whose shadow the dust of the heroine reposes. Peculiar and significant interest in the matter lies in the fact that the marble of the tablet erected to her memory was the top of a "dresser" in her home, the present "Pringle house," nearly one hundred and thirty-five years ago. The first tablet to the memory of Mrs. Rebecca Motte was also of marble, which had served as the top of a "dresser" in the same home, a companion piece of the present one, both of them of imported Italian marble, and the first tablet was also set up in St. Philip's Church and was destroyed in the burning of the church, on the



present site, on February 15, 1835. The present St. Philip's was later erected and opened for worship May 3, 1838.

The tablet is a very handsome bit of delicate mottled Italian marble, about two and one-half feet high and four feet wide, on an artistically designed shelf of white marble, the whole fastened against the wall of the western entrance as one enters.

Upon the narrow marble shelf of the tablet was displayed a profusion of marguerites and corn flowers, the blue and white of these flowers being the colors of the order. The floral centerpiece was a basket of flowers and grasses picked from the gardens of the former home of Rebecca Motte, now known as the "Pringle house," one of the oldest houses in Charleston, and known as one of the best preserved and most elegant specimens of Carolina architecture in the country. It was built by Miles Brewton about 1765, and when he, with his whole family, was lost at sea the house passed to his three sisters, of whom Mrs. Rebecca Motte was one, and she was living in it at the time of the occupation of the city by the British, under Sir Henry Clinton, in 1781-2.

The unveiling of the tablet was attended with brief but impressive ceremonies. Dr. Charles S. Vedder, a member of the Sons of the Revolution and pastor of the Huguenot Church, delivered the presentation address, and on behalf of the vestry of St. Philip's Church Dr. John Johnson, rector of the church and himself a son of the Revolution, accepted the tablet in brief but appropriate remarks at the conclusion of which Miss Rebecca Motte Frost, a great-granddaughter of her in whose memory the tablet was erected, and Miss Jeannette Witherspoon Taylor, a member of Rebecca Motte Chapter, advanced to either side of the Palmetto flag which was draped over the tablet and drew the cords which raised the drapery and unveiled the tablet, which bore the following inscription:

In Memory of Rebecca Motte,
Daughter of Robert Brewton and Wife of
Jacob Motte,
Died Jan., 1815, aged 76 years.
Distinguished for her civic virtues among
the women of Carolina,
Themselves distinguished for fidelity to
their country.

This stone, a relic of her home, is
erected by
Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the
American Revolution,
In honor of
That patriotism which it is their object to
commemorate and inspire.
1903.

The success of the occasion reflected great credit upon Mrs. Frances Mather Jones, the indefatigable regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, and her committee of assistants, as well as upon all of the members of the society who by their acts and work have contributed to the successful accomplishment of the laudable purposes in view. Among those present who witnessed the unveiling were many of the officers and members of the South Carolina Society, Sons of the Revolution, the Cincinnati Society and the South Carolina Historical Society.

Weatherford Chapter (Weatherford, Texas).—The Weatherford Chapter, was organized February 19 with the following charter members enrolled: Mesdames Herbert Altfather, C. C. Barthold, Oscar Barthold, Frank Bell, Robert F. Bell, B. G. Bidwell, George Bruce, Fred Egelhoff, Robert Foat, Walter Jackson, Robert Loire, Boyd Porter, Charles Wagstaff and Miss Mary McCall.

The regent, Mrs. Fred Egelhoff, has been untiring in her efforts to arouse interest in the glorious deeds of our ancestors who so bravely fought, bled and died for the manifold privileges we now enjoy; and success has crowned her efforts. The Weatherford Chapter bids fair to be one of the largest in the state, as the majority of our ladies are descendants of historic families.

The chapter in its naming bears testimony of our regent's unselfish patriotism, for, casting aside the natural inclination to honor her own illustrious ancestor, Col. Avery, she presented the name of our own loved town as the most fitting for her Daughters to wear. We are proud to record our first donation was for the Lone Star flag; to be placed in the Texas room at Mount Vernon. Thus we go forth to meet the

future wearing the name of home, bearing aloft the bright star of the West; loving our country whose chief corner-stone was dedicated in our forefathers' blood. Home! State! Country! Triune divinity of our patriotism! May we ever live in thought, word and deed to thy glory. Home! State! Country! Three words to thrill and fill our souls with patriotic fire and love for those from whose graves spring the flowers beautiful—freedom, peace and unity.—MRS. OSCAR BARTHOLD, *Historian*.

Hand's Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont) held its Washington celebration "as gentleman's night" the evening of February 23. It was largely attended and much enjoyed. The regent, Mrs. C. N. North, made the address of welcome, alluding especially to the birthday of Washington who is always foremost in the minds of all true American citizens, after which she introduced as the speaker of the evening, Dr. Kellogg, of Plattsburg, New York, who spoke on the archaeology of the Champlain valley, with special reference to the locality of Fort Ticonderoga. His lecture was freely illustrated by rare Indian stone implements, collected by himself in the Champlain valley.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Kellogg for his entertaining and instructive lecture.

Rainier Chapter (Seattle, Washington) has just finished the most prosperous year in her history, and proudly reports a membership of eighty-seven; constantly increasing enthusiasm; a substantial sum in her treasury, which she intends to put to a patriotic use; harmony among her members, and a general air of good fellowship and patriotism most pleasing to behold.

During the year, twelve regular meetings have been held at the homes of members, and interesting and instructive papers read—and lively conversations conducted by able leaders, have been features of these sessions. At one meeting, unpublished anecdotes of Colonial ancestors were entertainingly given by the members, among whom are a number whose

lineage is something to inspire pride—a patriotic pride. On the evening of January seventeenth Rainier Chapter gave a Colonial ball in honor of the anniversary of Washington's wedding day, which was a great social, as well as financial success. At this ball eight ladies in charming colonial gowns, powdered hair and fascinating little patches of court plaster, danced the stately minuet so beautifully that the audience became more than enthusiastic, and they were forced to repeat it twice. All participating in the dancing—after the minuet—more colonial costumes, and the whole presented a scene long to be remembered by those present. At one meeting an entertainment called "A Musical Score" was given, when each lady present was given a score-card with twenty numbers on it—a musician played bits of twenty different familiar airs—five patriotic—five civil war—five popular—and five old time airs—as she played the ladies wrote down the names of the pieces from which the "bits" were taken, no one being allowed to speak during the "score." One lady had nineteen out of the twenty correct, and four had eighteen out of twenty. This "score" was originated and arranged by a member of the chapter. On the evening of April twenty-first the chapter was charmingly entertained at the elegant home of the regent, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, when a delightful musical program was given, and six ladies wearing Priscilla caps and aprons served refreshments. One of the pleasing sessions of the year was that held in honor of Washington's birthday, when a paper on "The Music of the 16th Century," by Mrs. Byron Thorpe Carr, was the keynote of the entertainment, which consisted of quaint songs, solos, duets, trios and quartettes, given by singers of prominence in the city. The refreshments were tea, seed cake, doughnuts and comfits, served in old colonial silver and china, by Mrs. Homer F. Norton, the hostess. The annual election of officers was held at the handsome residence of Mrs. W. D. Kimball, on April 28, and resulted in the election of Mrs. Edmund Bowden as regent.

After the election of officers the hostess served light refreshments in a dining room full of valuable heirlooms in the way of furniture, silver, china and glass. Among these heirlooms

are two beautiful chairs used in the first American congress by the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a quaint old mahogany liquor case said to have belonged to Charles Calvert, Lord Baltimore.

Rainier Chapter has not been simply "entertaining" during the year. She has sent a goodly sum as her contribution to Memorial Hall, has appointed a committee to decide on the amount to be given towards the "Jefferson Memorial Road," between Monticello and the University of Virginia; is formulating plans for the marking of historic spots in our own Washington, and has taken steps for a permanent place of meeting which shall be properly decorated and furnished.—ELINOR INGERSOLL THORNE, *Historian*.

Virginia Dare Chapter (Tacoma, Washington).—I feel as though I should like to tell you something about our little "Virginia Dare" Chapter and its work. We are quite a small family numbering only fifteen resident members though there is a very flourishing "Mary Ball" Chapter also in Tacoma.

Our idea, which we have since evolved, was carefully to study Fiske's historical works, and we have finished "Old Virginia and her Neighbors," the "Beginnings of New England" and have but little more to read in the "Dutch and Quaker Colonies." We have, in common with many of the chapters throughout the land, offered an annual prize of ten dollars for the best essay on given topics, by the high school graduating class. This was our first year and the essays and enthusiasm made us quite glad. The topic we chose was "An event in Indian affairs which affected the development of the Colonies." Forty-two essays came in, the chosen seven being all so good, the final choice lay with the oratorical ability of the pupil. A handsome lad won with an essay entitled "The Conspiracy of Philip." The bright girl who wrote on "The Last of the Emperors" deserved a prize to such an extent that our state regent, Mrs. Parker, (who is a member of the Virginia Dare) donated a second amount of five dollars. Next year our subject is given out "Incidents and Effects of a revolt in Colonial History."

Our chapter gave a beautiful May dance for the benefit of the state historical society which is sadly in need of funds; they have many valuable papers and curios and not even drawers or places to put them. Of course our state is young and struggling and must be helped until she has entirely righted herself after the fearful depression of 1892-3-4.—ADELAIDE M. R. CALKINS.

Oshkosh Chapter (Oshkosh, Wisconsin).—The work during the past year has been varied, serviceable and successful. The regent, Mrs. George W. Burnell, delightfully entertained the chapter at her home on the occasion of the opening meeting in October. The newly elected state regent, Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown, of Milwaukee, was the guest of honor. Mrs. Burnell spared no pains to make the occasion charming socially and helpful to the chapter and the state regent through comparison of plans and exchange of ideas. We were mutually inspired and strengthened for this year's work. Following the five o'clock tea was an address by the state regent and a program of toasts and music, all of which were most thoroughly enjoyed.

Our chapter held its usual commemorative exercises on Washington's birthday. An interesting and patriotic program was presented.

Our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Sarah Atwater Ward, who has been in destitute circumstances, and has reached the advanced age of eighty-two years, has with the aid of some eastern relatives, been placed in "The Home," an institution of this city erected and maintained by the Ladies' Benevolent Society. It is gratifying to be able to record that the weary days of so many of Mrs. Ward's late years are to be succeeded by brighter days in the years that remain to her.

In accordance with our annual custom, three prizes were offered this year to the school children of our city for the best essays on "The Women of the Revolution." Twenty-two different contestants entered into competition. These pupils represented the parochial, public and normal schools. The prizes were respectively five, three and two dollars. The

essays presented show that these prizes lead to much study and painstaking effort on the part of those that enter the contest.

Our chapter sent \$25 to the Continental Hall fund in February. Our regent has procured the first three volumes of the Smithsonian reports, published by the Daughters of the American Revolution, has had them bound, and presented them to the chapter. These reports are inspiring reading and are invaluable to any chapter. The membership numbers seventy-one at present. We have lost no members this year by death and none by resignation.—ROSE C. SWART, *Historian*.

RITUAL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. *Prepared by Emma Wait Avery, Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans, Vt.* This ritual, for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution, may be readily adapted to any of their meetings. It can be shortened in various ways to meet the different requirements. This ritual will appeal especially to those Daughters who desire a more formal method of conducting their exercises, and for such will seem to meet all requirements.

We notice among the patriotic songs the new national hymn: "Send Forth Again the Nation's Voice," printed by permission of the gifted authors, Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Doctor C. Crozat Converse.

"Send forth again the nation's voice
To God who ruled the ancient days;
His power will make our hearts rejoice
Can we but tread our fathers' ways."

Received:

THE FIRST SCHOOL HOUSE IN WORCESTER, Massachusetts, Report of Committee on Historical Research and Marking Local Sites, Timothy Bigelow Chapter, (pamphlet).

FLAG DAYS, Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts. Contains list of days on which the flag is unfurled by the chapter, with a brief account of the occasion.

THE OPEN LETTER.

WESTERN REVOLUTIONARY HEROES.

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY: In my article, "Beyond the Mississippi," published in a recent number of the Monthly, I express the belief that Captain Robert Gray, of the *Columbia*, and Captain John Kendrick, of *Washington*, who explored the coasts of Oregon and Washington, in 1787-90, being experienced seamen in those years, had commanded privateers during the Revolutionary war, hence were Revolutionary heroes.

Please permit me to say that I have changed mere belief for certainty.

I have just come upon the following paragraph in the "People's Cyclopaedia," Eaton and Mains, New York, 1896. See Vol. III, page 1474:

"Kendrick (John), captain of a privateer during the Revolutionary war; explored the N. W. Amer. coast, 1787-91, and opened the sandal-wood trade with China; b. in Boston; d. 1800."

And concerning Captain Robert Gray, I have found the following items in the "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography," James T. White & Co., New York, 1894, Vol. V, page 121:

"Robert Gray took an active part in the naval service during the Revolutionary war. In 1846, Congress granted his widow, Martha Gray, a pension for his services as discoverer and explorer. He was born in Tiverton, R. I., in 1753; died in Charleston, S. C., in 1800."

Now, as Captain Robert Gray discovered and ascended the Columbia river, and as Captain John Kendrick minutely explored the coasts of Oregon and Washington, here are two undoubted Revolutionary heroes for these States. Let us hope that it may not be long before we hear of a "John Kendrick Chapter" or a "Robert Gray Chapter" in one or the other of these.

In the same article, I speak of Daniel Boone as an explorer of the Missouri. A recently published life of Boone says that, at the age of eighty, he explored the Missouri and Yellowstone rivers, and Yellowstone Park. Now, here is a great Revolutionary hero, not only for the states of Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, but also for Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, South and North Dakota, Montana and Wyoming.

It is the peculiar privilege of the Western chapters to honor the pioneers.

MARGARET B. HARVEY,
Historian of Merion Chapter.

*To the Chapter Regents of the National Society
of the Daughters of the American Revolution:*

I am happy to be able to inform you that the prospect that we shall accomplish the purpose for which we have so long and earnestly striven grows brighter day by day, and if every Daughter of the American Revolution contributes during the present year a sum of from one to ten dollars, according to her means, our Memorial Continental Hall may be completed and ready for occupation before the end of the year nineteen hundred and four.

As is well known a very desirable site has been purchased and paid for. The committee on architecture has selected from seventy-two plans submitted, three of special excellence, and in accordance with the program issued by that committee the three architects who submitted these plans, which had the approval of the congress at its last annual meeting, will now enter upon a second competition. As soon as the Memorial Continental Hall Committee has received the plans of this second competition and made a selection, the building committee will be prepared to call for bids for the construction of the building. But this cannot be done unless there is available in the treasury a sufficient sum of money to meet all obligations connected with the enterprise as they fall due.

Congress at its last session passed a bill relieving us from all taxes upon our property. I have suggested above that every Daughter contribute according to her means from one to ten dollars in order that the necessary steps may be at once taken to proceed with the building. Doubtless some of the more wealthy members of the organization will desire to contribute much larger sums. But if the average contribution for each member should amount to five dollars, a sum total of two hundred thousand dollars would be realized.

Chapter regents should feel responsible that their chapters contribute to this patriotic work a sum amounting at least to five dollars for each member of the chapter. The amount need not of course be contributed by individuals if some other method can be devised for raising the necessary sum, as for example, by fairs, festivals, colonial teas, etc. The committee on ways and means would urge the chapters throughout the country to devote their entire energies for the next six months to this patriotic work.

We are to-day the most influential organization of women in the United States and we have a common purpose—the erection of a fitting memorial to our Revolutionary ancestors whose deeds of valor, and patriotic services, it is our duty and pleasure to commemorate, and at the same time to build for ourselves a home at the national capital where, in accordance with our national constitution, the meetings of our congress must be held. That this memorial building should be a commodious and dignified structure which will be an ornament to the

national capital and in every way suited to our needs, every Daughter of the American Revolution will readily admit, and certainly no one can doubt the ability of thirty-seven thousand six hundred and sixty-six patriotic American women to carry out a cherished plan which has been under consideration for years, and which is already in such a definite and encouraging state of progress. All money for the Memorial Continental Hall should be sent to the treasurer general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A statement of the amount sent to the treasurer general, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, should be sent by the state regent or to the person appointed by the state organization to receive it.

Very sincerely,

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,

Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Address,

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C., May 15, 1903.

THE POEMS OF PHILIP FRENEAU, the Poet of the American Revolution. Edited for the Princeton Historical Association by *Fred Lewis Pattee*. In three volumes. Volume 1.

In the notice of publication attention is called to the importance "of Freneau as a side light on the spirit of the times, as a creative force in the early period of American literature, and as a writer of some of the finest lyrics in our native literature." The present edition gives an account of the life and influence of the poet and aims to give a complete collection of his poems arranged in order of composition. The Daughters of the American Revolution owe a unanimous vote of thanks to the society which has rescued from oblivion and presented in so attractive a form the poems relating to that period of our history. That Freneau was one of the prison ship heroes, who served his time upon the Scorpion, showed that he could suffer as well as write for the cause he loved. We trust this first volume may soon be followed by the other two.

BOOK NOTES

SOCIAL LIFE IN THE EARLY REPUBLIC by *Miss Anne Hollingsworth Wharton*. Publishers, J. B. Lippincott Co.

The knowledge of the social life pictured in this pleasing book was somewhat obtained from those who were themselves a part of it, but who were spared to tell our wondering childhood legends store of the gayety and brilliancy of those early days. Jeffersonian simplicity is admirably portrayed; the society leaders are charmingly presented; the stately country seats about the capital make a part of the picture. The whole is embellished with portraits of the grand dames and sketches fitted to the text.

THE AARON BURR CONSPIRACY. A history largely from original and hitherto unused sources by *Walter Flavius McCaleb*, A. M., Ph. B. Dodd, Mead and Company.

This is a new rendering of an old story. The conspiracy is shown to be not an act of Burr's but an affection of society, of a western, intensely patriotic society filled with the idea of territorial expansion, annexation not secession. There are some who have had that feeling with regard to regions west of California. Mr. McCaleb proves his position by many documents not before accessible to the public. Some were found in Texas, others in Mexico and all have been carefully considered. The book is well worth careful reading by all who wish to know something of the "United States in its Heroic Age."

NOTE.

In the report of Vermont's contributions to the Continental Hall fund, in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for May, the Ann Story Chapter of Rutland, Vt., is credited with \$125. \$25 of this was the personal gift of Mrs. Horace Hoxey Dyer, of the Ann Story Chapter, whose name, through some inadvertency, was not mentioned among the other donors.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

Names that adorn and dignify the scroll
Whose leaves contain the nation's history.

—Fitz-Greene Hallock.

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

267. (2) SMITH—DAVIS.—Since sending query, I have learned that Sally Smith was born in Middletown, Conn., Feb. 21, 1772; married Phineas Davis in Hartford. Dr. Smith, her father, was killed about 1780. I am desirous of learning something of Dr. Smith who, family tradition says, was of distinguished ancestry. Possibly these dates may assist in tracing the family.—C. H. N.

280. WINSOR.—Mary Winsor b. Mar. 22, 1742, was daughter of Abraham Winsor b. Oct. 4, 1720, Smithfield, R. I., died April 20, 1798; he married 1st April 2, 1741, Mary Smith b. 1721, d. Jan. 4, 1752; 2nd Nov. 24, 1752, Sarah Smith. He was son of Joshua Winsor b. May 25, 1682, Smithfield; d. Oct. 10, 1752; married Dec. 3, 1719 (second wife) Deborah Harding who died July 24, 1756. He was son of Samuel Winsor b. 1644; died Sept. 19, 1703, at Providence, R. I.; married Jan. 2, 1677, Mercy (Williams) Waterman, b. July, 1640, d. after 1705. She was daughter of Roger Williams who died 1683 at Providence, and his wife Mary who died 1576.—(*From Rhode Island Ancestry.*)—T. M. H.



In an old pamphlet now out of print, I find the following: "In the reign of King Henry VIII, Robert Windsor, a Roman Catholic and a knight of influence raised an army to defend the monastery against the power of the Protestants. In the preceding reign Windsor Castle was given to the monarch as a present. Robert Winsor had a son Samuel; Samuel had a son John; John had a son Samuel who had a son Joshua, the father of the American Windsors. He came to America 1638 and settled in Providence. His only son Samuel married Mercy Waterman, a widow and daughter of Roger Williams. He had three children, Samuel, Joshua, Hannah. His second son Joshua, b. May 25, 1682, married 1st 1706 Mary Baker; had five children, Sarah, Susanna, Joshua, Samuel, Mary. He married 2nd 1719 Deborah Harding; had two children, Abraham and John."—L. B. N.

280. THURBER.—In reply to M. T. T.'s request for the ancestry of Edward Thurber, I send the following:

John¹ Thurber and his wife Priscilla came from England in 1671 and settled at New Meadow Neck near Narragansett Bay in Rhode Island. He had a son named James and other children whose names are unknown.

James² Thurber married Elizabeth ——— and had many sons and daughters. Their fifth son, Edward³ Thurber was born in New Meadow Neck or Barrington. He married Hannah Kinsly and died in Providence. They had one son, Edward⁴ Thurber, who married Mary Winsor Nov. 2, 1771. They had one son James⁵ and five daughters, Anna⁵, Eliza⁵, Sarah⁵, Maria⁵ and Hannah⁵. Their home was in Providence, R. I., on the banks of the Providence river. The old homestead was called Moshassuck Vale.

I would like to know the Revolutionary record of Col. Abraham Winsor of Smithfield, R. I. and if he is son of Samuel or Joshua Winsor. —M. J.

In the "Civil and Military List of Rhode Island" may be found Abraham Winsor of Smithfield, ensign 1750; lieut. 1751; capt. 1756; lt. col. 1769-1773. At a special meeting June, 1775, he was one of a committee to procure one hundred fire arms for Smithfield. His name does not appear among the Revolutionary officers. Can any one give the date of his death?—L. B. N.

QUERIES.

325. (1) DUNCAN—KNOWLTON.—Wanted the ancestry of Diodemia Duncan who married John Knowlton of Shrewsbury, Mass., and died at Rochester, Vt., May 12, 1842.

(2) FORBUSH—KNOWLTON.—Also the ancestry of Lucy Forbush who married 1769 Paul Knowlton at Shrewsbury and died there May 18, 1837.—H. L. B. K.

326. RAYMOND.—The Revolutionary record desired of ——— Raymond of Delaware. He was the father of Mary Raymond who married William Forman about 1769.—A. E. F. D.

327. BAKER.—Information will be appreciated concerning Sarah Baker who married about 1789, Aaron Whittemore. He was born in Spencer, Mass.—W. H. G.

328. BARRINGER.—Wanted the ancestry of Elizabeth Barringer born about 1786. She married Daniel Birchard in eastern N. Y. They afterward lived in Schoharie Co., N. Y. She died at Ithaca Feb. 18, 1870.—I. A. W.

329. SPARKS.—Wanted ancestry of Levi Sparks who lived at Church Hill, Queen Anne's Co., Md. A brother was editor of a paper called "Brother Jonathan."—F. B. P. S.

330. (1) PUTNEY.—Would like ancestry of Susan Putney, born July 23, 1803 (it is supposed at Leicester, Mass. or Wentworth, N. H.) Married first to a Mr. Eastman; second, to Rev. John Sweat, Sept. 20, 1832, at Dorchester, N. H. by Rev. J. C. Tiler. She lived with a family named Whipple in Wentworth, N. H. and was related to Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth. Was her father or any of her family in the Revolution or any of the Colonial Wars or did they render any service during the Colonial days?

(2) BARRETT.—Would like information regarding the family of Oliver Barrett, his parents, date of birth, date of marriage and date of death. He married a Miss Burnham, Windsor, Vt., afterwards going to St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he died at Louisville, a small village near Waddington. He served in the Revolutionary War and drew a pension. After his death this pension was paid to his widow until her death. What was his Revolutionary War record? Did he or any of his ancestors render any service during the Colonial days?—A. L. S.

331. (1) PLATT.—Anne, born February 6, 1768, at Milford, Conn.; married Dec. 11, 1787, Nehemiah Platt at Milford. They were thought to be cousins. Would like parentage of each or some information as to where this line of Platt ancestry may be found.

(2) WALKER—PLUMMER.—Hannah, of Rowley, Mass., married 1770 Nathaniel Plummer of Rowley. Would like date of her birth and her parentage.

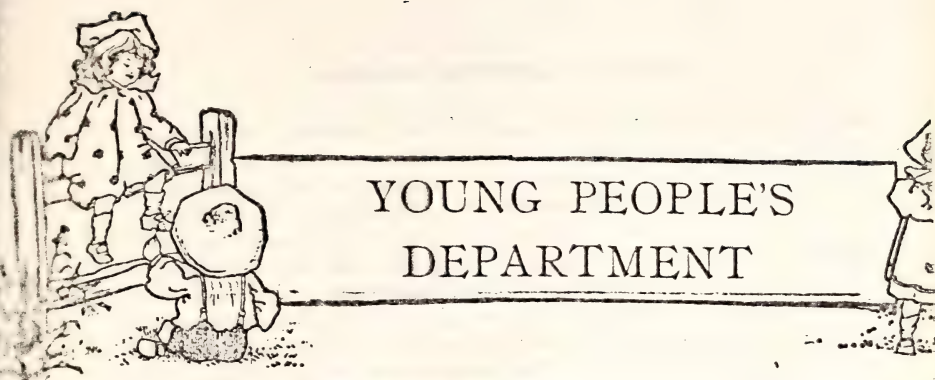
(3) DERBY—WALES.—Jerusha, of Union, Conn., married Dec. 2, 1779, John Wales of Union. Would like her parentage or information of Derby ancestry.

(4) WELLS—LAMB.—Hannah, born about 1765-70; married at Spencer, Mass., Elijah Lamb. Would like her parentage with date of birth and marriage. He was born Sept. 9, 1765, at Spencer, Mass.

(5) STONE.—Simon,⁴ born Aug. 1, 1686, at Groton, Mass.; married Sarah ——— who died May 30, 1767. Would like her parentage.

(6) STONE.—Simon³, born Sept. 10, 1714, at Harvard, Mass., married Eunice ——— either at Harvard or Groton. Would like her parentage.

(7) STONE—RAY.—Aaron, born 1745, Nov. 22, at Greenwich, Mass.; married Elizabeth or Betsey Ray (or Rea) about 1780 or 81. Would like date of marriage and her parentage.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

CONVENTION OF 1903.

The eighth annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution convened in Columbian University Hall, Washington, D. C., on Saturday, February 21, at 9.30 o'clock, when an informal reception was held by the National Board of Management, all of whom extended hearty greetings to the visiting state directors, presidents of societies and delegates.

Among those present were: Mrs. Menges, president Lemis Heights Society, Saratoga, New York; Miss Finch, Port Chester, New York; Miss Hickey, George Washington Society, District of Columbia; Miss Suisenberry, Capitol Society, District of Columbia; Miss Meredith, Capitol Society, District of Columbia; Miss Johnson, Trenton and Princeton Society, District of Columbia; Mrs. Baldwin, Detroit, Michigan; Miss Callahan, Capitol Society, District of Columbia; Mr. David Moise, Capitol Society, District of Columbia; Miss Handy, District of Columbia; Miss Claffin, George Washington Society, District of Columbia; Miss Lloyd, Trenton and Princeton Society, District of Columbia; Mr. Chapman, Piram Ripley Society, District of Columbia; Mr. Toner Johnson, Trenton and Princeton Society, District of Columbia; Miss Forsyth, state director for New York; Miss Patten, Brockport, New York; Miss Wright, District of Columbia; Mrs. Weed, state director for Montana; Eleanor Hill Weed, Montana; Master Weed, Montana; Master Dean Paul, District of Columbia; Miss Wishart, John Hart Society, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Master Minick, John Hart Society, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. McKee, president John Hart Society, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Longley, state director for Rhode Island; Mrs. Rich, president Hiawatha Society, Syracuse, New York; Miss Brown, Capitol Society,

District of Columbia; Mr. Irving Richards, District of Columbia; Mrs. A. H. McGregor, state director for New Jersey; Mr. Williamson, Capitol Society, District of Columbia; Miss Smith, Capitol Society, District of Columbia; Mr. Chester Clark, Red, White and Blue Society, District of Columbia, and many others.

At ten o'clock the convention was opened by the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by the entire convention, after which the chaplain made a feeling prayer for the welfare and prosperity of the society. A beautiful banner brought from Bemis Heights Society, Saratoga, New York, by its president, Mrs. Menges, graced the platform, and was much admired.

The national president then called for the order of the day, and Mrs. Weed, chairman of credential committee, presented her report, which was accepted.

Mrs. Benjamin, chairman of program committee, presented the completed program of the convention, and it was accepted.

The reports for the year 1902 were read by the vice-president in charge of organization, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer, and registrar.

It is interesting to note that the society has to its credit something more than \$2,000, and a total membership of 5,841.

These reports were accepted with much enthusiasm.

The reports of state directors were then called for. Those from Texas, Virginia, Colorado, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska and Massachusetts were kindly read by Miss India Bell Fleming, a member of one of the societies of the District of Columbia.

Miss Forsyth, state director for New York, which again received the banner for having the greatest number of local societies, presented a splendid report of the growth of the societies in her state, these reports being listened to with pleasure and profit by the assembled convention.

The report from Wyoming was read by Isaac Vandeventer, a delegate from the Nathan Hale Society, of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

The report from Pennsylvania was read by Mrs. Wishert in the absence of Mrs. Thompson, state director, and as usual from the state of Pennsylvania, was most encouraging.

The report from Rhode Island was read by Mrs. Longley, state director, and she gave evidences of the growing interest in the society in that state. It was moved and seconded that these reports be accepted, and that those reports not read be printed in the magazine. Carried.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, honorary president of the society, announced that the annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon would be taken Monday, February 23, at ten o'clock, and requested a full attendance to do honor at the grave of Washington.

A beautiful wreath was presented to the society by Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, this wreath to be placed on the tomb of Washington by the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Lothrop named Mr. Earl Chapman to escort the emblem, Mr. Staley Johnson to escort the flag, and Mr. David Mosher to escort the wreath on the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Hamlin announced that a church service commemorative of the birth of Washington would be held at the Church of the Covenant on Sunday, February 22, at four o'clock, and requested all Children of the American Revolution to present themselves at that place fifteen minutes before the opening of the service, so that special seats might be given them.

Mrs. Lothrop extended greetings to the assembled convention from Margaret Lothrop, who was the first member of the society, but having reached the age limit—eighteen years—had been transferred to a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Massachusetts.

A vote of thanks was tendered Miss India Bell Fleming for her kindness in volunteering to read the reports of the absent state directors.

Mrs. Rich, president of the Hiawatha Society, Mrs. Charles Longley, state director for Rhode Island, Miss Forsyth, state director for New York, and others, made eloquent appeals to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to take more interest in the younger society, so that its growth might be strong and lasting.

Mrs. Cook, president of the George Rogers Clark Society, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, announced that her society was striving to obtain official recognition from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of the great services done for this country by George Rogers Clark.

Miss Forsyth offered the following resolution—"That the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution endorse the effort of the George Rogers Clark Society of Milwaukee to obtain official recognition on the part of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, of the services of George Rogers Clark." The resolution was adopted.

The national president introduced the chairman of the nominating committee, Mrs. Lothrop, who presented the names of the new Board of Management in the following words:

The duty of a nominating committee preparing the list of officers for the new term of a governing board has a note of sadness to intermingle with the joy at the growth of the new society. To welcome the new officers who are destined to carry on the work to greater achievement means the severance of some old ties that bound together dearly loved co-laborers in a tried friendship such as can be wrought out to pleasant fulfillment nowhere so well as on such an executive board. But the ties that bound each to each in the work, though severed, need not.

thank God, lessen the friendship nor the happy remembrance of the years and the months through which that friendship was won. These ever remain, vital to the last. And it is with such an assurance that I approach the duty given into my hands, and present this report.

To thank you, Madam President, for the way in which you have so safely conducted the society which is so dear to me, gives me ardent pleasure to express. I trust that you will take it as coming from the depths of my heart, and that I may make you understand the strength of the friendly regard I hold for you and your work. Truly it is a blessed thing to labor in the cause of the youth of our country, and I doubt not that your life will be ever the richer because of the time and strength and love you have given to the work.

And to you, Mrs. Clark, vice-president in charge of organization of local societies, I would tender also my thankful appreciation of the faithful discharge of the manifold duties falling upon you, the spirit of the work rendered all the more beautiful because your precious strength was often at a low ebb. That you may be completely restored to health is my earnest prayer.

And to you, Mrs. Benjamin, recording secretary, I would express not only my thanks and recognition of your long and faithful services on the Board, but my warm personal regard for you, whose many endearing qualities have drawn me to you. On the behalf of the whole society, I now tender this tribute to these valued retiring officers.

It remains for me but to present the list of new officers of the Board for the ensuing term:

President, Mrs. Julius C. Burrows.

Vice-President Presiding, Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair.

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies, Mrs. Eleanor S. Washington Howard.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. John W. Foster, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Mrs. Russell A. Alger, Mrs. A. L. Barber, Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, Mrs. Robert T. Fleming, Mrs. Joseph Paul, Mrs. John Tweedale, Mrs. Martin A. Knapp, Mrs. Frank Wheaton.

Recording Secretary, Miss Eliza C. Tulloch.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James Knox Taylor.

Registrar, Mrs. Harry Heth.

Treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin.

Chaplain, Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin.

It was moved and seconded by the convention that the Board of Management as named by the chairman of nominating committee be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Clark moved that a unanimous vote of thanks be given the retiring national president. Carried.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that a rising vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Benjamin, the other retiring officers. Carried.

The hour of one o'clock having arrived, it was moved and seconded to take a recess until two o'clock. Carried.

At two o'clock the convention was again called to order by the national president, Mrs. George M. Sternberg, who requested that the salute to the flag be given, which was followed by the playing by the orchestra of the Star Spangled Banner.

The national president then read her address to the convention of 1903, speaking in enthusiastic terms of the prosperity of the society which now numbers 5,841 members, with 127 local societies. She paid a glowing tribute to Washington and Lincoln, and urged the members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution to emulate so far as possible these noble lives. The entire text of this admirable address will be printed in the American Monthly Magazine.

The national president then called for the report of the "Prize Essay Committee," which was read by the chairman, Mrs. Clark. This report showed that the prize essay competition was open to all members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution, many of whom had responded. The three prizes, \$20, \$10, and \$5, respectively, were awarded by the national president as follows: First prize, Chester M. Clark, a member of the Red, White and Blue Society, of the District of Columbia. Second prize, to Agnes McGrew Balloch, a member of the Capitol Society of the District of Columbia. Third prize to Wilbur Warren Johnson, formerly of the Trenton-Princeton Society of the District of Columbia.

The death of Master Wilbur Warren Johnson occurred a few weeks ago in this city. Before his death he requested that should his essay on Patriotism win one of the prizes, the money should be given to the Prison Ship Martyrs fund of New York.

Following the presentation of prizes the winners in the competition read their essays, that of Wilbur Warren Johnson being read by F. Raymond French, a former classmate of his, and dear friend.

Miss Forsyth moved that this convention express our regret and sympathy in connection with the death of Wilbur Warren Johnson by a rising vote. Seconded and carried unanimously.

The "Emblem" was again presented to New York, that state having once more attained the honor of having the largest number of local societies.

Miss Forsyth, state director for New York, received the "Emblem" for the second time from the national president, and made a stirring address to the convention on patriotism, and her love for the society she represented.

Mrs. Lothrop announced that Mrs. Bruner and Mr. Chapman had volunteered to conduct the visiting members around the city to places of interest Tuesday and Wednesday mornings and afterwards.

Miss Forsyth moved that our retiring president general who has told us that she is obliged to give up her office, be made an honorary

president of the Children of the American Revolution. Seconded and carried unanimously.

The convention then adjourned.

On Sunday, February 22nd, at four o'clock, in the Church of the Covenant, a public patriotic service in honor of the birth of Washington was held, which was largely attended.

The address of the occasion was by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hamlin, who spoke of the importance of emulating the character of Washington, who was a devout Christian, and who in his farewell address had cautioned his people against the attempt to preserve morals without the observance of religion.

On Monday, February 23, members of the society made their annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, and participated in exercises around the tree planted by the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. A beautiful wreath, the gift of Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, was reverently laid on the tomb of Washington.

On Tuesday, February 24, at four o'clock, a "Colonial Tea" was given by the National Board of Management, at the Washington Club, in honor of the visiting members of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution which was largely attended.

This concluded the convention of 1903.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN,
Recording Secretary.

MARCH MEETING, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, March 12, at 10 o'clock, in the Church of the Covenant.

Present, Miss McBlair, national vice-president presiding, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Tweedale, and Miss Tulloch.

In the absence of the chaplain the devotional exercises consisted of the repetition of the Lord's Prayer by the ladies.

The recording secretary read the minutes of the regular February meeting, also the reports of the eighth national convention held on February 21, the public patriotic service of February 22, the pilgrimage to Mount Vernon on the 23rd, and the colonial tea on the 24th, all of which were accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the resignation of Miss Carrie M. Wise, state director of Virginia, and of Mrs. Fuller local president of Ann McCarty Ramsay Society, of Alexandria, Virginia, and they were accepted.

She then presented the name of Miss Carrie M. Wise for local president, Ann McCarty Ramsay Society of Alexandria, Virginia, which was confirmed.

The reports of the corresponding secretary and the treasurer were read and accepted.

The registrar read her report, presenting twenty-one applications for membership in the society, and the recording secretary cast the ballot for their admission.

The subject of collecting payment for application blanks was introduced by the corresponding secretary. After some discussion it was moved and carried that the charge for blanks be discontinued.

A letter from Mrs. Thompson, state director for Pennsylvania, suggesting that the Children of the American Revolution be asked to contribute money for a memorial window in Continental Hall, was read and the recording secretary instructed to acknowledge its receipt.

The vice-president in charge of organization asked to have some place provided for the storage of papers, etc., and it was moved and carried that the corresponding secretary write to Mr. Bell, of the American Security and Trust Company, in regard to securing a place of safety for them.

The recording secretary was authorized to destroy useless papers pertaining to her office which have accumulated.

The subject of revising the directory of the Board was laid on the table.

Authority to re-imburse Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Heth, and Mrs. Hamlin, for amounts expended by them during the late convention was requested by the treasurer. It was moved and carried that those sums be paid.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. J. S. EASTWOOD, charter member and registrar, Abi Humiston Chapter, died at Clifton Springs, New York, March 5, 1903.

MISS ANNIE MATILDA LEVERETT, Tuscarora Chapter Binghamton, New York, died March 25, 1903. She was descended from John Leverett, governor of Massachusetts, Abraham Davenport, whom Whittier has immortalized and the Rev. Azel Roe, the "fighting parson" of the Revolution. The chapter passed appropriate resolutions of sympathy.

MRS. H. R. P. STAFFORD, charter member, Sea Coast Defence Chapter, is greatly mourned by the chapter, who sent resolutions expressive of their sympathy on account of her death. She was the owner of the famous Paul Jones flag.

MRS. ANNA DICKSON SACKETT, charter member, Patterson Chapter, Westfield, New York, died October 1, 1903.

MRS. LORETTA RUMSEY PLUMB, Patterson Chapter, Westfield, New York, died April 15, 1903. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow in the loss of those two valued and loved members.

MRS. ESTHER PHIFER WHITE, wife of Captain Samuel Elliott White, Fort Mill, South Carolina, fell asleep Tuesday afternoon, April 29th, 1903. She was a charter member of the King's Mountain Chapter, Yorkville, South Carolina.

MRS. EMMA PEASE VEEDER, Janesville Chapter, Janesville, Wisconsin, wife of the late Garrett Veeder, died at her home in Fairbury, Illinois, May 3, 1903. She was a noble woman and the chapter has sustained the loss of one of its early and valued members.

MRS. MARGARET PALMER JOYNE, Springfield Chapter, Springfield, Illinois, died recently. She has been represented in the great wars by her ancestors and in the Spanish-American war her youngest son, true to his traditions bore his part. The chapter passed resolutions of respect and regret.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN WILKINSON COGSWELL, Cedar Rapids Chapter, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, died May 6, 1903. She was prominetely indentified with the literary and patriotic work not only of the city but of the state. The announcement of her death was received with the deepest regret by the chapter.

MRS. LUCY FORSYTHE MAYFIELD, charter member, Lincoln Chapter, Lincoln, Illinois, entered into rest, March 28, 1903. She was the widow of Abram Mayfield, a merchant who held many offices of honor and trust in Logan county. She leaves five children.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

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Milford, Conn. 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

"The Cochran," Washington, D. C. MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky. 112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia. MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H.,
Savannah, Georgia. 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass.. MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y.,
108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass. New Rochelle, N. Y.Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin. MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md.,
286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,
1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,
Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, State of Washington,
"The Arlington," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
- MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, IOWA,
Waterloo, Iowa,
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.
- MRS. WILLIAM F. JEWETT, Minn.,
204 Drake Block, Saint Paul, Minn.
- MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,
Butte, Montana,
1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Illinois.
- MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TEUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
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MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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MRS. ROBERT ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
- Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
- Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
- California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
- Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado
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Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport,
V. R.
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- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
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 Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
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 Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
 Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
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 Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
 Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
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 Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
 New Jersey, . . . Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St, Elizabeth.
 Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
 New Mexico, . . . Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
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 Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn. V. S. R.
 North Carolina, . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
 Mrs. EDWIN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
 North Dakota, . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
 Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
 Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

Oklahoma Terr'y,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania, .	Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster. Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 303 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte. V. S. R.
Rhode Island, . .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence. Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls. V. S. R.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia.
South Dakota, . .	Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
Tennessee,	Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron. Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga. Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R.
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Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C. and Red Bank, Big Horn Basin. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. and New Castle. V. S. R.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1903.

The regular meeting of the National Board of Management was held Tuesday, May 5th, at Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, 902 F Street.

The meeting was opened at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, the roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. Harriet Simpson, Massachusetts; Mrs. John R. Walker, Missouri; Mrs. Ellen M. Colton, California; Mrs. Althea R. Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York; Miss Elizabeth C. Williams, Maryland; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Julius J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed, Montana; Mrs. James R. Mellon, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer Gen-

eral; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, Historian General; Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Librarian General and Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Recording Secretary General; State Regents, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, Maryland; Mrs. William S. Little, New York; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia; State Vice-Regents, Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey; Mrs. Katharine L. Eagan, Florida.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General, and with a few slight corrections, stood approved. Reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have to report that the committees appointed by the President General since the April meeting of the Board have been notified, and replies received as follows: Committee on Revolutionary Relics: Acceptances from Mrs. Estey, Chairman; Mrs. Burnham, Mrs. Stranahan, Mrs. Masury, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, Mrs. Kendall, Miss Williams and Mrs. Kinney. Franco-American Memorial Committee: Acceptances from Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman; Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Akers, and Mrs. Cameron. Committee on Chapter By-Laws: Acceptances from Mrs. Weed, Chairman; Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Main, and Mrs. Holcombe. Mrs. Shute regrets that she will be unable to serve on this committee. Continental Hall Committee: Acceptances from Mrs. Dolliver, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Gadsby, Mrs. Swift, Miss Dorsey, Mrs. Peck, of Wisconsin; Mrs. MacCracken, and Mrs. Liggett. Mrs. Verplanck expresses appreciation of the honor of her appointment, but asks the President General to excuse her from serving on this committee. The sub-committees of Continental Hall were notified, and the following have accepted: Building Committee, General George M. Sternberg, Gen. John M. Wilson, Mr. Bernard Green, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Dana, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Slcomb and Miss Dorsey. Mrs. John W. Foster regrets that owing to absence, in Europe, she will be obliged to decline. Mrs. Hogg will also be unable to serve on this committee. Ways and Means Committee: Acceptances from Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Kinney, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Allee, Mrs. Lounsberry, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Hodge, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Morgan-Smith, Miss Stringfield, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Liggett, Miss Johnston, Mrs. Getchell, Miss Henshaw, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Peck, of Iowa; Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Gadsby, and Mrs. Parker.

Regrets have come from Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Lippitt, Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia, and Mrs. McGee. Congressional Committee: Acceptances from Mrs. Quarles, Chairman; Mrs. Foster, of Washington State; Mrs. Lyons, of Kentucky, and Mrs. Estey. Site Committee: Acceptances from Mrs. Tulloch, Chairman, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Holcombe. Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Hogg send regrets. Advisory Committee: Acceptances from Gen. John M. Wilson, Gen. Thos. Vincent, Gen. Geo. M. Sternberg, and Mr. Bernard Green.

Additional appointments: Magazine Committee: Mrs. Delafield. Finance Committee: Mrs. Rosa, both of whom accept. There may be other replies later, but I have reported all received to date.

The Chairmen of the respective committees have been furnished with the names and addresses of their committees.

All instructions given by the Board at its last meeting have been promptly attended to, viz: a notification sent to Mr. E. T. Bushnell of his re-appointment as auditor of the books of the National Society for the current official year; a vote of thanks on the part of the Board, transmitted to the Independence Hall Chapter of Philadelphia for their gift of \$301 for a memorial window in Continental Hall; the action of the Board in regard to the offer of Mrs. Gadsby to give the proceeds of the sale of her book to Continental Hall fund, and a letter of condolence, on the part of the Board, to Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, in his recent bereavement, the death of his wife. According to a ruling of the Board, which requires all the departments of this office to be notified of any action of the Board affecting their respective departments, I furnished the Treasurer General with a copy of the motion passed at the May meeting in regard to the terms upon which applicants to membership from the Society of the Children of the American Revolution are to be admitted to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The copies of the various papers, extracts from Board meetings, etc., bearing upon the matter on which the Judicial Committee is working have been sent; the transcript covering nearly two hundred pages.

Number of letters received, 141; number of letters and postals written, 340. I have signed 574 certificates of membership for the month of December.

Regrets for the Board meeting have been received from Mrs. Putnam, State Regent, New Jersey; Mrs. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Child, Indian Territory; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Allee, Nebraska; Mrs. Henry, Texas; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina, Mrs. Talbot, Arizona, and Mrs. Wm. Lee Lyons, vice-President General Kentucky.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE B. McOUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management: For the month of April I have to report the following: Application blanks issued, 2,973; Constitutions, 224; Circulars "How to Become a Member," 295; Miniature application blanks, and circulars for same, 293; Transfer cards, 86. Letters received, 109; letters written, 42; postal cards, 43.

The envelopes in which the proposed Amendments are to be sent out are being addressed and the work of my desk is up to date.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF AMOUNT EXPENDED BY CURATOR FOR APRIL, 1903.

Postage on Application Blanks:

Received from Treasurer General, April 1,	\$10 00
Overdrawn account in March,	3 50

Balance on hand for April,	\$6 50
Amount expended in April,	\$10 00
Overdrawn account for April,	4 00

Office expenses:

To ice,	\$1 30
To towel service,	1 00
To paper fasteners,	15
To postal cards,	50
To bringing envelopes from postoffice,	25
To special delivery stamps,	10
To express,	1 55
To package to President General and return,	70
To sending papers to Smithsonian,	25

Total,	\$5 80
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Report accepted.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH B. MACLAY,
Curator.

Mrs. Simpson was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 375; applications verified awaiting dues, 86; applications examined but incomplete, 128; applications received since April 25th, 87. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 2. Badge permits issued, 128; per-

mits for recognition pins, 78; bar permits, 12. Resignations, 48; dropped, 2. Deaths, 42.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and there were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion, the resignations were accepted, and the announcements of the deaths received with regret.

Mrs. Murphy was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The resignation of the State Regent of Indian Territory Mrs. Joseph Story Childs, of Purcell, Indian Territory, is presented for acceptance, and the following Chapter regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Annie C. A. Stearns, Kalamazoo, Michigan; Mrs. Harriet M. Ven H. Traphegan, Bozeman, Montana; Mrs. Mary B. H. Devine, Bismarck, North Dakota; Mrs. Grace M. Katzenberger, Greenville, Ohio; Mrs. Maria A. Manchester, Providence, Rhode Island; Mrs. Katie Black Howard, Palestine, Texas; Mrs. Jessie E. D. Allen, Fair Haven, Vermont; Mrs. Lucy E. Morris, Berlin, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mary Ellen T. Cline, Hudson, Wisconsin; Mrs. Belle Dikeman Wing, Kewanee, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Lillie C. H. Bamford, Plymouth, Wisconsin.

Through their respective State Regents, the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Kate Baker Busey, Urbana, Illinois; Mrs. Mary Hall Hamilton, Hoopeston, Illinois; Mrs. Alberta Smyser Peck, Sterling, Kansas; Miss Louise Maria Hider, Greenville, Mississippi; and Mrs. Belle McBride Snell, St. Johnsville, New York; also the re-appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hammond Hoffer, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.

The four Chapters of Kansas unanimously elected Mrs. Nettie H. Ware of Topeka, Kansas, as State Vice-Regent of Kansas, and such election is herewith presented to the National Board of Management for confirmation.

Charter applications issued, 4; charters issued, 6, viz: "Ralph Humphries," Jackson, Mississippi; "Oro Fino," Helena, Montana; "Du Bois," Du Bois, Pennsylvania; "Samuel Davies," Bowling Green, Kentucky; "Peaks of Otter," Bedford City, Virginia; and "El Pasa," El Paso, Texas. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2. Letters received, 80; letters written, 97.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 735 new members cards; 110 corrections; 51 marriages; 54 resignations; 39 deaths, and 4 re-instatements, and 52 letters written.

The present membership is 37,666.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,

Upon motion, the election of Mrs. Ware as State Vice-Regent of Kansas was confirmed by the Board, and the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters was accepted.

Mrs. Simpson was requested to take the Chair.

The report of the Treasurer General was read and upon motion, accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL.

April 1 to April 30, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash on hand at last report, \$28,443 64

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$3,433.00, less \$161.00 refunded),...	\$3,272 00
Initiation fees (\$370.00, less \$5.00 refunded),	365 00
Exchange,	28 3,637 28
Total,	\$32,080 92

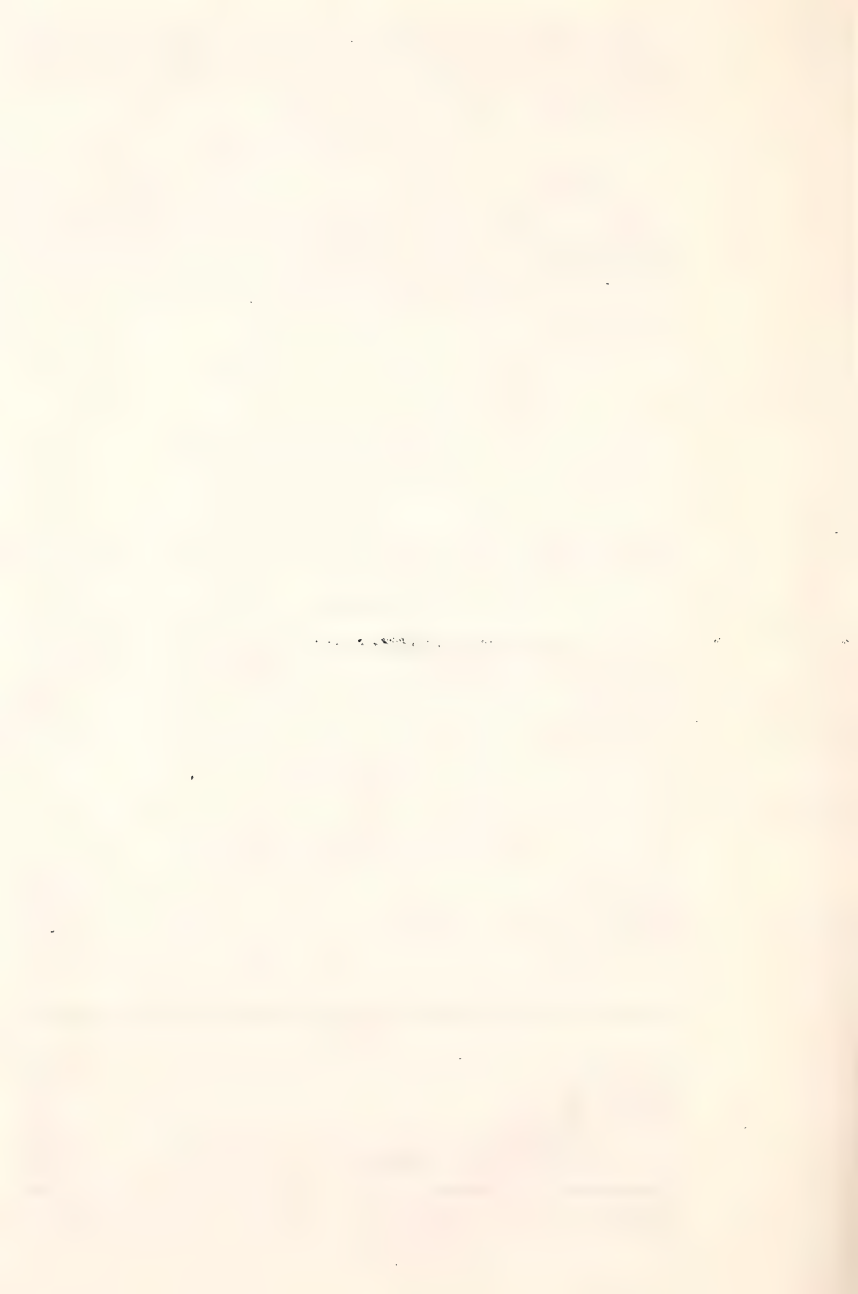
EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Postage,	10 00
Stationery,	8 19
Clerical service, 2 months,	100 00
	<hr/>
	118 19

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Postage,	\$ 50
Stationery,	7 47
1 roll parchment,	18 00
Expressage and office supplies,	1 95
Engrossing 8 charters,	4 00
Clerical service (2 clerks),	110 00
	<hr/>
	141 92



Office of Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$2 25	
Stationery,	6 83	
Office supplies,	5 75	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	100 00	
Extra clerical service,	5 00	
	<hr/>	119 83

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	\$2 00	
10,000 circulars,	27 50	
Expressage and office supplies,	2 81	
Clerical service (part of 1 clerk's time),	10 00	
	<hr/>	42 31

Office of Registrar General.

Postage,	\$1 50	
Stationery,	9 18	
1,000 printed postals,	13 00	
Office supplies,	65	
Binding 5 volumes records and additional papers,	18 00	
Clerical service,	170 00	
Extra clerical service,	19 50	
	<hr/>	231 83

Office of Treasurer General.

Postage,	\$ 50	
Messenger, telegrams and office supplies,	3 66	
Mimeographing 200 letters,	2 00	
Rent of safe deposit box,	5 00	
Clerical service,	200 00	
Extra clerical service,	24 00	
	<hr/>	235 16

Office of Librarian General.

Postage,	\$1 00	
Expressage and office supplies,	2 65	
Binding 5 volumes,	5 25	
Subscription to Genealogical Quarterly,	3 00	
Green's History of Kentucky,	1 60	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	60 00	
	<hr/>	73 50

Office of Historian General—Lineage Book Account.

Postage,	\$1 42	
Office supplies,	1 90	
Half tone plate, drawing and plate,	9 73	
Compiling,	80 00	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	50 00	
		<hr/>
		143 05

General Office.

Postage,	\$ 25	
Stationery,	8 10	
Office supplies,	6 06	
25,000 leaflets for Continental Hall,	119 50	
Engrossing resolutions,	22 00	
Messenger service,	12 00	
Clerical service (1 clerk),	85 00	
		<hr/>
		252 91

Certificate Account.

Postage,	\$30 00	
Expressage,	1 00	
Engrossing 875 certificates,	87 50	
		<hr/>
	118 50	
Less receipt from renewed certificate,	1 00	
		<hr/>
		117 60

Magazine.

Postage for Editor,	\$5 00	
500 printed postals,	6 25	
2,000 subscription blanks,	4 75	
Making 4 half tone plates,	13 50	
Business Manager's salary,	75 00	
Editor's salary,	83 33	
		<hr/>
		187 83

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Precentor, accompanist, piano, etc.,	\$56 00	
Decoration of theatre,	35 00	
Floral decoration of theatre,	31 00	
Typewriting,	6 25	
Rules of order,	9 50	
Rent of safe deposit box,	75	
Transcript of proceedings,	425 00	
		<hr/>
		563 50

OFFICIAL.

85

State Regent's Postage.

Delaware,	\$3 50	
Florida,	5 00	
Maryland,	5 00	
Massachusetts,	5 00	
	<hr/>	18 50

State Regent's Stationery.

Alabama,	\$1 71	
District of Columbia,	2 85	
Georgia,	5 11	
Kentucky,	1 42	
Louisiana,	1 42	
Maryland,	2 92	
Minnesota,	1 42	
Ohio,	2 84	
Pennsylvania,	2 84	
South Carolina,	2 76	
	<hr/>	25 29

Postage.

4,000 stamped envelopes,	\$86 40	
Application blanks and constitutions,	10 00	
	<hr/>	96 40
Rent of office for April,		181 50
Rent of telephone and extra messages in February,		11 60
Engrossing life member certificate,		15
		<hr/>
Total expenditures for the month,	\$2,561 07	

Balance April 30, 1903:

In Metropolitan Bank,	\$962 58	
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	28,557 27	
	<hr/>	\$29,519 85

FORT CRAILO FUND,

FORT CRAILO FUND,	\$50 00
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PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank at last report,	\$21,916 54
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RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

Sarah Dickinson Chapter, Georgia,	\$5 00	
Ellen I. Sanger Chapter, New Hampshire,	5 00	
	<hr/>	10 00

Life Memberships.

Mrs. Millie G. Beauchamp, <i>John Riley Chapter</i> , Ohio,	\$12 50	
Mrs. Susan Mildred Griffith, <i>Gen. Evan Shelby</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Kentucky,	12 50	
Mrs. Amy Elizabeth F. Jeffreys, <i>Louisa St. Clair</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Michigan,	12 50	
Mrs. Lyde W. Dean, <i>Pittsburgh Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania,	12 50	
Mrs. Myra B. Hatch, <i>Deborah Sampson Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	12 50	
Mrs. Louise B. Rawson, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio,	12 50	
Mrs. Fanny L. Boyle, <i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , Missouri,	12 50	
Mrs. Sarah W. Perham, <i>Matthew Thornton Chap-</i> <i>ter</i> , New Hampshire,	12 50	
Mrs. V. E. T. Rice Jones, Illinois,	25 00	
Miss Marguerite Elwood, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York,	12 50	
Miss Cleveland Zahner, <i>Joseph Habersham Chap-</i> <i>ter</i> , Georgia,	12 50	
Mrs. Lamira M. Clapp, <i>Watauga Chapter</i> , Tennes- see,	12 50	
		162 50
Interest on permanent investment,		330 00
Royalty on "Recognition Pin" sales,		8 80

Continental Hall Contributions.

Mrs. D. D. Colton for Sequoia Chapter, <i>California</i> ,	\$100 00	100 00
Arkansas Valley Chapter, <i>Colorado</i> ,	10 00	10 00
Mrs. Sara T. Kinney of Mary Clap Wooster Chap- ter, <i>Connecticut</i> , Part of Mrs. Hepburn-Smith's "month,"	10 00	10 00
Mary Washington Chapter, <i>District of Columbia</i> , Proceeds of Doll Bazar,	10 40	10 40
Liberty Tree Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> ,	10 00	
Watertown Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> ,	10 00	20 00
General Richardson Chapter, <i>Michigan</i> ,	5 00	5 00
St. Paul Chapter, <i>Minnesota</i> ,	50	50
Deborah Avery Chapter, <i>Nebraska</i> ,	2 00	
Quivera Chapter, <i>Nebraska</i> ,	5 00	
Mrs. Minnie S. Cline, <i>Nebraska</i> ,	1 00	8 00
Col. George Croghan Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> ,	6 90	
Western Reserve Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> ,	1 00	7 90
Gansevoort Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	25 00	
Keskeskick Chapter, <i>New York</i> ,	26 61	51 61

Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	\$50 00
Mrs. W. Allen, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. W. M. Benney, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. H. F. Chorley, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. G. H. Cliff, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. C. D. Colladay, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Miss E. A. Feinour, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. D. Fleming, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	150 00
Miss L. H. Haynes, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. G. S. Hensel, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. J. G. Leiper, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. W. Leverett, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. C. W. Merrill, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	8 65
Miss M. E. Michenor, of Independence Hall Chap- ter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Misses Mitchell, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	16 00
Miss A. M. Mitchell, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Miss M. G. Mitchell, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. F. F. McKinney, of Independence Hall Chap- ter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	4 00
Mrs. C. C. McLean, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. G. H. Perkins, through Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00
Mrs. A. S. Quinton, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. W. Strong, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	2 00
Mrs. W. T. Shoemaker, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. H. O. Wilbur, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	5 00

Mrs. John F. McCoy, of Independence Hall Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. Webster James, of Liberty Bell Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Mrs. Louise Soleliac, of Liberty Bell Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	3 65
Pittsburgh Chapter, <i>Pennsylvania</i> ,	15 00
	<hr/> 327 70

Total cash in bank April 30, 1903, \$22,978 95

PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

U. S. Registered Bonds, as previously reported, 55,000 00

Total assets, counting bonds at face value, \$77,978 95

Respectfully submitted,

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,

Treasurer General N. S. D. A. R.

The President General resumed the Chair.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management: I have to report the following books, pamphlets and periodicals received during the month of April, 1903:

Genealogical Data relating to the Ancestry and Descendants of William Hills, the English Emigrant to New England in 1652, and of Joseph Hills, the English Emigrant to New England in 1638. Compiled by William Sandford Hills. Edited by Thomas Hills. Published by the Hills Family Genealogical and Historical Association. Press of Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, 1902. 148 pp. 8 vo. Presented by the Association; A History of Captain Roswell Preston of Hampton, Connecticut. His Ancestry and Descendants, including Ancestry in the Eaton, Knowlton, Butt, Raymond, Witter; Killam, Hinds, and other Kindred Families. Compiled and published by Edward N. Preston, Nevada City, California, 1899. 67 pp. ill. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; The Roberts Family. A Genealogy of Joseph Roberts of Windham, Maine, 18th Century. By Mrs. Amorena Grant. West Chicago Press Association. 143 pp. ill. 8 vo. Presented by the author; Genealogy of the Descendants of William Chesebrough of Boston, Rehoboth, Massachusetts, and the Founder and First White Settler of Stonington, Connecticut, Born 1594, in or near Boston, England, and Died 1667, Stonington, Connecticut. He sailed from Cowes, England, in Good Ship *Arabella* (of John Winthrop's Massachusetts Bay Colony) March 29, 1630, and arrived in Salem, Massachusetts, New England, America, June 14, 1630. By Anna Chesebrough Wildey. S. A. Wright Press, New York, 1903. 686 pp. ill. 8 vo.

It requires the patience of a woman and the energy and application of a born genealogist to collect and arrange such a mass of records as this volume contains.

The Ancestors and Descendants of the Reverend Henry Clarke, and his Wife, Catherine Pendleton, of Madison County, New York. By Cyrus Clarke Van Deventer. S. R. Marvin & Son, Boston, 1902. 128 pp. ill. 8 vo. This genealogy includes the names of Hubbard, Babcock, Lawton, Cottrell, Goodenow, Potts, Avery and Champlin. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Genealogy of the Willcomb Family of New England (1665-1902) together with a condensed History of the Town of Ipswich, Mass. By Oliver Clifton Willcomb, Lynn, Massachusetts, 1902. 302 pp. ill. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; The Descendants of James and William Adams of Londonderry, now Derry, New Hampshire. Also a Brief Account of the Families of Robert Cochran and Joseph Morrison of Londonderry, and of Deacon Thomas Cochran of New Boston, New Hampshire. Compiled by Andrew N. Adams of Fair Haven, Vermont. Suttle Co. Rutland, 1894. 87 pp. ill. map. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Genealogy of the Benjamin Family in the United States of America from 1632 to 1898. Containing the Families of John¹, Joseph², Joseph³, Joseph⁴, Joseph⁵, and Juda⁶, and the Descendants of Orange Benamin of Mount Washington, Massachusetts. Compiled by Ellis Benjamin Baker. Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, New Haven, 1898. 88 pp. ill. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Schuremann of New York. Compiled by Richard Wynkoop, Knickerbocker Press, New York, 1903. 43 pp. ill. 8 vo. Presented by the compiler. History of Harmen Schuermann who was living on Manhattan Island in the year 1649, and of his descendants, one of whom is Dr. Grant Schurman, President of Cornell University. An account also is given of the famous linguist, theologian, and artist, Anna Maria Schuermann of Utrecht, 1607-1678; Genealogy of Some of the Vail Family Descended from Jeremiah Vail, at Salem, Massachusetts, 1639. By Henry H. Vail. Theodore L. De Vinne & Company, New York, 1902. 371 pp. ill. 4 to. This genealogy includes the Vails of Vermont, Connecticut, Long Island and Orange County, New York. Over 8,000 names are contained in the Triple index of this book. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Francis Lyford of Boston and Exeter and some of his Descendants. By William Lewis Welch of the Seventh Generation. (From the original Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Volumes 27 & 28), Salem, Massachusetts, 1902. 88 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. This genealogy includes the Folsom, Hilton, Leavitt, Dudley, Gilman, Wiggin and Ladd families; Old Kittery and Her Families. By Everett S. Stackpole. Lewiston Journal Co. Lewiston, 1903. 822 pp. ill. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; History of Kittery, Eliot, Berwick, North Berwick and South Berwick, five towns in Maine which were originally included in

"Old Kittery." 320 pages of this book are devoted to the history of the towns and the remaining 500 pages to genealogical matter; Life of Captain Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias, Maine, Commander of the First American Naval Flying Squadron of the War of the Revolution. By Andrew M. Sherman. George W. Sherman, Morristown, New Jersey, 1902. XVIIx247 pp. ill. 8 vo. Received for review in AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire. A Patriot of the American Revolution. By Charles Thornton Adams. 61 pp. ill. 8 vo. Presented by Mrs. Richard S. Leaning. Colonel Thornton was one of the three signers of the Declaration of American Independence who were born in Ireland; Biographical Account of Colonel Samuel Clyde. By George Clinton Clyde. Typewritten. 12 pp. 4 to. Presented by Mrs. Richard S. Leaning. Colonel Clyde was a Colonial and Revolutionary officer; Pilgrim Alden. The Story of the Life of the First John Alden in America, with the Interwoven Story of the Life and Doings of the Pilgrim Colony, and some Account of Later Aldens. Prepared under the direction of Augustus C. Alden. James H. Earle & Co. Boston, 1902. 232 pp. ill. 12 mo. Received for review in AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; Elizabeth Schuyler. By Mary Elizabeth Springer. Press of Isaac H. Blanchard Co., New York, 1903. 256 pp. 12 mo. Presented by the author. A story of the "Old New York." Among the historical personages mentioned in this book are: General and Mrs. Washington, General Schuyler, Count Pulaski, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr; Irish Rhode Islanders in the American Revolution, with some mention of those serving in the Regiment of Elliott, Lippitt, Topham, Grary, Angell, Olney, Greene, and other noted Commanders. By Thomas Hamilton Murray. American-Irish Historical Society, Providence, 1903. 9 pp. Portrait. 8 vo. Presented by the author; Monumental Inscriptions in the Old Cemetery at Rutland, Worcester County, Massachusetts. "Laid out" June 7, 1717. Edited by David Everett Phillips. "Old Northwest" Genealogical Society, Columbus, 1902. 36 pp. 8 vo. Presented by the author; Old Town Burying Ground, Newburgh, New York. Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands, Newburgh, New York, 1898. 180 pp. 8 vo. Presented by David Barclay; History of Perry County, Ohio. By Clement L. Martzoff. Ward and Weiland, New Lexington, 1902. xliix195 pp. ill. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, New Hampshire, 1872-1902. 3 volumes, 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; The Gulf States Historical Magazine. Thomas H. Owen, Editor. Montgomery, Alabama, 1902. Vol. 1, ill. 8 vo. Received in exchange for AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; The Annals of Iowa. An Historical Quarterly. Third Series. Vol. 5. Edited by Charles Aldrich. Historical Department of Iowa, Des Moines, 1902-1903; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography. Virginia Historical Society. Richmond, 1903. Vol. 10. 8 vo. The Genealogical

Quarterly Magazine and Magazine of New England History. Edited by Eben Putnam. The Research Publication Co., Burlington, Vermont, 1902. Vol. 3. 8 vo. Lineage Book, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington, 1903. Vol. 16, 15001-16000. 1896. 8 vo. American Colonial Tracts. Published by George P. Humphry. Received in exchange for Lineage Book. Rochester, New York, 1898. Vol. 2. 8 vo. Report of the Custody and Condition of the Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties. By Carrol D. Wright, Commissioner, Boston, 1889. 379 pp. 8 vo. Presented by Commissioner Roberts S. Swan; Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Astor Lenox and Tilden Foundation. New York, 1902. Vol. 6. 8 vo. Received in exchange for AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

PAMPHLETS.—The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands. Historical Papers. No. viii. Newburgh, 1901. 63 pp. ill. 8 vo. Presented by David Barclay; The Historical Society of Newburgh Bay and the Highlands. Historical Papers. No. ix. Newburgh, 1902. 64 pp. ill. 8 vo. Presented by David Barclay; Proceedings of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Concord, New Hampshire, 1903. Part 1 of Volume 4. 177 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Historical Military Powder Horns. By Gilbert Thompson. Historical Papers of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. No. 3, 1900. 16 pp. ill. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; An American Sea Captain of Colonial Times. By Rear Admiral Francis Asbury Roe. Historical Papers, Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. No. 2, 1900. 11 pp. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; Charles Frederick Tiffany Beale. By Marcus Benjamin. Memorial Papers, Society of Colonial Wars. No. 2, 1902. 13 pp. Portrait. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; William Herman Wilhelm. By Helen Allen Weaver. Memorial Papers, Society of Colonial Wars. No. 3. 1902. 9 pp. Portrait. 8 vo. Received in exchange for Lineage Book; List of Relics Deposited in the Smithsonian Institution by the Revolutionary Relics Committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Washington, 1903. 31 pp. 16 mo. Presented by Mrs. Eleanor Holmes Lindsay, Chairman; Report on the Custody and Condition of the Public Records of Parishes, Towns, and Counties. By Robert S. Swan, Commissioner. 1894, 64 pp. 1895, 39 pp. 1896, 42 pp. 1899, 43 pp. 1900, 18 pp. 1902, 15 pp. 1903, 24 pp.; Genealogy of the Wright Family from 1639-1901. Eight Generations. Compiled and written by Rev. Henry W. Wright. Pelton & King, Middletown, Connecticut, 1901. 16 pp. 8 vo. Presented by the compiler.

PERIODICALS.—"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, April; Spirit of '76, March, April; Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, April; Annals of Iowa, April; New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, April; Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, January; Essex Antiquarian, April; William and Mary College Quarterly, April; Medford Historical Register, April; True Republic, May.

The above list comprises 32 books—4 unbound—16 pamphlets, and 11 periodicals. 14 books were received in exchange for Lineage Books; 3 in exchange for the American Monthly Magazine; 2 were received from publishers for review in the American Monthly Magazine; 11 were presented, and 2 are bound volumes of periodicals subscribed for by the Library. 5 pamphlets were received in exchange, and 11 were presented.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY EVANS ROSA,

It was moved and carried that the report of the Librarian General be accepted with thanks.

The President General said: "The growth of our Library goes to show the influence of our Society on the public, and the Lineage Book would seem to be of great assistance in procuring books for the Library."

Mrs. Tulloch asked for instructions in regard to replying to the State Regent of Alaska who had requested to have the four volumes of the Lineage Book sent to the Alaska Chapter.

The Chair authorized Mrs. Tulloch to attend to this matter and to inquire if the postage could be obtained free.

Mrs. Little spoke against the admission of the Founders of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Board meetings, and asked upon what ground this action had been taken.

Mrs. Lockwood replied that in the early days of the Society they had an Advisory Board of gentlemen, and then of ladies, and they were allowed the privilege of discussing, but not of voting—that it was only reasonable to allow the Founders the same privilege.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL: The Historian General presents this month a complete report on the Lineage Book as it stands to-day. The history of the management of this society is a history of progress; of steady, constant improvement. Nine years ago when I became a National Officer for the first time, one Board room and one office room sufficed for all needs, and one solitary clerk was employed. Since then I have personally watched the gradual elevation of standards, and the introduction of business methods. The early officers worked very hard and did their best (which is the most any of us can do) but the circumstances to-day, with the clerical force to aid and the experience of this great society to teach, are such that the same work will produce much better results than formerly.

As I have always endeavored to do my share toward this improvement, so now I should be untrue to the trust imposed in me by the Continental Congress, did I not give my best thought to my duty of preparing the Lineage Book. Prior to the 5th Continental Congress of 1896, only one Historian General (Mrs. Lockwood) had succeeded in preparing a volume of the Lineage Book. This, however, the Continental Congress ordered to be destroyed, and a second edition was

prepared by its author and printed. My predecessor, Miss Hetzel, was authorized by the Congress of 1902 to prepare a third revised edition of this First Volume.

In 1896 the then retiring Historian General reported that it was impossible for an unsalaried officer to properly prepare a volume during her term of office, and in accordance with her recommendation the following resolution was passed by the Continental Congress: "That the Historian General be authorized to prepare two volumes of the Lineage Book, and if the funds permit, four volumes, during the year, and that such assistants as may be necessary be employed for that purpose." (Mag. vol. 8, p. 533.)

Under that order all subsequent work has been done, and under it the sole responsibility and authority is vested in the Historian General who is ordered to prepare annually at least two volumes, and at most four volumes, the number being based on the funds of the Society (which at that time were far from being in the present satisfactory condition), and on the cost of the work. This cost is naturally to be considered under three heads: 1st, expense of preparing manuscript, including proof reading and indexing; 2nd, expense of printing; 3rd, income from sales, as counterbalancing the first two factors. Before taking up these items of cost, a consideration of the manuscript itself is desirable.

I am happy to say that the general plan of the work, as established in the First Volume was so admirable and so well suited to our purpose that it cannot be improved on. There can, I am sure, be no difference of opinion on this point, and special credit is due Mrs. Lockwood for her early success. I have examined what our library contains of similar publications of societies, and ours ranks with the best of them in its essential features of genealogy and biography of Revolutionary ancestors.

I found, however, that not one of these books agreed with ours in the exact language in which the genealogy is framed, and I therefore wrote for the opinions of three persons who are considered leading experts in such matters, viz: the editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, the editor of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, and the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. These three all recommended the same form, and it is therefore proposed to use it in the Lineage Book. This is "Daughter of John and Mary (Jones) Smith; granddaughter," etc., the "Jones" being in parenthesis to indicate that it is the maiden surname. The earlier Lineage Book form is "Daughter of John Smith and Mary Jones, his wife; granddaughter," etc., making a contradiction in terms (since his wife's name must also have been Smith); an uncertainty as to the maiden surname, and a constant repetition of the words "his-wife which means an appreciable increase in the cost of preparing and printing.

The line "Descendant of William Brown, of Massachusetts" is very confusing when introduced, as it is, between the member's husband and her father, and serves no useful purpose because if the member is the great-granddaughter of William Brown, she must of necessity be his descendant, and to say so twice is not only expensive, but is cumbersome and inelegant.

These little details, though they aid in making a first class book, are relatively so unimportant that no previous Historian General has thought it worth while to mention them to the Board and possibly I should apologize now for so taking your time.

I pass now to the difficult part of the work, viz: the biographies of Revolutionary patriots. The work of our Registrars General has shown a constant improvement; many Registrars, and particularly the present officer and her predecessor have made marked advances in the work of verifying papers. The Historian General's work is based on that of the Registrar General's, and as a result of this it is possible to make each succeeding Lineage Book better than the last, and every advantage ought to be taken of this fact.

This historical work is of a difficult kind that requires not only considerable knowledge, but constant exercise of judgment and common sense and I am especially anxious that the standard of accuracy and thoroughness should be the highest possible. Hereafter, the place of birth will be given with the date of birth, not be separated from it by the whole length of the biography; the character of the service will be designated specifically wherever possible with length of service, whether line or militia, dates, place, etc. Also when a town or county is mentioned, the State will be given in order to identify it and only facts will be printed, not assumptions. The advantage of such rules as these is self-evident, but I should like advice in regard to a matter recommended by two of the three experts above referred to. The question is whether it is desirable to print brief references to the authority for the Revolutionary service of ancestors. Almost every one of the similar books published by the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution devote a line in small type to those references, and they would undoubtedly add greatly to the value of the Lineage Book. I am disposed to think it worth an extra line.

Let us now consider the first item of cost of Lineage Book, viz: preparing manuscript. I am happy to report that, beginning with the next volume, this cost will be very materially reduced. The accuracy of the work will, at the same time, be increased. Heretofore, there has been no satisfactory division of labor between the Historian General's assistants, as a single illustration will show. When the senior assistant needed some additional information, she dictated each letter separately while the junior assistant wrote it down in long hand. In place of a signature, a rubber stamp bearing the Historian General's name was used. Since I took charge, the senior assistant hands her

notes to the junior, who following my instructions, writes the required letters on the typewriter, in correct form, and gives them to me to revise and sign.

My general system is based on the idea that the senior assistant should do what she is especially qualified for, viz: the historical work, and the junior assistant, who is a typewriter, should do the clerical work. This will make the result far more accurate and will so simplify it that I think it may save as much as one-third the time of the assistants, or speaking roughly, perhaps several hundred dollars.

2nd. Cost of printing. I find no paper in the office bearing on this subject, except a contract for printing the Second Volume. We would seem to have printed the fourteen subsequent volumes without any contract or any bids. If there is no objection, I should like to have the printing committee obtain sealed bids.

I am investigating the subject of paper, with a view to selecting a paper which shall be exceedingly durable, and strong, yet no more heavy or expensive than necessary to gain this. The Agricultural Department experts are very kindly testing for us the paper now in use, but their report is not yet ready.

3d. Income from Lineage Book. This is a matter which does not come within the province of the Historian General, but I may state that it is necessarily very small. The edition is 1,000; out of which, at least 100 are given to the Librarian for exchange, some are retained in the office as a reserve, and all Chapters are entitled to free sets. There are now about 700 Chapters, 453 of which have been supplied. This leaves a small vanishing margin for sales. In my opinion a systematic effort could advantageously be made to increase the number of libraries that subscribe, and I think it would be wise for the Board to provide for this.

Respectfully submitted,

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

The hour of adjournment having arrived, action on this report was deferred until the afternoon session.

Mrs. Mann announced the receipt of an invitation to the National Board from Miss Bangs, of the Cathedral School, to a reception, to be given at 5 o'clock, in honor of the President General.

After some discussion, it was decided to accept this invitation.

At quarter of one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until half past two.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 5, 1903.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

At the request of the President General, the Librarian General read letters that had been received in her department commendatory of the Lineage Book.

The Historian General explained certain suggestions made at the morning session in regard to the printing of the Lineage Book, and also the methods proposed by her in doing the work on the records of members for the Lineage Book, illustrating the same by reading the pedigree as it is now prepared, and afterwards reading it according to the changes proposed to be made.

Mrs. Eagan moved that the report of the Historian General be accepted. The motion was unanimously carried.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEES Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: I have the honor to report, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, that all bills approved by me for the month have been properly authorized, by the Congress, by the Board, or by the officers in charge of the various offices where the expenditures were made.

The total amount of bills approved for April was \$2,546.27, of this the largest amounts were, as usual, for the necessary running expenses of the Society; such as \$240.00 for clerical service; \$181.50 for rent; \$171.00 for printing, and \$86.40 for 8,000 stamped envelopes for the use of the different offices; \$123.00 was to the Congressional stenographer for the transcript of the proceedings of the 12th Continental Congress.

FRANCES B. HAMLIN, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

The Assistant Historian General stated that she had no formal report to present, but made certain suggestions in regard to the reports of the State Regents for the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution,—that time and expense might be economized.

Mrs. Bedle was requested to take the Chair.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISION COMMITTEE: We take pleasure in reporting good work accomplished, as a rule, in the various departments of the office.

The following requests have been presented to your committee: "As the clerk of the Historian General and Corresponding Secretary General, jointly, is occupied almost exclusively in type-writing, and as she is now obliged to use the general type-writer in the Curator's office, these officers join in moving that the Purchasing Committee be authorized to procure another type-writer for use in their room.

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Historian General,

FRANCES MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

"The type-writer in the office of the President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters is worn out; a new one is absolutely necessary."

(Signed)

M. B. TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization.

Book cases are required for 150 books in the Librarian General's department, and one small office chair for the Treasurer General.

The committee recommends an increase of salary for Miss Moncure, the genealogist in the Registrar General's department.

(Signed)

M. S. LOCKWOOD, *Chairman.*

Miss Frazer moved that this report be accepted with its recommendation. Motion carried unanimously.

Speaking of the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on supervision, Mrs. Lockwood said: "I suppose you all know that Miss Moncure has done the genealogical work of the Registrar General's department for \$50 per month. She is very efficient and very faithful, and it has been suggested to me by a number of persons that we raise her salary. This is very careful and responsible work. I would suggest that her salary be increased to \$65."

Mrs. Tulloch said: "Congress suggested our hiring a genealogist,—a professional,—for \$70 per month; but we had a clerk capable of doing this work, it was not necessary to hire an extra one."

Mrs. Pealer: "I am deeply interested in this; for Miss Moncure is very efficient, and I was going to suggest \$75 per month, but I found it was best not to ask that; though I really think it should be \$70, for this is a responsible position."

The President General resumed the Chair.

Dr. McGee stated that the committee had given no definite report, and suggested that the increase of salary should be made according to a ruling on this subject, and that the matter should be held over until to-morrow.

Mrs. Murphy suggested that the Board, or the Supervising Committee consider a certain plan for increasing salaries.

Mrs. Tulloch said: "You will remember that this question of a genealogist came up at the Congress once, and it would cost much more than employing Miss Moncure, who was already in the office, and an excellent genealogist."

President General: "Why was not the order of Congress carried out?"

Mrs. Lockwood explained that the appropriation was insufficient for the employing of an expert genealogist.

Mrs. Crosman reminded the Board that the hour had arrived for the acceptance of the invitation extended by Miss Bangs, of the Cathedral School.

Mrs. Little extended to the Board an invitation to attend the New York State conference, to be held in Hudson, June 2nd,—this being

presented on the part of the State Regent, and the Regent of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter.

It was moved and carried that this be accepted with a vote of thanks.

At 4.15 p. m., the Board, upon motion, adjourned till Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1903.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at quarter past ten o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

After prayer by the Chaplain General, Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston was presented, and spoke of a silver wedding bell that it was proposed to have made and sold for the benefit of Continental Hall fund—this bell to be commemorative of the wedding of General Washington. Miss Johnston presented for the inspection of the Board a bell of this kind that had been made in Holland, giving the price, etc.

The President General stated that this matter belonged to the sub-committee on Ways and Means for Continental Hall.

Miss Desha entered and was warmly greeted by the Board.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Murphy objected to the motion offered by Mrs. Morgan at the April meeting of the Board, defining the duties of the committee to edit the Proceedings of the Congress, and asked that the same be changed by expunging the word "extraneous."

Mrs. Murphy's point was that this gave too wide a scope to the Committee on Editing the Congressional Proceedings, and might, in some cases, cause the very gist of the speeches and remarks to be omitted.

After some discussion the following was offered by Mrs. Murphy: "Moved, that the committee to be appointed under Mrs. Mitchell's resolution, prepare as full and complete a report of the proceedings of Congress as possible; the same to be printed in the American Monthly Magazine, the committee making all corrections necessary to correct grammatical expressions, but eliminating interpolating remarks of the Official Reader, the Stenographer, and other persons not recognized by the Chair, but by no means changing in any way the sense of what was said by any speaker."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Main. Motion carried.

Mrs. Little offered the following: "Whereas, the action of the National Board of Management at the April meeting, extending the privilege of the floor to the Founders, was unconstitutional, I move to rescind that action." Seconded by Mrs. Thom.

The President General invited discussion on the motion of Mrs. Little.

Mrs. Murphy said: "Before we can act upon that, I think we must understand what is meant by the word 'privileges.' The motion of the previous meeting said 'to accord the Founders the privileges of the floor.' What meaning does that word convey in this case?"

Discussion followed. The President General requested to hear from Miss Desha on this subject.

Miss Desha said: "The Board has simply extended to me the right I always had (but which was suspended during one administration), of being present as an honorary national officer, from the foundation of the Society up to the last administration. Any Honorary Vice-President General can come when she desires. Miss Washington and Miss Hetzel came frequently. The Board once passed a resolution that every Chapter Regent could be present during the Board meetings; but owing to the crowded room, that resolution was rescinded. If this privilege to be present, that was passed last month, meant the right to vote or speak, I would be the first to second Mrs. Little's motion.

"I do not believe in privileged classes: I do not believe in extending privileges to the Founders that they are not entitled to; but I do claim the right, as an Honorary Vice-President General, to come into this Board whenever I have business here." (Applause.)

The Chair called attention to the fact that the motion of the State Regent of New York was before them for action.

More discussion followed, as to the meaning of the "privileges of the floor," as interpreted by Robert's Rules of Order, the dictionary, and the Board, and the President General was called upon for a ruling.

The President General said: "The Chair is called upon for her opinion. The Chair thinks these ladies are called here as visitors, not as members of the Board, and that in admitting them for counsel and the benefit of their experience as organizers of this Society, you are not contravening the Constitution. You are not making them members of the Board. The members of the Board are already written down long ago. You cannot make these ladies members of the Board except by a vote of the Continental Congress." (Here the President General read at length from the Constitution as to who shall compose the Board of Management). Continuing, the President General said: "The Chair understands it that they are to be invited here to listen to our discussion and to speak when requested to do so."

More discussion followed until the previous question was called.

The President General said: "Ladies, do you wish to discuss this further? All in favor of closing debate, will rise, stand and be counted."

This was unanimously carried.

President General: "Now the question reverts to the motion of the State regent of New York. The Chair will request our Recording Secretary General to read this again."

Mrs. Holcombe read as follows: "Whereas, the action of the National Board of Management at the April meeting, extending the privi-

leges of the floor to the Founders was unconstitutional, I move to rescind that action."

The motion of Mrs. Little was put and a rising vote taken, which resulted as follows: Voting in the affirmative: Mrs. Thom; Mrs. Little, Mrs. Lyons, of Virginia; Miss Williams, Dr. McGee, Miss Herbert, Miss Frazer, and Mrs. Richards, of Wyoming. Voting in the negative: Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Mellon, Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Estey, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Tulloch, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Bedle, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Main and Mrs. Holcombe.

The motion was declared lost.

Mrs. Weed offered the following: "Whereas, everybody has the inherent right to interpret its own laws, I move that this Board agree with the ruling of the Chair, that in admitting Founders to the privileges of the floor, they are not admitted to debate or allowed to vote, but come simply as visitors, by courtesy."

Miss Frazer said: "I desire to go on record as protesting against Mrs. Weed's motion. The ladies who voted in the affirmative on Mrs. Little's motion did not appeal from the ruling of the Chair but voted in the affirmative, as it agreed with the Constitution."

Dr. McGee amended Mrs. Weed's motion by striking out the words, "This Board agrees with the ruling of the Chair," and substituting, "It being the sense of this Board."

After further discussion, Mrs. Murphy said: "In spite of all this discussion, have we not the right to have a motion called that has been put?"

After further discussion Mrs. Weed's motion was again read, also the amendment offered by Dr. McGee.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the amendment and the motion be tabled. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mellon was requested to take the Chair.

Dr. McGee moved that Miss Desha, as Chairman of the Committee on Amendments, be invited to give her report in person. Motion carried.

Miss Desha stated that she had no formal report to make, but simply desired instructions on certain points, and reported progress.

Mrs. Tulloch moved that the report of progress of the Amendment Committee be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Main. Motion carried.

President General resumed the Chair.

Dr. McGee reported: "The committee have found that certain proposed amendments, if passed, will conflict with other sections of the Constitution and By-Laws; therefore, the committee suggests that attention to the fact be called by footnotes, in order that Congress may specifically annul the parts so conflicting."

The President General replied that this suggestion was carrying out the duties of the Committee, which was to make the meaning as clear as possible.

Mrs. Weed submitted a re-wording of Article 10 on "general information" which was approved by the Board.

In Article 13 the "22nd of March" instead of "22nd of February" was put in.

Mrs. Bedle, as a member of the Auditing Committee, presented the following:

To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee, National Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution: Madam: I have the honor to report that since my last report to your committee I have examined in detail the accounts of the Treasurer General, to and inclusive of April 30, 1903, and find them correct, the balance agreeing with that reported by her on that date.

This examination covers the transactions of the Society for the months of February, March and April, the accounts being those of the late Treasurer General, Mrs. G. B. Darwin, from February 1st to March 17th and of Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, the present incumbent, from and including that date to April 30, 1903.

My examination consists in checking off every receipt and disbursement as entered in the cash book; verifying the posting in the ledger; making a trial balance, and checking up the several deposit accounts with the balances reported by the banks.

I have also examined the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine covering the three months heretofore mentioned and find them correct.

I desire to state that I find the books neatly and carefully kept and with due regard for proper classification and detail as to items.

Respectfully yours.

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL, Auditor.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER BY-LAWS Your committee have the honor to make the following report: By-Laws have been submitted from the following Chapters: Robert Gray, Hoquiam, Washington; Weatherford, of Texas; Thirteen Colonies, Washington, District of Columbia. The by-laws of the Robert Gray Chapter are in accordance with the Constitution. The Weatherford Chapter has submitted both by-laws and constitution. Inasmuch as Chapters do not have constitutions, being governed by the Constitution of the National Society, the constitution and by-laws presented by this Chapter have been returned to it to be put in proper form. The by-laws submitted by the Thirteen Colonies Chapter are in proper form and do not conflict with the National Constitution.

This committee recommends that State Regents be requested to urge all Chapters to form more stringent rules regarding members delinquent in their dues; to urge Chapters not to carry on their rolls members who have not paid dues for many years; also to urge Chapters not to pay the dues of delinquent members from Chapter funds (which should be devoted to furthering the objects of the Society), unless the case is an exceptional one. At present there is no way of reaching

Chapters who may have only six paying members and yet secure representation as active Chapters by using the Chapter dollar, retained by the Chapter from the dues of these six paying members, to pay the national dues of the delinquent members. The result is that some Chapters secure representation in Congress when the members have only paid into the Society a pro rata of \$1 a year, instead of \$2, as required by the Constitution, leaving no funds in the Chapter treasury. This matter can only be reached by establishing a more healthy sentiment regarding delinquent members. There are now more than 5,000 such on the rolls of the Society.

(Signed)

HELENA HILL WEED,
MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
EFFIE B. M. HOLCOMB,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter past two.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, *May 6th.*

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks.

The matter of an appropriation for the genealogical department of the Magazine was brought up.

After some discussion, Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That one hundred dollars be appropriated from the current fund to carry on the work of the genealogical department of the Magazine."

Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

The Chairman of the Supervising Committee brought to the Board the matter of increase in the salary of Miss Moncure, which had been discussed without action the previous day, and recommended, on the part of the committee, an advance of \$20 per month on Miss Moncure's salary, making her salary \$70 per month."

Dr. McGee said: "I was hoping that the Chairman of this committee would bring in a full report, specifying some definite rule for the increase of salaries; that we should know how to fix the salaries according to certain rules."

The Chair asked for action on the report of the Supervising Committee. This was voted on and accepted with its recommendation.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That Miss Moncure's salary be raised to \$70 a month." Seconded by Mrs. Pealer, Mrs. W. A. Richards, and Mrs. Mann, and unanimously carried.

Mrs. Murphy said: "Now that this matter of the clerk's salary has been voted on, I should like to sustain Mrs. McGee's proposition, that the Supervising Committee be instructed to bring in a scale by which these salaries may be increased."

Mrs. Shute asked for formal action on the time the increase in Miss Moncure's salary should begin.

Mrs. Mann moved that Miss Moncure's increased salary date from May 1st. Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Dr. McGee moved: "That before any further change is proposed in any salary paid by this Society, the Supervision Committee report a regular scale of salaries and method of promotion."

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy. Motion carried.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That this Board request the President General to appoint two new committees with a view to the furtherance of the patriotic work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, as laid down in the objects defined in our Constitution; a committee whose special work shall be preservation of historic places, and another committee whose special work shall be effort for the education in patriotic knowledge and in the history of our country, of the children of foreigners in America."

Seconded by Mrs. Bedle.

Upon a request from the Chair for a discussion of this subject, Mrs. Murphy, Miss Frazer and Mrs. Little made some interesting statements in regard to the work among the children of foreigners in their respective States.

It was asked if these committees will report to the Board, or to the Congress.

The Chair replied that the committees formed here will report to the Board, while those formed at the Congress will report to that body. Mrs. Crosman's motion was voted on and carried.

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That the National Board of Management give its endorsement to the project of the Daughters of the American Revolution committee as to the preservation and custody of Washington's headquarters on Washington Heights, New York." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

REPORT OF PRINTING COMMITTEE: The Printing Committee has transacted the following business during the past month:

April 7, Ordered 2,000 folders for the American Monthly Magazine from the Harrisburg Publishing Co.

April 18, 5 books Chapter receipt books, "at large" receipts.

2,000 transmitted blanks from McGill & Wallace, for Treasurer General.

May 4, 500 postals, notification of acceptance to membership; notification of or receipt of paper ordered.

May 5, 2,000 copies of Amendments, from McGill & Wallace.

April 30, 8,000 copies of the Constitution, from McGill & Wallace.

Respectfully submitted,

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: It is the custom to award the contract for printing the Magazine at this meeting. Letters were therefore written to seven firms of printers: three in Washington, two in Baltimore, one in Lancaster, and one in Harrisburg, asking if they wished to make bids for the year beginning with July, 1903. Four replied in the affirmative, and specifications were prepared and sent to them accordingly.

I have drawn up a schedule of their comparative bids, and submit for your consideration. Washington firms are at a disadvantage in trying to compete with outside printers, as Union prices here are regulated by the Government Printing Office. While some few items, under other bids, are lower than those of Harrisburg, the average bid of our present printers, the Harrisburg Publishing Co., will be seen to be the lowest.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD,
Business Manager American Monthly Magazine.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Tulloch moved that the bid of the Harrisburg Publishing Co. for printing the American Monthly Magazine be accepted, it being the lowest bid. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the various publications issued by the National Society and suggested that there be a committee appointed to attend to these matters. Referring to the Statute Book and other things published by the Society, Mrs. Lockwood stated that it would save time if, instead of bringing all these matters back to the Board, they be submitted to a committee on publication. Continuing, Mrs. Lockwood said: "I am willing, of course, to do the work of that report to the Smithsonian; but at the same time, I think it should have the approval of a publishing committee. I am going to move that such a committee be appointed; that the President General be authorized to appoint a publishing committee, to oversee all these things,—all our various publications; the Lineage Book, Statute Book and many other things that are published during the year. I therefore move that a publication committee be appointed by the President General."

Seconded by Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Bedle. Motion carried.

Mrs. Little brought to the attention of the Board the matter of the markers for Revolutionary soldiers' graves, which had been referred back to the Board from the Congress, and read a letter from a lady in New York, making inquiries on this subject.

Mrs. Weed moved: "That inasmuch as the Sons of the American Revolution make it their especial work to mark with the Sons of the American Revolution marker the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, therefore resolved, that the matter of the adoption of an official Daughters of the American Revolution marker be tabled."

Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the Board: The Magazine Committee reports having held two meetings at 902 F Street on May 5th. All the members are zealous and enthusiastic in the work, and they hope that the influence of the committee will be far-reaching and will call forth greater interest in the Magazine. As yet no special detail of work has been adopted, beyond a general outline of effort. The matter is under consideration, and future meetings will be held for this decision.

At the meeting of the Board last month the question of having a department of parliamentary law opened in the Magazine was left to this committee for consideration. The committee has taken up the matter with careful thought and full discussion, and now brings to the Board a unanimous recommendation that this new department be opened in the Magazine. As much as has been possible since the last meeting consultation on this subject has been held with various Chapters, and the idea seems to be extremely popular. One Regent writes: "Just what is needed! We approve of such a department in the Magazine and we shall endeavor here to profit by it." Another Chapter writes, through its Historian, "Pray let us have this monthly drill in parliamentary law; we shall be so glad to study it at our monthly meetings; we consider it will be a very attractive feature." Another writes: "I can say for my Chapter that we need just such an incentive to study here and I wish it might begin at once." The committee, as the result of its consideration, brings to the Board the recommendation that Mrs. Sherman's offer be accepted and that this new department be opened in the Magazine without further loss of time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Mrs. Sternberg, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means for Memorial Continental Hall, stating that she would require the occasional assistance of a competent clerk in carrying on the work of this committee and asking that this be authorized.

Mrs. Tulloch moved: "That the request of the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Mrs. Sternberg, be granted."

Seconded by Mrs. Estey. Motion carried.

Letters were read from Miss Baird-Huey.

Mrs. Little said: "I protest against this matter which has been placed in the hands of a committee appointed by the Congress coming back to the Board."

After some discussion of the matter, Mrs. Weed moved: "That Miss Baird-Huey be informed that the Board has no control over the methods of procedure of the Judicial Committee."

Seconded by Miss Herbert. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mann moved: "Inasmuch as a Judicial Committee was appointed to settle all such cases, that Miss Baird-Huey be informed that all communications or letters should be sent to such committee and not to the Board." Motion tabled.

In regard to a question asked by Miss Baird-Huey in the letter read to the Board as to how Mrs. Ogden came into possession of the statement sent by Miss Huey to the June Board of 1902, Mrs. Eagan moved: "That Mrs. Ogden be officially requested by the Recording Secretary General to inform the National Board of Management who furnished her with a copy of the statement made by Miss Huey at the Board meeting for June, 1902." Seconded by Mrs. Murphy. Motion carried.

The President General inquired of the Board what time in June would be most convenient for the meeting to be held in that month, stating that this is always a special meeting called for the admission of new members, the approval of the minutes and the consideration of matters for the good of the Society in general.

After some discussion it was decided that the special June meeting be held at ten o'clock, June 3rd.

Upon motion, the Board adjourned at half past four o'clock.

EFFIE B. M. HALCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General.

ERRATUM.

Mrs. Thomas H. Brown, state regent of Wisconsin, was present at the March meeting of the National Board. By some mistake her name was omitted from the list of officers.

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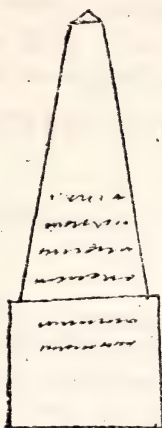
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could the dead feel any interest in Monu-
ments or other remembrances of them, when, as
Anaxagoras says Οὐρανὸς ἀεισώπῃσθαι

Κοῖτις, οὐδὲν αὐτῷ βέλτιον

The following would be to my Manes the most
gratifying.

On the grave
a plain die or cube of 3 f. without any
mouldings, surmounted by an Obelisk
of 6 f. height, each of a single stone:
on the faces of the Obelisk the following
inscription, & not a word more

Here was buried

Thomas Jefferson

Author of the Declaration of American Independence
of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom
& Father of the University of Virginia.

because by these, as testimonials that I have lived, I wish most to
be remembered. ~~to be~~ to be of the coarse stone of which
my columns are made, that no one might be tempted
hereafter to destroy it for the value of the materials.

my bust by Canova, with the pedestal and truncated
column on which it stands, might be given to the University
if they would place it in the Dome room of the Rotunda.
on the Die ^{of the Obelisk} might be engraved

Born Apr. 2. 1743. O. S.

Red —

Photograph of a sketch and inscription in Mr. Jefferson's hand-
writing found on the back of an old letter among his papers shortly
after his death; the original is now preserved in the Department of
State at Washington. These directions were exactly carried out.



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THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION, WITH DOCUMENTAL HISTORY.

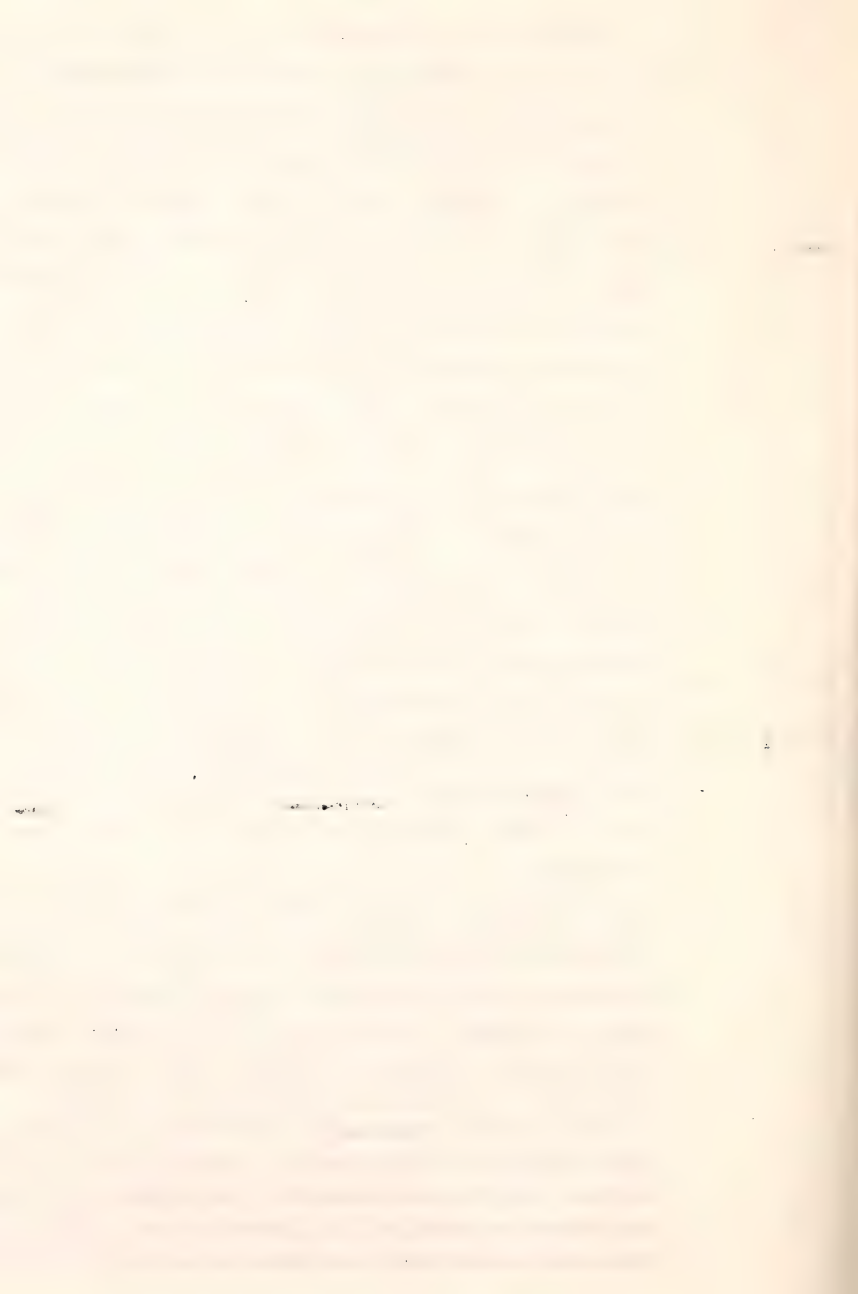
*By Ernest Curtis Moscs, member of the Empire State Society
Sons of the American Revolution.*

The circumstances attending the attestation of the Declaration of Independence and the preserving of the documents are notable and interesting. The subscribing by personal signatures of the delegates who constituted the Continental Congress of 1776 was an incident of great importance. Viewed in the light of possible consequences, it was a matter of most serious individual concern to every signer. Under English law the signing of such a paper was held to be high treason which exposed every participant in case of defeat to the penalty of ignominious death. The signers were by no means ignorant of their status in this breach of allegiance and yet with a courage seldom paralleled in the history of men and nations they boldly affixed their names to the documents. A close inspection of the facsimile reproductions exhibits few evidences of trepidation. With but one exception the names indicate mental attitudes of fearlessness and firmness which are unmistakable. One name appears in trembling hand—that of Stephen Hopkins who at the time was well advanced in age and was said to have been afflicted with shaking palsy. A passing reference to the externalized evidences of the moral courage manifested by these fathers who were thus willing to jeopardize name, fame and body to support a measure replete in good to all humanity, can but increase our reverence and respect for their memory.

There are many conflicting accounts of the act of signing. Some, in fact many, of the narratives which allude to this feature, state that the Declaration was signed on the 4th of July by all the members present. Some historians inform us that it was not signed by the members on the day of its adoption, but that, in common with the other enacted resolutions of that congress, it was signed by the president, John Hancock, and by the secretary, Charles Thompson. Other narratives state that the Declaration was signed by all the members present on the day, or evening, of July 4th, and that the engrossed copy afterwards prepared on parchment was also signed by fifty-six delegates during and after the month of August, 1776. On or about January 6, 1821, Thomas Jefferson, in writing his memoirs, stated that "the Declaration was signed on the 4th, was engrossed on parchment and was signed again on the 2nd of August." And, in a letter to Samuel A. Wells, of Boston, dated May 12, 1819, he stated that "it was not till the 4th that it was decided and it was signed by every member present except Mr. Dickenson." On August 6, 1822, in referring to this letter he further stated that "the copy engrossed on parchment was signed by the members after being compared at the table with the original one signed on paper as before stated," and further he explained that he adds the P. S. to the letter to Mr. Wells "to prevent confounding the signatures of the originals with that of the copy engrossed on parchment."

Notwithstanding these statements made by Mr. Jefferson, there is no record in the Department of State of any printed or written Declaration which was signed in the hand writing of Hancock and Thompson, or by any member of congress on the 4th of July. There seems to be no such document in existence and it is very doubtful if any evidence can now be cited to prove that any such document ever existed.

The apparent inaccuracies concerning the signing of the two documents by the members, contained in the memoirs of Thomas Jefferson can undoubtedly be explained by stating that the references made by Mr. Jefferson were written long after the event—about forty years later—when he was nearly eighty



years of age and from imperfect memory. Some of these statements have become, to use Jefferson's own language, inveterate by repetition. Several writers on the life and acts of Jefferson have accepted as correct his comments on the circumstances of the signing, evidently believing that the accuracy of an authority so prominently connected with the event could not or would not be challenged. It would be difficult if not impossible to establish any other date than August 2, 1776, as that upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Immediately after the adoption of the Declaration, congress ordered that it "be authenticated and printed and that the committee appointed to prepare the Declaration superintend and correct the press." As a result, it was duly printed, and the broad side of the document with the *printed* signatures of Hancock, as president, and Thompson, as secretary, was inserted on or shortly after the 4th of July, in the original journal of Congress, in which it has always been preserved.

Up to this time the delegates from New York had taken no part in the legislative enactment of the Declaration. Lacking necessary instruction from the proper state authorities, the delegation abstained from taking any part in the balloting. It now became necessary for the state to take its position and on the 9th of July a convention of the representatives of the state of New York in session at White Plains resolved unanimously as follows: "That the reasons assigned by the Continental Congress for declaring the United Colonies free and independent States are cogent and conclusive, and that while we lament the cruel necessity which has rendered the measure unavoidable, we approve the same, and will, at the risk of our lives and fortunes, join with the other Colonies in supporting it." This action substantially completed the union of the colonies on the question of independence, and on July 19th congress resolved: "That the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The *Unanimous* Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same, when completed, be signed by every member of Congress." The original journal shows that

the engrossed Declaration was not finished until August 2nd. On that date it was laid on the table and signed by those present. Other members signed as they took their seats. Matthew Thornton appended his name in November, and the last signer, Thomas McKean, evidently signed early in 1777. One member, John Dickenson, of Pennsylvania, could never be induced to sign, although he and McKean were among the very few members of that congress who ever defended the Declaration by military service in the field.

The "Original" Declaration (so-called officially in contradistinction to the facsimile copies) was deposited in 1841 in the patent office, which was then a bureau of the department of state. When that office was transferred by the congressional act of 1849 to the department of the interior, the Declaration was placed on exhibition in that department in a strong light, that added much to a process of decay and fading which commenced early in the century after the parchment had been subjected to a chemical process for securing a facsimile for a copper-plate. After exhibition at the Centennial Exposition it was returned to the state department (in March, 1877) and was exhibited for about seventeen years in the library of the department. Early in 1894 it was put away from light and air and this explanatory notice was posted in the library:

"The rapid failing of the text of the original Declaration of Independence and the deterioration of the parchment upon which it is engrossed, from exposure to the light and from lapse of time, render it impracticable for the Department longer to exhibit, or to handle it. For the secure preservation of its present condition it has been carefully wrapped and placed flat in a steel case and the rule that it shall not be disturbed for exhibition purposes must be impartially and rigidly observed."—By order of the Secretary of State.

The original copper-plate of the Declaration is preserved in a fire-proof safe, and is at this time of inestimable value, for, while the text of the original Declaration is still legible, nearly all the signatures have entirely faded from the face of the document.

The original pen-draft of the Declaration made by Thomas Jefferson is also carefully preserved among the archives of the department of state.

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.

By Kate A. Tuttle, Historian Albemarle Chapter.

The Albemarle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution inaugurated in March last a movement which is hoped will in future be national in character properly to celebrate at Monticello the birthday anniversary of the author of the Declaration of Independence. After consultation with representatives of the city of Charlottesville and of the University of Virginia, the following address, signed by Miss Mildred Nelson Page, regent of the Albermarle Chapter; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, state regent of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution; Dr. Paul B. Barringer, chairman of the faculty, University of Virginia, and J. Samuel McCue, mayor of Charlottesville, was issued:

"In this, the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, the thoughts of the nation are turning more than ever toward Thomas Jefferson in recognition of his eminent services, and of the far-sighted statesmanship displayed by him in urging that magnificent addition to our territory by which the area of our country was more than doubled, as well as of his authorship of the Declaration of Independence and of the statute for religious freedom.

"Realizing that this feeling extends throughout the whole country, we, the people of Jefferson's native county, hereby extend to all Americans a cordial invitation to join us in inaugurating the annual testifying of our gratitude to him by placing floral tributes, with suitable ceremonies, upon his tomb on April 13th next, the 159th anniversary of the day which gave to America her foremost statesman.

"All tributes can be sent to the mayor of Charlottesville, who will deliver them to the proper committee."

The Albemarle Chapter appointed the following committee to act jointly with a committee of citizens of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia to select the orator and make suitable arrangements for the ceremonies at the tomb: Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, chairman; Mrs. Thomas Barton Lyons and Miss Mildred Nelson Page. This committee called to its aid,

in addition to the mayor of the city of Charlottesville and the chairman of the faculty of the University of Virginia, resident representatives of the Sons of the American Revolution and of the Sons of the Revolution, and with their aid prepared the program described below, which was carried into effect at noon of Monday, April 13th, in spite of the steadily falling rain which characterized the day.

Members of these organizations met at the tomb of Jefferson promptly at 12 o'clock, just as the heavy clouds lifted and the rain ceased for a few minutes.

Under the direction of Mayor McCue the handsome wreaths sent by the Jefferson National Memorial Association, the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Albemarle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were placed at the base of the tomb, and an American beauty rose, presented by a citizen of Washington, was planted to the right of the monument.

At the same time the personal friends of the late Miss Carolina Ramsey Randolph, who was the honorary member of the Albemarle Chapter, laid a wreath of violets on her grave. As the rain had again begun to fall heavily, Mr. Jefferson M. Levy, the owner of Monticello, who had come from New York for this special occasion, invited the assembled people to finish their exercises in the spacious hall of the historic mansion, which he had made ready for the informal reception which was to occur after the program at the tomb. It seemed very fitting that the following program should be carried out in the home built by Mr. Jefferson more than one hundred years ago:

Introductory Address—Capt. Micajah Woods.

Song—"Hail Columbia," University of Virginia Quartette.

Address—Dr. Richard Heath Dabney, Professor of History, University of Virginia.

Reading of 15th Psalm and paraphrased hymn by Brady and Tate from Mr. Jefferson's own prayer book—Judge R. T. W. Duke.

Song—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," University of Virginia Quartette.

Light refreshments were then served in the dining room, and after a pleasant half hour of social intercourse, the guests



offered a vote of thanks to Mr. Levy for his hospitality and wended their way down the mountain side in a pouring rain.

The little well-worn prayer book, from which Judge Duke read, is the property of Christ church—a gift from the Randolph family. Tradition says that when Mr. Jefferson was once asked to give his definition of a gentleman, he answered by quoting the fifteenth psalm.

Captain Micajah Woods, in his brief introductory address, asked permission to read the following extract from a letter of Mr. Jefferson, written a few days before his death to his foster son and namesake:

"This letter will be to you as one from the dead. The writer will be in his grave before you can weigh its councils. Your affectionate and excellent Father has requested that I would address you something which might possibly have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run, and I, too, as a namesake, feel an interest in that course. Few words will be necessary with good dispositions on your part. Adore God. Reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself, and your Country more than yourself. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the ways of Providence. So shall the life into which you have entered be the portal to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it be permitted to care for the things of this world every action of your life will be under my regard"

He also read the following words from Jefferson's inaugural address, as president of the United States, on March 4th, 1801:

"Equal and exact justice to men of whatever state, or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the state governments in all their rights as the most complete administration of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and our security abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe correction of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; * * * the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expenses that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agri-

culture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus, and trial by juries impartially selected."

Captain Woods then gracefully introduced Professor Richard Heath Dabney, who made a most thoughtful and interesting address. He said in part:

"Oratory would be superfluous after being in the presence of that flower bedecked grave, and mere glittering words would add nothing to the mute but mighty eloquence of the stone over that grave, for had that stone a tongue, would it not proclaim in clarion tones the words of the inscription upon it? Words penned by the immortal Jefferson himself, ere the hand that held the pen had crumbled into dust? And having proclaimed these words, would not the stone, having said enough become dumb once more? And if so, would it not be wise for me to read you that epitaph in quiet tones and then close my lips? If in obedience to the commands of the Daughters of the American Revolution I do attempt more than this, I shall, at least, not attempt to add aught to the substance of what Jefferson has said, but shall merely endeavor to interpret briefly the meaning of those words.

"Those words are fraught with deep significance—a significance based however not merely upon what is *said*, but upon what is left *unsaid*. Why is it that Jefferson in writing his own epitaph omitted to state that he was governor of Virginia, then the greatest and most important of the commonwealths; that he was minister plenipotentiary to France, secretary of state under Washington, the founder of the Democratic party, vice-president, twice president of the United States, purchaser of a vast domain from Napoleon, now known as the Louisiana Purchase? Are these facts not important? Do they not indicate that Jefferson wielded power? And is not power a thing that all men love? Why then not record it upon his epitaph? Had Hamilton written his own epitaph, would he have omitted that he stormed the redoubt at Yorktown, or his career as masterful secretary of the treasury?

"In Hamilton's opinion the constitution of the United States was a frail fabric, because it did not bestow sufficient power upon the central government. Could he have had his way, states would have been lower than counties, and governors mere appointees.

"The longer I live," said Hamilton to Gouverneur Morris, 'the surer I am that this American world was not made for me.'

"Hamilton loved power. But did not Jefferson love it, too? I do not deny that. This is not a partisan's plea that Jefferson was aught but mortal. He did love power. He may even at times have abused his power. But the thing that distinguished him from others is, that while he had drunk deeply of power's intoxicating draught, it did not

make him drunk; it did not blind him to noble ends. He believed that governments were made for man, not *man* for government, and once declared that if he had to make the choice between a people with a free press and no government, or an absolute government and no newspapers he would choose the former. An extreme statement this—an extravagant confidence in the people. I grant it. He could hardly have meant this to be taken literally. What he did mean to express was his burning love of liberty, that he believed more in the efficacy of moral suasion than in the might of brute force. That is why he omitted so much from his epitaph. That is why it mentions but three of its author's acts. That is why this trinity of acts is pervaded by but one animating spirit, the spirit of liberty. Let us examine these three acts. He was, first, the author of a *Declaration*; second the author of a *Statute*; third, the founder of an *Institution*."

Professor Dabney then went on to show the spirit of liberty in the Declaration of Independence, proclaiming freedom and the pursuit of happiness as the inalienable right of man; the spirit of liberty in the statute of Virginia for religious freedom, proclaiming the right for every man to worship his God according to the dictates of his conscience; and, third, that the founder of the University of Virginia proclaimed the same spirit of liberty for the mind of man.

In the university, Mr. Jefferson inaugurated freedom of learning (elective system); freedom of teaching (independent schools)—the schools of the university being analogous to the states of the Union. It is better for some states to make bad laws than for all to be the subject provinces of an imperial despotism; better for some professors to teach errors than for all to be treated as mere hirelings, underlings, compelled to teach doctrines from text books dictated by some despotic authority. And in the fact that the faculty have advised a president, there is no departure from Jefferson's principles; the university will continue free.

Mr. Jefferson did not hit upon the Pantheon as a model for his chief building by chance, or because of its mere architectural beauty. It stands for an *idea*. As the Pantheon was dedicated to all the gods, so the university stands for all learning, all sciences, all truth.

The university stands for freedom and individual responsibility. It disregards the rule of force and the insulting system

of espionage; it trusts the honor of its students. It is above all a moulder of men—free, independent men. It holds aloft the standard of truth. Its key note is the motto chosen by Mr. Jefferson and inscribed upon the academic building, "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make you free."

FIFTEENTH PSALM.

Copied by T. Jefferson, Monticello,—1796 in his prayer book which was given to Christ Episcopal Church by the Randolph family.

Lord who the happy man has made
To thy blest courts repair
Not, stranger like, to visit them,
But to inhabit there.

'Tis he whose every thought and deed
By rules of virtue moves;
Whose generous tongue disdains to speak
The thing his heart disproves.

Who never did a slander forge,
His neighbor's fame to wound;
Nor hearken to a false report
By malice whispered round.

Who vice in all its pomp and power
Can treat with just neglect;
And piety though clothed in rags
Religiously respect.

Who to his plighted vows and trust,
Has ever firmly stood,
And though he promise to his loss,
He makes his promise good.

Whose soul in usury disdains
His treasure to employ;
Whom no reward can ever bribe
The guiltless to destroy.

The man who by this steady course
Has happiness insured,
When earth's foundations shake shall stand
By Providence secured.

Psalm 15, Brady & Tate.

Nicholas Brady, D. D., born at Bandon, Ireland, Oct. 24, 1659, educated at Oxford and Dublin, was chaplain to King William. He assisted Nahum Tate (1652-1715), poet-laureate of England, in making the metrical version of the Psalms, from which Mr. Jefferson copied the fifteenth Psalm.

FLAG DAY.

Read at the Flag Day celebration of the Chicago Chapter, June 12th,
1903.

Emeline Tate Walker, Chapter Poet, Chicago Chapter.

In trailing robes, among the myriad stars,
The Queen of Shadows walked with noiseless tread,
Her one attendant acolyte, fierce Mars,
His torch alight with spark of living red.

No echoing steps betrayed her passing reign,
Only Heaven's lamps shone dimly on the sight—
The World turned on its pillow once again
From sleep and dreams, to greet the coming light.

Aurora, peeping through to-morrow's door,
On tiptoe stood, impatient to be free
That she might dance on mountain, hill, and moor
And ride the waves of ocean and of sea.

Into the grayness of the early dawn
The Sun his arrows shot, white, red, and gold;
Nature, her eyelids lifting to the morn,
Beheld the day, in sunrise glories told!

Catching the crimson and the pearly white
From fleecy cloud, and rosy, radiant hue,
Our Flag unfolded to its birthday light,
And meteor stars fell on its field of blue.

To-day, its birth we celebrate and keep
And, when its colors wave on land or sea,
By strong salt winds and breath of flowers sweet,
We waft the message of our loyalty.

THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

By Metta Thompson, Mobile Chapter.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to keep
Thy heroes in remembrance proud,
That through their long, unbroken sleep
Their praise may echo sweet and loud.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to still
The vain, the idle, sinful boast,
But that each breast may know the thrill
That moved that noble, valiant host—

The thrill that moved the silent band
That stood at the dawn on Bunker Hill,
And dared the foe invade their land,
In firm reliance on Thy will.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to love
The freedom they so dearly bought,
That all the years to come may prove
Their children worthy of their thought.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to bear
Like them all trials of our faith;
And may each deed be but the prayer
That we may ne'er forget their death.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to live
For Thee, for freedom and our land,
That to our country we may give
The patriot's trust, the patriot's hand.

Grant us, O, Lord, the heart to die,
That we may join the gallant band
Of those who stand with Thee on high,
Whose blood was shed for Fatherland.

And grant us, Lord, the heart to pray;
Thy boundless goodness lead us still,
That freedom's lights may shine for aye,
As once it shone on Bunker Hill!

Oh, grant that holy, steadfast light,
Thy children lead to Christ and Thee,
And gleam through error's darkest night,
To keep them pure and true and free.

Grant us, O, Lord, this humble prayer
In mem'ry of Thy sacred dead,
Their fame and glory be Thy care,
On us Thy beams of mercy shed. Amen.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WEST-MORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANA.

Among the numerous old papers stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphans' court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants, residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

DR. JOHN PETER AHL.—Nov. 20, 1820, Dr. John Peter Ahl, surgeon mate, entered the service under Dr. De la Roche, attached to the regiment of Col. Armstrong, July 5, 1777, and was wounded Nov. 16, 1780, in a skirmish, and was discharged honorably July 5, 1781; that he continued in the army as a volunteer under Gen. Muhlenberg until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, at which time he was present; that he was entered on the rolls of the army as John P. Venall, being advised by the colonel of the regiment to make that change, as he had before been impressed into the British service and had not been regularly discharged.

Age 72; signed in English. No children.

ADAM ANDERSON.—Aug. 21, 1820, Adam Anderson on oath declares that he enlisted in Capt. James Ross' company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Thompson, in June, 1775 or '76, for one year; that at the expiration thereof he again enlisted in the company commanded by the said James Ross, in Col. Hand and afterwards by Col. Chambers, in the Pennsylvania line; that at the end of said term of 2 years he received an honorable discharge.

Aged 70; signed in English; probably Franklin township. Daughter, married.

GEORGE ANDERSON.—February 22, 1821, George Anderson, on oath, declares that he enlisted in July, 1778, in the 9-months' Rangers, or Capt. Thomas Campbell's company, and served therein until the expiration of said term; in the spring of 1779, he again enlisted at Pittsburg, in Frederick Vammo's company, Col Broadhead's regiment, Pennsylvania line, Continental establishment, for and during the war, and continued faithfully in service 3 years, 9 months and 15 days, when the war being over, he was discharged by Gen. Irwin, at Pittsburg, Pa.

Aged 61; signed in English. Nine children.

THOMAS ANDERSON.—August 21, 1820, Thomas Anderson, on oath, declares that he enlisted in the year 1775 in the company commanded by Capt. Wm. Hendricks, Col. Thompson's and afterwards Col. Arnold's regiment; that he was first after his enlistment marched to Boston, from thence to Quebec; that he was there taken prisoner in an attack made on that place by Gen. Montgomery; that he was detained a prisoner of war with the British for 9 months; that he was dismissed the service at Elizabethtown Point, after having served in the line of Pennsylvania upwards of 18 months.

Aged 73; resided on Chestnut Ridge, in Unity or Ligonier township; signed by mark; unmarried.

SERGEANT THOMAS BEATTY.—July 18, 1820, Thomas Beatty, on oath, declares that he enlisted in June, 1776, as a non-commissioned officer in the company commanded by Capt. Chambers, in Col. Thompson's regiment, Pennsylvania line, for one year; that he faithfully served until the expiration, when he again enlisted as a non-commissioned officer in the same company and regiment in June, 1777, for 3 years; that except nine months of said time, during which he was a prisoner on board a British vessel, he served till the end of said term faithfully and was honorably discharged in New Jersey.

Aged 68; signed in English. No children.

SERGEANT JAMES BLACK.—James Black was a sergeant in Capt. Robert Orr's company, in a battalion of militia, under the command of Col. Archibald Lochrey, lieutenant for Westmoreland county. In the year 1781 the battalion was ordered on an expedition down the Ohio river, and on Aug. 24, of that year, while in service, Sergeant Black was tomahawked and killed by the Indians.

ADAM BRANTHEVER.—August 25, 1820, Adam Branthever and upon his solmen oath declares, that he is the same Adam Branthever who, in the year 1776, enlisted as a private soldier in Captain Craig's company, in Colonel Allen's regiment, in the Pennsylvania line, for the term of one year; faithfully served during said term and enlisted again in the month of March, 1777, as a private in Captain Dinsbaugh's company, in Colonel Hanna's regiment, in the Pennsylvania line, Continental establishment, for the term of three years or during the war; that on

said enlistment he served until the year 1781, when he was honorably discharged and received a certificate of discharge which he has since lost through time and accident.

Seventy years of age; signature in German; died July 29, 1834. Children.

JOHN BRENNON.—Nov. 27, 1820, John Brennon, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1777, at McCallisterstown, Pa., in Capt McCallister's company of musquetry, Col. Hæly's regiment, Pennsylvania line, for and during the war; that he served during the term of 6 years and was discharged in Trenton, N. J., after peace was made in the year 1781; he was in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth, Germantown, and Paoli, receiving a severe wound with a bayonet at the latter place.

Aged 71; signed by mark. Some children.

GEORGE BUMGARDNER.—August 25, 1823, George Bumgardner, on oath declares—That he enlisted for the term of 3 years' or during the war on the ——— day of ———, 1779, in the state of Maryland, in the company commanded by Capt. Smith, in the regiment commanded by Col. Ather Williams, Maryland line, continental establishment; that he continued to serve in said corps and in the company of Capt. Henry Dobson, into which he was drafted after the battle of Camden, and after Gen. Greene took command of the Southern army, in the regiment commanded by Col. Howard, until the latter part of the year 1802 or 1803, when he was discharged from said service at Annapolis, Md.; that he was not personally present in any battle, being generally detailed and employed as a wagoner in said army, particularly toward the end of his term of service.

Aged 69; unmarried; signed by mark.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL'S.—Non-cupative will, recorded in Will Book No. 1, page 25:

Westmoreland county—Personally came before me James Kinkaid, Register, &c., James Wilkins, who did on his solmen oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, disposeth and saith that in the morning of the day that William Campbell went away on his journey and on the expedition with Col. Arch'd Lochrey, to the Indian country, that he told him that if he did not live to return home, to inform his friends that he did really order and allow all his worldly estate to become the property of his brother, Michael Campbell, forever, free from all claims of any other heirs, only two colts * * * * which he allowed to his brother, Charles Campbell, and in case of his death, the above non-cupative will was ordered by the said deceased to be made known and further saith not.

JAMES WILKINS.

Sworn and subscribed the 29th October, 1782.

JAMES KINKAID, Register.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.—July 18, 1820, Thomas Campbell, on oath saith That he served in the Revolutionary war, as follows: In the 4th regiment, Pennsylvania line, under Capt. Craig, of Light Dragoons, commanded by Col. Milard.

Aged 61 years; signed in English. Four children.

Thomas Campbell enlisted in December, 1781, in Northampton county, Pa., and served until 1783, when he was honorably discharged in Philadelphia.

PATRICK CARNEY.—May 29, 1820, Patrick Carney enlisted in the town of Northumberland, in July, 1776, in Capt. John Louden's company of Riflemen, Col. Hand's regiment; was marched to Boston and continued in service for one year, the term of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged; returning to Northumberland, he re-enlisted, in 1777 or '78, in Capt. John Brady's company of infantry, 12th Pa. regiment, commanded by Col. Wm. Cook; that he continued in said regiment for upwards of 2 years as sergeant and was honorably discharged.

Aged 72; signed in English; no family.

NICHOLAS CASSIDY.—July 17, 1820, Nicholas Cassidy on oath declares that he enlisted in Capt. Cornelius Johnston's company, Col. Ganeworth's regiment, New York line; that he was in Fort Stanwix at the time it was attacked by a force composed mostly of Indians and a few English; that the cannon as I understood was managed by a certain Gen. St. Ledger; that the siege continued, as well as he recollected, for upwards of 20 days, and when a reinforcement was approaching the besiegers fled; that he enlisted for 3 years and served faithfully during that term and received an honorable discharge at Morristown; that he had previously served in and about New York in Capt. Cornelius Hornberg's company, Col. Richmon's regiment and Gen. McDougall's brigade, for one year and was honorably discharged; that after the expiration of both the above periods he served almost constantly on the frontiers of the state of New York, until the end of the war, mostly under Capt. Abraham Washfall, Col. Pauling's regiment.

Aged 80; signs by mark. Son and daughter.

TIMOTHY COLLINS.—June 1, 1829, Timothy Collins, on oath declares that he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, in 1776, in Capt. Daniel Dorsey's company, Col. Hall's regiment, Maryland troops, called the Flying Camp; that he served 5 months, the term of his enlistment and received an honorable discharge; in February, 1777, he enlisted in the company of said Capt. Dorsey for 3 years, for the Maryland regiment commanded by the said Col. Carvell Hall, and afterwards by Col. Samuel Smith; that he served part of said term in Capt. Reilly's company, in the same regiment as sergeant, and when the said term of 3 years was fully ended, he received an honorable discharge in February, 1780, at Wick's farm, New Jersey. Aged 66; signed in English. Two daughters; occupation, school teacher.

JOHN DAVIS.—Aug. 21, 1820, John Davis enlisted in March, 1775, in Capt. Jas. Smith's company, Col. Francis Johnston's regiment, Pennsylvania line, Gen. Anthony Wayne's brigade, for 3 years; that he served faithfully till January, 1778, when he obtained a furlough because of ill health, that before he was able to return to duty the army had marched to the south and effected the capture of Cornwallis; that he was in the battle of Monmouth and several skirmishes.

Aged 73; signed in English; six children.

JOHN DONNELLY.—July 17, 1820, John Donnelly, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1774, or '76 in a company commanded by Capt. Archibald Dick, Pennsylvania line; that he was afterward transferred to the company commanded by Capt. George Pierce, also of the Pennsylvania line; that he first enlisted for one year and served that time; next enlisted to serve during the war but was wounded in 1777 or thereabouts so as to be unable to serve further and was discharged; he was in the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Long Island and various skirmishes.

Aged 83; signed by mark. Daughter married.

NATHANIEL DOTY.—Nathaniel Doty, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence in Westmoreland county, on March 24, 1848.

Five children

GEORGE DUGAN.—George Dugan, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Westmoreland county, died August 16, 1834. He left no family.

PETER DYCH.—Aug. 14, 1820, Peter Dyck enlisted at Hagarstown, Md., in 1775, or '76, in a rifle company, commanded by Capt. Price, for 1 year; thereafter he enlisted in the company of Capt. Griffey, Col. Rawlin's regiment, Maryland line, for 3 years; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington; after his release from imprisonment he was transferred to Col. Morgan's regiment of riflemen, and continued therein until the end of his 3 years' term, when he was honorably discharged.

Aged 65; signed in English; no family.

WILLIAM FARRELL.—July 26, 1824, William Farrell, under oath—That he served in the Revolutionary war, as follows: Seventh regiment, Second brigade, Pennsylvania line, under Col. William Butler, the Flying Camp, battle of Brunswick, Trenton, Germantown, Monmouth, Brandywine, Paoli; 2 years in the Indian war; also under Col. Porter, of the Train, and was wounded in the head at the battle of Paoli.

Aged 78 years; signs by mark; Mt. Pleasant. Children.

From Westmoreland Democrat, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

(To be Continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. DELILAH FULLER CUDDINGTON.

Delilah Fuller Cuddington was born at Coshocton, Ohio, June 21, 1817. Her father, John Fuller, was about sixteen years of age when he passed muster by Thomas Rutter, Baltimore



Mrs. Delilah Fuller Cuddington.

county, Maryland, April 11, 1780. Some years later he married Ann Maples, and removed to the state of Ohio. Delilah was the youngest of nine children and the only one living at the present time. John Fuller died in 1844 at White river, Indiana, and was there buried.

Mrs. Cuddington, though eighty-six years of age, is as young in looks and appearance as many of only the three-score years and ten. She is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and rarely if ever misses a meeting. Her national number of the Daughters of the American Revolution is 42822, which places her as a recently elected member. She was present at the annual meeting of the Dixon Chapter May 2, and after the formal acceptance of her as a member, she made a very neat little speech expressing her great pleasure at the privilege of being a member of this grand society. The gold spoon had been received a few days previously and was exhibited to the delight of all present. Long may our "Real Daughter" be with us.—DOROTHY N. LAW, *Regent Dixon Chapter*.

MRS. EUNICE EDWARDS LACKEY

The recently organized chapter at Tampa are enjoying the distinction of having as a charter member a "Real Daughter" of the Revolution, whose portrait, taken on her 95th birthday, accompanies this sketch.

Mrs. Eunice Edwards Lackey was born in Charlestown, Rhode Island, September 11th, 1804, and is now nearing 99 years of age.

Her father, Daniel Edwards, was born in Charlestown, Rhode Island, 1757, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war more or less each year from 1777 to 1781, under Cook, Clark, Taylor, and others. He was a pensioner for many years and after his death in 1845, when 88 years old, his widow received the pension until she died in 1852, at the age of 78, she being a second wife.

Miss Eunice Edwards went to Allegheny county, New York, about 1832 where two brothers had procured houses, and later married Mr. Palerme Lackey. Four daughters, all living, and one son, Orson C. Lackey, killed at the battle of Fair Oaks, were born to her. Two daughters remain with her in the home—a home famous throughout the country for its ever glowing and profusely blooming flower garden.

Mrs. Lackey taught school in her earlier days and was then and always a genuine "19th Century Woman."

She has always "looked well to the ways of her household." She developed an artistic ability as late as 65 or 70 years of age quite unusual—first in the finest of canvas embroidery, then outlining on linen and momie cloth, and later worsted embroidery on broadcloth. Satin bedspreads galore which have been done by her hands in the last fifteen years are in possession of friends.

When two of her daughters took up the Chautauqua course, C. L. S. C., 1883, she was an interested party to the readings



Mrs. Eunice Edwards Lackey.

and especially in the papers prepared by the various members for their regular sessions, and to this day the world's greatest events, the best newspapers and magazines, the newest and brightest books find in her an appreciative *audience*, for she is "a *host* in herself," though a bent frame and a not very sure footing assert the fact that age is her one destroyer. Her husband died in 1897.

Daniel Edwards' first wife was Anna Stillman, who bore him three children, the eldest born in 1782, the second wife was

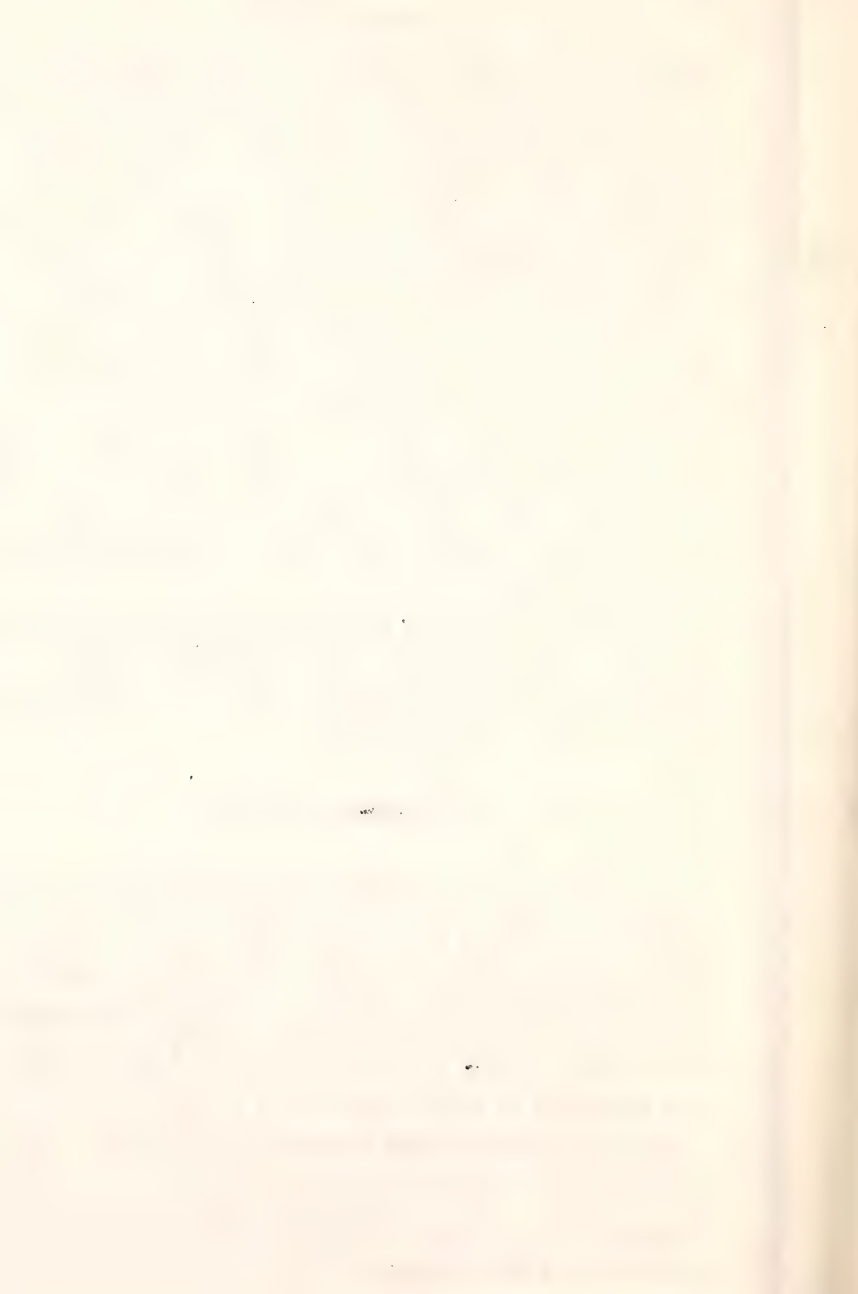
Lois Stillman, cousin to Anna, and bore eight children of whom Eunice was the third. Of the eleven, all lived to middle life, and at least seven to near eighty years or above, the youngest dying at eighty. There is no accident in this unusual longevity. Love to God, honor to parents, justice to all men, clear minds and pure domestic relations for generations have their legitimate reward; "here all the honor lies."

The Tampa Daughters of the American Revolution voted unanimously to name the chapter "The Eunice Edwards Chapter of Tampa," but learned later that this is prohibited by the national rules and this has resulted in a unanimous vote for the De Soto Chapter of Tampa, for the present. The National Society have already sent to our regent, Mrs. Helene McKay, the beautiful gold spoon which they present to all "Real Daughters" and we shall be able soon to make glad by this honor our aged member who will enjoy this addition to her precious souvenirs.

Submitted by a niece of Eunice and granddaughter of Daniel Edwards of the Revolution and also charter member of De Soto Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—
(Mrs.) MARY L. EDWARDS RICH.

MRS. CLARISSA SMITH.

Mrs. Clarissa Smith, of Drownville, Rhode Island, was born December 13, 1812, and was the daughter of Joel Peck, of Barrington, who served in a Rhode Island regiment during the War of the Revolution. He died in Barrington, November 11, 1833, in his 75th year. He drew a pension which continued to be paid to his widow till she died in 1864 in her 90th year. Mrs. Clarissa Smith is the last of eight children. She is in full possession of all her faculties, is a bright and interesting talker and frequently takes trips on the trolley cars. She is a welcome visitor when she journeys to some friend's house to spend the day. The souvenir spoon, the birthright of a "Real Daughter," was recently presented to Mrs. Smith by the regent of the Bristol Chapter. She is very fond of the spoon and shows it to visitors and tells her story.



MRS. EMILY SMITH NETTLETON.

Mrs. Emily Smith Nettleton, our "Real Daughter," was born in South Windsor, Connecticut, January 15, 1818, and is daughter of Justus Reed who was private in Captain Grant's command under Washington. He joined the army when but 17, in 1777, when there were so many alarms in Massachusetts,



Mrs. Emily Smith Nettleton.

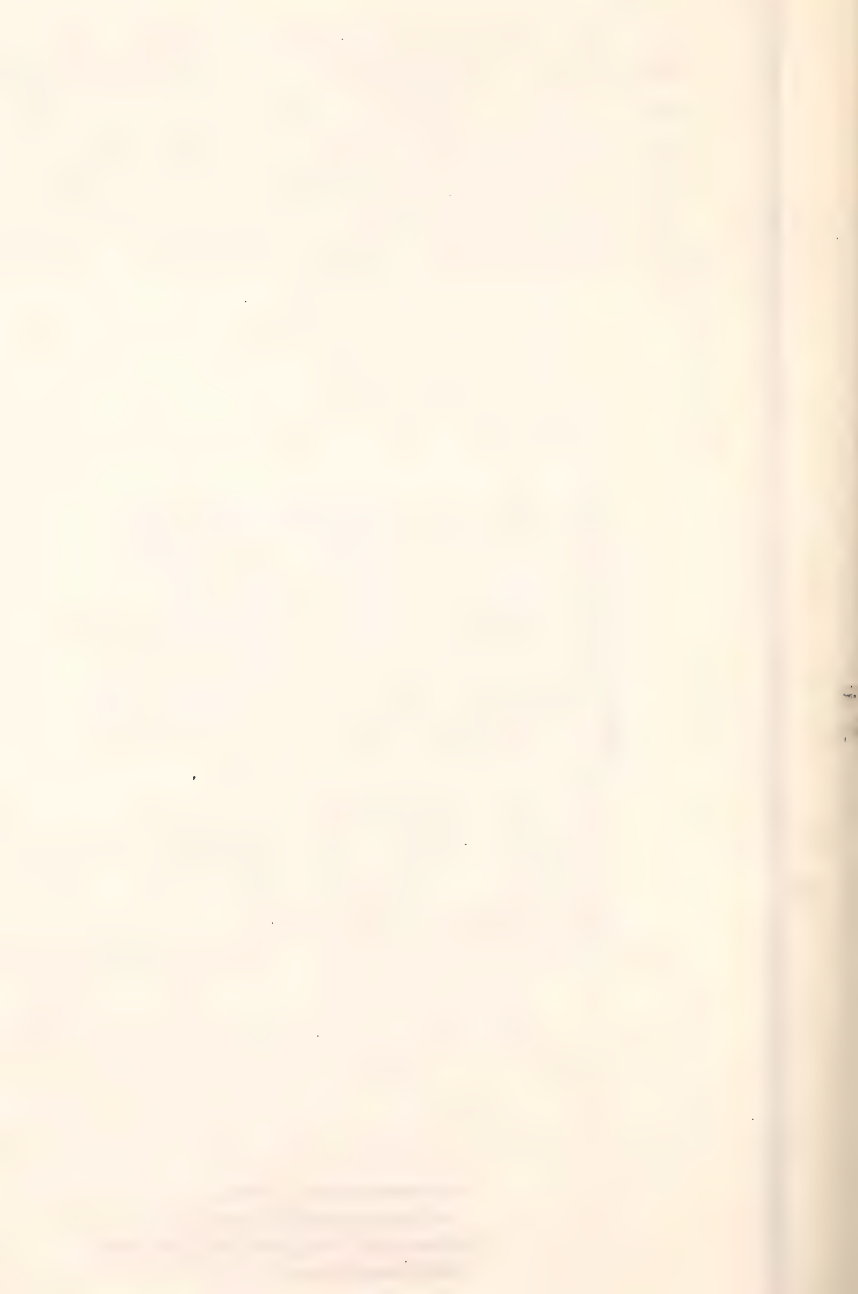
Rhode Island and Connecticut. He was in New York, doing guard duty, when the British landed there; continued under Washington until the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781, and stood guard with others around Cornwallis after the surrender. He suffered from hunger and many other privations on his way home to Connecticut after the

war. Mrs. Nettleton was unanimously elected member of National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution May 6, 1898, is a member of Martha Washington Chapter in Sioux City from which chapter she has received the "Souvenir Spoon" credited to all "Real Daughters." She is 85 years old, was married in 1840 to Chandler Judd Nettleton in Waterbury, Connecticut, and is now living in Sioux City with her son, Edger M. Nettleton.—JANE E. BRIGGS, *Historian*.

Happy some land, which all for freedom gave,
Happier the men whom their own virtues save;
Thrice happy we who long attacks have stood,
And swam to liberty thro seas of blood;
The time shall come when strangers rule no more,
Nor cruel mandates vex from Britain's shore;
When commerce shall extend her shortened wing,
And her free freights from every climate bring;
When mighty towns shall flourish free and great,
Vast their domain, opulent their state;
When one vast cultivated region teems,
From ocean's edge to Mississippi's streams;
While each enjoys his vineyard's peaceful shade,
And even the meanest has no cause to dread;
Such is the life our foes with envy see,
Such is the godlike glory to be free.

—From *Poems of Philip Freneau*, edited by Fred Lewis Pattee.

"I will have never a noble,
No lineage counted great;
Fishers, and choppers, and plowmen
Shall constitute a state."



WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Mobile Chapter (Mobile, Alabama).—The one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the country club with Mrs. Goode, the vice-regent, as hostess. The entrance was guarded by a large United States flag. Inside the spacious club room flags adorned the walls, the windows, the piano, in artistic drapery, while the society's colors were again repeated in large vases and bowls of hydrangeas, and oleanders were also used in profusion. The rooms and galleries were filled with a fashionable and brilliant audience, whose interest in the program was shown by the rapt and unbroken attention. The regent, Mrs. R. H. Clarke, presided with her usual grace and ability. A part of the program was a continuation and ending of the winter's course of study, the South Carolina and Georgia signers of the Declaration of Independence; the remainder consisted of exercises commemorative of the battle of Bunker Hill. The program was opened by an original invocation, which appears elsewhere, by the chaplain, Miss Metta Thompson.

Then came the following numbers:

"America," sung by the entire audience.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence: South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Miss Knott; Thomas Heywood, Jr., Mrs. J. O. Smith; Thomas Lynch, Jr., Mrs. T. H. Lake; Arthur Middleton, Mrs. Robert Pope.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Miss Thompson; Lyman Hall, Mrs. Harry Toulmin; George Walton, Mrs. Harvey E. Jones.

Song, "My Own United States," Mr. Thomas Halliwell.

Paul Revere's Ride, Mrs. Greenwood Ligon.

Piano, Selection, Mrs. O. L. Crampton.

Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Helen Clarke.

Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Jessie Whiting.

Song, "It Is I," Mrs. M. D. Wickersham.

Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Anita Gaillard.

Song, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," Mr. T. Halliwell.

Battle of Bunker Hill, Miss Mary Holmes.

Song, "The Island of Dreams," Miss Mabel Heustis.

Laying of the Corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument, Mrs. M. D. Wickersham.

Song, "A Daily Question," Mrs. Frank Davis.

Emerson's Ode, Miss Jennie Harris.

Song, "Star Spangled Banner," by the audience.

A report of the season's work, by Mrs. Charles S. Shawhan, showed the earnestness and patriotism of the chapter. The program was carried out most effectively and interestingly in every particular and was notable for the number of young ladies who took part and showed their interest in the work of the chapter. The appended report shows what has been accomplished during the past year, both socially and financially:

Twenty-one new members accepted by the national board, making a total of 76.

The sum of \$169.30 realized from the continental ball given on last Thanksgiving night.

A large reception in celebration of the second anniversary of the chapter was given on February 11.

On April 21, \$109 was received at a concert given under the auspices of the chapter, toward the Montevallo scholarship fund. Patriotic assistance rendered during the year was as follows: To Continental Hall fund, \$50; to Young Men's Christian Association, \$50; Montevallo scholarship fund, \$25.25; cash on hand, \$55.08. Five social meetings have been held, which were devoted to the study of the Declaration of Independence and the lives and careers of the men who signed it.

At the end of the program the guests repaired to the wide verandas where enjoying the breezes of the bay in the shade of the magnificent oaks, they were served with the refreshments. Miss Thompson is preparing a lineage book of the ancestors of the chapter members. The chapter is also using its influence towards the formation of a society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The final business meeting of the season of the Mobile Chapter was well attended and many matters of importance

were discussed and settled. The "Louisiana Purchase" was the historical subject selected for next winter's study. A motion was carried that the chapter should offer a prize medal annually for the best essay on a Revolutionary subject to the pupils of the sixth and seventh grades of the grammar schools of the Barton Academy. The subject selected for the term of 1903-1904 was "The Causes of the Revolution." This is one of the most laudable efforts yet made by the Mobile Chapter, as it will stimulate a love of history of our country among the boys and girls in our city.

A matter of interest to the coming debutantes, as well as to society in general, will be the Continental ball or Boston Tea Party, which will occur on December 16, which promises to be the most brilliant affair ever given by the chapter. The plans formulated as fully as possible so far ahead of the date selected are that the ball shall be given complimentary to the friends of the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom elegant invitations will be issued and who will be entertained in a manner indicative of the appreciation of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the assistance given to the patriotic efforts of the chapter. The refreshments will be suggestive of the primitive days of New England and will revive the memory of the daring act productive of the most famous tea party ever recorded in either historical or social annals. The chief feature of the ball will be the unique introduction of the season's debutantes and as such will be a matter of absorbing interest to those who are now termed the younger set. The Sons of the American Revolution will lend their valuable aid to the Daughters in conducting to the success of the occasion.

The last matter of importance decided was that the chapter, as usual, will take part in the celebration of Independence Day. The observance of this day is a matter of patriotic duty as it is the birthday of our nation. The Daughters will meet the regent and join her in commemorating an event which is justly regarded as one of the most powerful in directing the history of mankind.

The Fanny Ledyard Chapter (Mystic, Connecticut) celebrated the tenth anniversary of the organization by a banquet. The table decorations were ferns and carnations, the chapter flowers. Before being seated at the table the chaplain, Mrs. Mary E. M. Dickinson invoked the Divine blessing.

Before leaving the table the regent, Mrs. Hannah A. Rathbun, made the address of welcome and then read a letter from Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, a former state regent, who regretted her inability to be present. Mrs. Morgan who deserves high praise for the inimitable manner in which the ceremonies were conducted, then called for speeches from the ex-regents and all responded briefly but to the point, expressing themselves as being highly honored at having been chosen to preside over such a body of ladies as were present. The speeches were interspersed with quotations which were apt and elicited much applause. At the close of the speeches adjournment was made to the parlor and Mrs. Annie B. G. McCracken gave a short sketch of the chapter from the beginning.

Mrs. McCracken said among other things:

"In the spring of 1893 a few ladies met, pursuant to a call from Mrs. Eliza A. M. Denison, to form a society of Daughters of the American Revolution, and to her belongs the honor of organizing the Fanny Ledyard Chapter of Mystic. We organized June 8, 1893, consequently today we celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization of the chapter. Starting with 16 charter members, the society now carries the names of 68 members upon its rolls, including our 'Real Daughter.'"

She then in a forcible manner enumerated the objects of the organization. Continuing she spoke of the good work of the regular meetings, adding:

"We commemorated September 6 by visiting Fort Griswold and grounds and strewing with flags and flowers the spot where the gallant Ledyard fell. Washington's birthday we usually observe by giving a 'Martha Washington tea,' to which we invite our friends. We have annually a picnic, given sometimes at Lantern Hill (famed in the war of the Revolution as a place for setting signal lights), sometimes at Dean's Mills, which is a delightfully picturesque spot in which to spend a summer's day. Besides this we give receptions once during the term of each regent, and to these we invite the state and chapter regents of Connecticut. We have visited Southold, Long Island, and

placed an enduring granite monument upon the grave of Fanny Ledyard, the chapter heroine, and the "ministering angel" after the massacre at Fort Griswold.

"We have given generously of our means for all patriotic purposes, not forgetting the sick and wounded soldiers of the Spanish-American war, to whom we sent clothing as well as many delicacies and necessities of life. We have thoroughly renovated the ancient Whitehall cemetery, wherein repose the remains of many of our ancestors. We have also placed handsome steel gates at the entrance with heavy iron gates at the roadway. During the past winter we have furnished reading matter for the garrison at Fort Mansfield, Napatree Point, which is an extremely lonely and isolated place near Watch Hill. Our latest contribution was for macadamizing the road leading to the old home of Thomas Jefferson, writer of the Declaration of Independence, and the greatest statesman of the age. We are also helping to build Continental Hall in Washington, which will forever stand as a monument to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"These are a few of the things which this chapter has accomplished, which are highly creditable to 'Daughters' who are but ten years old to-day; and we sincerely trust that by the time we become of age we shall have a long list of good deeds piled up to our credit. We plead guilty to the accusation that we are proud of our ancestry, more especially of our Revolutionary sires, and brave yet gentle and devoted mothers; and we are truly thankful that in the complicated task of choosing our ancestors we made no mistakes. Our meetings are held regularly the first Wednesday in each month, average attendance 20. There have been removed from us by death 13 members, including four of our charter members, seven of whom are with us to-day.

"Within the past three months we have been called to mourn the loss of two of our number by death, viz: Mrs. Phebe Wells Mead, of Old Mystic, an honorary member, and Mrs. Mary Spicer Forsythe, an active and much beloved member of the society. A little more than a year ago the first and second historians of our chapter, Miss Ann A. Murphy and Mrs. Hortense D. Fish, passed over to the great majority beyond the river of life. Loyal and true women were they, schoolmates of academy days and lifelong friends. Both were poets of marked ability and their sweet songs in verse will forever remain in our memory and upon the pages of the historian's book where they have traced them with their own hands. To Miss Murphy is due the honor of selecting the name which our chapter bears. All of these women who have gone before us were best described as womanly, that word which stands for so much but never for anything but what is sweet and gracious and beautiful. And when we think of the examples left by them we are reminded that—

"We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time."

More quotations were then called for and also three cheers for the flag which were given with a will. The entertainment was brought to a close by all joining in singing "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again." The accompaniment was played by Mrs. Lillian C. Sparks.

Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter (East Haddam, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held in May at the Nathan Hale school house in East Haddam, Connecticut. The five regular meetings of the year have been well attended. Several new members have been added. The chapter was represented at the National Congress by the regent, Miss Gross and alternate, Mrs. Hatstat. A large delegation attended the state gathering at Middletown in June, greatly to their edification, and new interest was aroused in the past history of Connecticut.

Papers have been presented at the different meetings upon "Arbor Culture," "The Blue Laws of Connecticut" and "Customs of Colonial Days." An original poem of much beauty of sentiment, "Winona's Troth," was also contributed.

The work for the Cove burying ground of ancient date is progressing and the Daughters will provide markers for Revolutionary soldiers buried in the town. Premiums for historical essays are offered to the East Haddam schools. As the design of the chapter is better understood, membership increased and interest broadened, we may hope to accomplish more.—M. U. T.

Norwalk Chapter (Norwalk, Connecticut).—On coming together in the fall we found the first thing to be done was to secure a new meeting place as our old rooms were no longer available. Of all places under consideration our present quarters in the town assembly hall were found most desirable.

In November came the memorial exercises in connection with the 250th anniversary of the First Congregational church of Norwalk, to which the chapter contributed by the planting of a commemorative oak on the green near the site of the first church edifice. The chapter attended in large numbers.

Delegates to the state meeting at New London and to the Continental Congress at Washington brought to us interesting reports from which the chapter received fresh inspiration and courage to advance with unflagging zeal towards the taking up of new patriotic work.

A box of literature has been collected for use in educational work on the island of Guam, which makes the second contribution of this nature from us, the first having been sent last year.

Two entertainments for the purpose of raising money for patriotic work have been given, the first a delightful and entertaining talk on the "Women of Japan," by Mrs. Barroll, at the home of our regent, Mrs. Gerard, on May sixth. This was a pleasurable occasion in every way and was a social and financial success.

The second entertainment was a talk entitled an "Hour in the Forest," illustrated by stereopticon views, given by our regent at Lockwood's Hall, May twelfth. This was also a success which helped to materially swell the treasury.

An outing much enjoyed was the visit on May seventh to the home of our "Real Daughter," Mrs. Charlotte Keeler Raymond. The beautiful drive followed by the charming hospitality of the hostess and her family constituted an event long to be remembered.

Thanks are due to the several committees who have looked after the chapter's welfare.

We have had with us as guests from other towns during the year several distinguished people, Mrs. Jones, regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, S. C., who in a bright address told of the work accomplished by her chapter, also Mrs. John Godillot, of Westport and the Reverend James Coley of the same town, who have at different times favored us with fine papers on historical subjects.

Our regent during the year has given unsparingly of her time and ability, all she has planned has been successfully carried out.

We close the year without recording the death of a member, with no debts, with money in the treasury, and a bright outlook

for the work of another year.—JULIA BIGELOW FELLOW,
Recording Secretary.

Delaware State Conference.—The Delaware Daughters of the American Revolution held their annual state conference at Grubbs landing, the home of the state regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, on Saturday, June thirtieth.

The cordial hospitality of the hostess and delightful luncheon added much to the enjoyment.

The conference was a success both from a social and patriotic point of view.

The celebration on the third of September of the battle at Cooch's Bridge, where the stars and stripes were first unfurled in battle was discussed and a pleasing program arranged.

Thirteen Colonies Chapter (Washington, District of Columbia).—The chapter was organized April 11, 1903, having been duly authorized by the National Society, by Mrs. Lilian Pike Roomer. She was unanimously made regent. There were sixteen charter members and it is expected there will be double that number before the Continental Congress convenes. The chapter is enthusiastic and harmonious and is planning much good patriotic work.

Council Bluffs Chapter (Council Bluffs, Iowa).—In the year 1897 we responded eagerly to Miss Isabel Patterson's wish and enthusiasm, and organized a chapter with twelve charter members. The state regent approving appointed her local regent. The organization was completed June 25, 1897. All due formality was observed in establishing a constitution, which with a few revisions made later on is now a good guide for the society in all business transactions.

Meetings were somewhat irregular during the first year. Programs were varied. The subjects read or written about were always historical. Business, music and refreshments have figured on the programs from the beginning.

Miss Patterson leaving the city Mrs. McChesney was elected regent. Mrs. Cooley, the state regent, visited the chap-

ter, and the members learned a good deal about the duties and pleasures of the organization.

Mrs. Maurer, then treasurer, was the first delegate to the National Congress, and Miss Mary Key the alternate. Mrs. Maurer gave \$10.00 from her own pocket book for Memorial Hall fund. Her report was very interesting.

Program committees worked industriously over the selection of topics to be discussed at the monthly meetings. In the year nineteen hundred the state program was used, during the past two years we have had our own beautifully printed programs.

Meetings are held monthly for ten months of the year, when the programs are rendered promptly.

Mrs. Bushnell, our third regent, has always been efficient and enthusiastic. From the beginning the burning question of how best to raise money for necessary expenses has also been a puzzling one to solve.

In nineteen hundred we were able to contribute \$50.00 to the Continental Hall fund.

Mrs. Victor Bender, an active, competent worker, is regent for 1903-4. When she attended the Washington sessions we were proud to place at her disposal \$20.00 for Continental Hall fund, and pay all our debts besides. This money was raised by giving a series of card parties. This chapter has contributed in all, \$80.00 to the Continental fund. In 1899 our contribution to the army fund was \$25.00.

During the state federation of clubs held in our city in 1900, a committee from the chapter served with committees from the clubs on entertainment. The contribution toward expenses was \$20.00.

To the Jackson, Florida, fire sufferers of 1901, we gave \$5.00.

The chapter is active in the encouragement of patriotism in every way. A handsome banner costing \$84.00 was presented the Dodge light guards during the Philippine reunion held in Council Bluffs.

We gave a \$10.00 prize for the best essay written on American history during the Revolutionary times by a high school pupil. The chapter presented the high school with an historical

reference library costing \$72.15. This will be enlarged from time to time.

The annual contribution to the public library is a copy of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*. We hope to have a corner in the new library building for Daughters of the American Revolution genealogical books and other suitable books, including relics, etc.

Beautiful plates, copies of those presented to Martha Washington by Lafayette were presented each member of the chapter by Mrs. Maurer. They are highly prized.

Among the members there is one life member and one "Real Daughter." The latter is now past 80 years old. Her children care for her tenderly.

At the close of the sixth year the membership numbers fifty, one half of the limit named in the constitution. There have been changes by removals but not by deaths. May the band remain unbroken for years to come; may many be added to our members and such good work done, that our star in the galaxy of Iowa chapters will be bright.—MRS. ZOE M. ROSS, *Historian*.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—The crowning event of the year's work of this chapter was the dedication on May 23rd of the bronze tablet which marked the site of the first school house of Worcester, where John Adams, afterwards second president of the United States, taught from 1755 to 1758. Especially pleasing to the chapter was the consummation of the research which established beyond a doubt the location of the site and the fact that it was in this first school house rather than in the second, that John Adams taught. Great credit is due Mrs. Annie Russell Marble whose untiring efforts have settled this long discussed question. The exercises attending the dedication of this tablet were worthy of the occasion in their simple dignity. The regent of the chapter, Mrs. Daniel Kent, gave the address of welcome, paying tribute to Mrs. Marble and her committee, and then introduced the speaker, President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, who was followed by Senator George F. Hoar,

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson, vice-president general of the National Daughters of the American Revolution and Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution. School children occupied the gallery while the audience included Worcester's most representative citizens, together with representatives from the different schools, colleges, patriotic and kindred societies, the Grand Army of the Republic, veterans of the Spanish-American war, and members of the light infantry. The Worcester Continentals with their effective costumes of the time of 1776 formed the guard of honor, when after the addresses at the church, all adjourned to the site of the tablet on Court Hill in front of the antiquarian building. The flags which had decorated and concealed the tablet were drawn aside by Mrs. Marble with appropriate remarks.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

"In front of this tablet stood the first schoolhouse in Worcester, where John Adams, second president of the United States, taught during the years 1755-58. Placed by Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, 1903."

From the unveiling the guests went to the woman's club house where a reception was held and refreshments served in the colonial suites. The chapter was honored in having as their guests on this occasion two "Real Daughters" of the Revolution, Mrs. Joanna White Beaman Fletcher, a member of the Old South Chapter, of Boston, and an honorary member of the Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, and Mrs. Rebecca Ann Munroe Randall, a member of Capt. John J. Joslin Chapter, of Leominster. Mrs. Fletcher and Mrs. Randall both reside in Worcester.

Since the last report from this chapter in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the chapter and their friends have enjoyed several social affairs conducted by the social committee, Mrs. L. C. Bates, chairman. On January first a truly brilliant costume party was held at Tuckerman hall of the club house. A beautiful picture was made by the reception held by the regent, Mrs. Kent, in truly regal costume, when knights and ladies, puritan dames and Indian maidens passed in review

upon the stage. The minuet was daintily danced by members of the children's auxiliary in costume, and songs and tableau formed part of a very pleasing program.

The annual banquet of the allied patriotic societies of Worcester was held January 12. The menu card bearing a facsimile of a portion of the records of a town meeting held in Worcester, Massachusetts during the war of the Revolution, explained why this date was chosen for the banquet.

"Worcester ss. Monday ye 12th day of January AD. 1778.

"On the Second article Voted and Unanimously that the Confederation agreed upon by the United States in General Congress assembled, is agreeable to the minds of the people of this Town."

Two petitions from this chapter have helped to forward the work we are especially interested in. The first addressed to our city council was the work of a committee to place under perpetual care graves in Worcester of soldiers of the Revolution. The petition was granted February 9, 1903, and places under perpetual care a plot in Hope cemetery known as the Mechanic Street cemetery plot where there are 19 graves of Worcester's Revolutionary dead. The second petition was addressed to the state legislature and provided for a bill wherein cities and towns may appropriate money for erecting monuments to soldiers of the Revolution. This petition was also successful.

The birthdays of our "Real Daughters" have been pleasantly remembered this year. On March 18th a delegation from the chapter went to Westboro carrying 78 beautiful Lawson pinks with the loving greetings of the chapter to Mrs. Harriet S. Cady on her 78th birthday. May 31st the 86th birthday of our second "Real Daughter" was celebrated. To Mrs. Alice E. Taft of Spencer, we took the beautiful Daughters of the American Revolution pin. The delegates were charmingly entertained by both Daughters, and it is a delight to meet these ladies who are so closely connected with the past.

Our loving tribute to the memory of the dead on Memorial day we shared with the children's auxiliary, who placed the wreaths of our providing upon all known graves of Revolutionary soldiers here in Worcester; the tablet at the Common

was wreathed in laurel, and at the grave of Col. Timothy Bigelow a large wreath of galix leaves bore the inscription 1775-1783.

Early in the year the regent, Mrs. Kent, submitted to the chapter a line of work, which at its request, she undertook to carry out. It was the forming of a county membership in such towns of Worcester county where there were no local chapters, and where it would perhaps be impossible to find the twelve required to form a chapter. The idea of this work is best expressed in Mrs. Kent's own words as she presented it to her chapter.

"It is the *Cause* for which we are laboring. If through any effort of ours it is extended, strengthened, and exalted, it is sufficient reward. If, therefore, this endeavor should result in the formation of chapters in any or all of these county towns, instead of in addition to our own membership roll; or if a large aggregate number should first apply to us for membership, and ultimately withdraw from us to form chapters of their own, you will, I hope, be unselfish and rejoice. Even if our chapter does not directly benefit from the extension work yet our labor will have benefited these numerous towns of our county and aided the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In any case we will have furthered the objects for which we exist and it seems to me the verdict of both National Society and county must be one of approval. The full result of this work cannot be estimated by present results, though those have been most encouraging."

At the May meeting Mrs. Kent, after declining to serve the chapter for a third time as regent, was made honorary regent in recognition of the excellent work she had done in the chapter during her office as regent. Much good work of her planning has been accomplished during these two years, and she has set in motion a plan to erect in Worcester a memorial to the Revolutionary soldiers who went out from Worcester.

At the annual meeting in June the new officers were elected.
—MARY C. DODGE, *Historian*.

Paul Jones Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—Flag Day was celebrated June 13th, a day ahead, and on the fifth anniversary of the chapter in the New Century building Boston. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering, including both branches of the United States service (army and navy), mem-

bers of other patriotic bodies and many Daughters. The famous Museum orchestra furnished patriotic selections and a Grand Army of the Republic veteran the solos. Miss Marion Howard Brazier the chapter founder and present regent presided, in addition to arranging the entire program and carrying out the details. In this work she had the support of many members of her chapter, ten of whom served as ushers, who were assisted by Miss Anne Hobson sister of Capt. Richard P. Hobson, the chapter orator, who was unable to be present. The guest of honor was Mrs. James L. Blair, president of the board of lady managers of the forthcoming fair at St. Louis, who earlier in the day was tendered a breakfast at Hotel Brunswick by Miss Brazier and others including several prominent club women. The program was neatly gotten up and bore a portrait of Paul Jones also the resolutions of congress June 14, 1777 which sent him to the *Ranger* to command that ship and fly the newly-adopted colors.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton (sailor of '61) and one of Boston's most eloquent men is the chapter chaplain, and officiated. Among the speakers were the Rev. Robert W. Wallace, Col. J. Payson Bradley, Grand Army of the Republic, (the man who bore the stars and stripes in the presence of Queen Victoria), Mrs. Charles H. Masury, state regent of Massachusetts, and the Hon. Solon W. Stevens. Greetings were briefly presented by Mr. Francis Hurtubis Jr., (private secretary of Governor Bates) from the commonwealth, Mrs. Sara White Lee, first state regent of the Massachusetts Daughters of the Revolution and vice-president general of United States Society Daughters of 1812; Capt. Thomas Merrill, United States army for "The Army;" Rev. Carroll Q. Wright, United States navy for "The Navy," Miss Althea Field for the Daughters of Veterans, and from others. Seated on the platform were Mrs. Sarah D. Marden a "Real Daughter" whose father served with Paul Jones on the *Bon Homme Richard*, Mrs. Fanny B. Hazen president of the Army Nurse's Association (for Massachusetts), Mrs. J. Sewell Reed of the Red Cross and Miss Gordon Walker who read the report of the chapter work and many letters from distinguished persons, notably Admiral Dewey, Capt.

Sigsbee, Clark, Eaton, and other naval officers, Hon. John D. Long, Secretary Moody, Congressman Roberts, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, Mrs. Donald McLean, and Julia Ward Howe the last two being honorary members of the chapter.

A feature of the day was the announcement that at last the chapter's wish was to be gratified and that a handsome new school house was to bear the name of Paul Jones. In the audience were the Spanish War Veterans who served at Santiago, and its auxiliary. Miss Brazier, the regent, is state mustering officer for this latter organization, her appointment coming from Mrs. Flora A. Lewis of Washington, the president general and a prominent Daughter of the American Revolution of the District. The chapter has added several associate members, chiefly regents of other chapters, and will admit new active members in the fall.—ANNA PEVEY, *Historian*.

Michigan State Conference.—On May 6th the third annual state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Michigan was held at Lansing.

The evening of the 5th was given up to a reception tendered the visiting Daughters by the Lansing Chapter, at the residence of Mrs. C. C. Hopkins. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers and our society pin was everywhere in evidence on the dresses of the ladies.

The conference itself was held the next day at the Universalist church, which was decorated with national flags, Easter lilies and plants. A large insignia of the society was placed directly over the regent's chair. The morning session was called to order at 10.15 by the state regent, Mrs. W. J. Chittenden, and the exercises were opened by the singing of "America," followed by prayer. Mrs. Turner, regent of the Lansing Chapter, made an address of welcome, which was happily responded to by the state regent. This was followed by an address on Revolutionary subjects by Justice J. B. Moore.

The conference then proceeded to elect a secretary, treasurer, and three members of the executive board. The result was as follows: State secretary, Mrs. E. D. Black, of Flint; state treasurer, Miss Annette Richards, of Grand Rapids, and for

the executive board, Mrs. Angell, of Ann Arbor; Mrs. Skinner, of Mt. Clemens, and Mrs. Crampton, of St. Clair.

Our state regent expressed a strong desire that the time of the conference be changed from May to the early part of April, which would bring it before the Continental Congress, and the various delegates to the congress could then go having in mind the consensus of opinion of the chapters as to the appointment of a state regent and vice-regent, as well as other subjects which may come up for reference to the national body. As no change in the by-laws can be made without first giving each chapter thirty days' notice, no action could be taken at this session.

When the chair took up the roll-call of chapters, it was found that out of the fourteen organized chapters in the state, ten were represented. Nine of these gave reports of their chapter work.

I regard these individual reports as a very important feature of the conference, as they give us a good idea of what the society, as a whole, is doing in Michigan, the nine chapters which responded to the roll-call being Detroit, Grand Rapids, Ann Arbor, Lansing, Muskegon, Mt. Clemens, St. Clair, Pontiac and Saginaw. Flint was represented but gave no report. The roll-call showed the Louisa St. Clair Chapter to be the oldest and largest, and the Saginaw Chapter the youngest and the smallest. Five chapters have been studying United States history, two have offered prizes to school children for essays on Revolutionary topics. One has celebrated Flag Day, one has decorated the graves of soldiers on Decoration Day, one (the Muskegon Chapter) remembered twenty children with toys and dolls on Christmas day, two had a banquet, and one had an annual Daughters of the American Revolution picnic. The especial work of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter which stood out prominently was the social settlement work, a detailed report of which was given by the chairman of that committee.

The report of the regent of the Alexander Macomb Chapter of Mt. Clemens was supplemented by a special report by Dr. Emma Decker, a member of what is called, in that chapter, the "graveyard committee." She presented the conference with a

marker for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, designed by them. It represents a circle surrounded by thirteen stars, the letters S. A. R. being on the inside of the circle in conjunction with a crossed sword and bayonet. Later in the day it was moved and carried that the conference adopt this design, also that the Alexander Macomb Chapter in the name of the Michigan state conference present this design to the next Continental Congress for consideration.

The Pontiac Chapter, in addition to its other work, celebrates November 3rd as "Richardson Day," in honor of Major-General Richardson, for whom the chapter was named. The program for the day is a literary one, and the roll-call is responded to with something about Michigan heroes. Next November the day is to be entirely a Richardson day, embracing his service, anecdotes, etc. His sister is a member of the chapter.

After the roll-call of chapters we listened to the following addresses:

Mrs. J. C. Burrows on the Continental Hall.

Mrs. B. C. Whitney on the social features of the Continental Congress.

Miss Avery on the business features of the Continental Congress.

Mrs. Campbell of Grand Rapids on the humors of the Continental Congress.

These addresses were all most interesting and worthy of more than the mere mention given them here.

After adjournment the visiting Daughters, who cared to go, were taken out to the state industrial school, where a military drill was given by seven hundred boys.

In the foregoing report, I have made no mention of the music, which was exceptionally good. The Lansing Chapter served a delicious four-course luncheon, and in closing I wish to emphasize their hospitality. The next conference is to be held in Ann Arbor.—HARRIET E. RAYMOND, *Delegate*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—Soon after returning from Washington, Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb, our acting regent, called a meeting of the chapter at which some important business was transacted.



The returned delegates gave interesting reports of the meeting of the National Congress, and those of us who were not fortunate enough to attend the gathering felt that we had been ably represented. We were particularly interested in the account of the election of the vice-presidents, one of whom was our regent, Mrs. John R. Walker. We were greatly pleased to know she was elected by the greatest number of votes given for any of the many candidates, but sincerely regret the losing of one of the most popular regents the society has ever had. On May 22nd, our chapter presented a gold medal to Miss Susie Reckerby of the manual training high school of our city for passing the best examination in American history. And on May 26th another medal was won by Miss Mary English of the central high school for the highest standing in American history, Mrs. John R. Walker making the presentations.

The principals and teachers take great interest in these occasions and feel that the giving of these medals each year is a wonderful stimulus to the study of the history of our country. A large number of pupils from each school are always found among the competitors and in this way interest is kept up in a subject which should be first and foremost in the minds of the youth of this great and growing Republic.—EMMA SIGGINS, WHITE, *Historian*.

The Jefferson Chapter (St. Louis, Missouri) has just closed—May 30th—a pleasant and profitable year. Our last election gave to the chapter Mrs. Winthrop Chappell as regent. During the year we have had seven afternoon receptions, when the business of the chapter was followed by a varied literary and musical program and a collation as simple as was consistent with hospitality. The St. Louis Daughters one and all are under obligations to our state regent, Mrs. George Shields, for making it possible for them to meet the president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, at a large and beautiful reception, given in honor of that lady by Mrs. Shields. She expressed herself as greatly pleased to meet so many Daughters, while they in turn, from

their loyal and devoted hearts, could but say, "All hail! Leader of the hosts of Daughters of the American Revolution."

One of the things accomplished by the Jefferson Chapter during the year was the finding a "Real Daughter," but of that, more anon. I think this chapter is waking up to its privileges and its large opportunities for service and is cultivating the *spirit* of our brave and loyal ancestors. And, indeed, is not this a public duty which is laid upon every member of a society like this as well as upon all good citizens who mean to keep step with the progress of these twentieth century days.—LUCY BOYD RALSTON, Historian.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—Mrs. M. H. Everett gave a breakfast Wednesday morning, June 17th, Bunker Hill day, to Deborah Avery Chapter, that being charter day of the chapter. Fifty-three ladies were seated at small tables. The decorations were elaborate and appropriate.

Preceding the breakfast the regent, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, presented to the chapter a frame for the chapter charter, made from historic woods which she had collected for the purpose. Following this Miss Mary Stevens, on behalf of the chapter, presented to Mrs. Haggard a Daughters of the American Revolution pin as a tribute of appreciation of her unselfish efforts in the interest of the chapter, which was named for her ancestor. Above the wheel and distaff of the pin are three bars, the upper having the words "Deborah Avery Chapter," the second the name of Mrs. Haggard's great-grandfather, Daniel Avery, and the third her own name in full. The gift was a complete surprise to Mrs. Haggard and she was greatly affected by the kind words of her associates.

The frame of the charter presented by Mrs. Haggard is made of wood from six historic spots about Groton, Connecticut. The cedar was from the battle-ground of Fort Griswold, at Groton, where the massacre occurred on September 6, 1781. The briar rose was taken from the spot on which Colonel Ledyard, who was in command of the Colonial troops at this battle, fell when decapitated with his own sword by the British commander after he had surrendered. There is oak from the

cemetery where lie buried many of the heroes of this battle and massacre, oak from the block meeting house built in 1751 at Groton, in which the widows and orphans gathered the Sunday after the massacre, oak from a house built in 1726 by Colonel Ebenezer Avery, father of Deborah Avery, for whom the Lincoln Chapter is named, and who was the great-grandmother of Mrs. J. R. Haggard, and oak from the house built in 1763 by Daniel and Deborah Avery. From this house Daniel Avery went to enter the Revolutionary war, and to it he was taken after he was slain.

New Jersey State Conference —A state council of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution of New Jersey was held March 27th at the house of the state regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam.

Of the twenty-eight chapters in the state, seventeen were represented as follows: Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, by Mrs. E. T. Tomlinson, regent; Camp Middlebrook, Bound Brook, by Mrs. J. Olendorf; Captain Jonathan Oliphant, Trenton, by Mrs. T. J. Falkinburg; Chinkewunska, Newton, by Miss Frances A. McMurtry; Colonel Lowry, Flemington, by Mrs. Hiram E. Deats; Continental, Plainfield, by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall; Eagle Rock, Montclair, by Mrs. M. M. Le Brun; Essex, East Orange, by Mrs. M. T. Yardley; General David Forman, Trenton, by Mrs. John Moses; General Frelinghuysen, Somerville, by Mrs. H. Hardwicke; General Lafayette, Atlantic City, by Miss S. N. Doughty; General Mercer, Trenton, by Mrs. H. C. Stull; Jersey Blue, New Brunswick, by Miss E. B. Strong; Monmouth, Red Bank, by Miss E. Cooper; Morristown, by Mrs. F. W. Merrell; Nova Caesarea, Newark, by Mrs. H. L. Jenkinson, and Paulus Hook, Jersey City, by Mrs. G. T. Werts.

Mrs. Joseph D. Bedle, of Jersey City, vice-president general of the national board, was present, and was made chairman of the committee on resolutions of respect on the death of Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, a former vice-president general from New Jersey.

The standing rules were revised to meet changes of date of the Continental Congress, which will meet hereafter on April 19th instead of February 22nd. The meeting was interesting and harmonious. A fine collation was served. At 4 P. M. the meeting adjourned.

The Camden Chapter (Camden, New York) have held a meeting of a social nature as well as instructive each month since October last, all being well attended and very much interest manifested.

On May 20, 1903, they gave a Colonial tea at the home of ye gude man and ye gude wife Frisbie. Their elegant home was profusely decorated with flowers and silk American flags. A pretty feature of the occasion was the Colonial dress of the chapter members. Our regent, Mrs. Caroline Phelps Conant, wore a dress of rose colored watered moreen, the costume being upwards of one hundred and fifty years old. The dress of all the members deserves especial mention. Tables were set in the dining and smoking rooms. The wholesome old-time viands, cooked by modern dames, were served on ye gude wife Frisbie's rare and valuable antique dishes. The receipts amounted to about thirty-five dollars. A portion of this will be given to the Continental Hall fund. On Memorial day our chapter's handsome flag was unfurled over the monument erected by the chapter to the memory of ~~thirty-five Revolutionary~~ patriots in the ancient burying ground on Mexico street. Flag Day was celebrated at the beautiful and spacious home of our regent, Mrs. Caroline Phelps Conant, which was handsomely decorated with the national emblem and cut flowers. The program of music, recitations, reading and song was entirely patriotic and very enjoyable. At the close of the program the guests were invited into the library, where refreshments were served. This is the last meeting of the chapter until fall.

At a late meeting of the chapter it was voted to purchase six facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence and have them placed in six of the district schools nearest our village. At the business meeting on Flag Day it was voted to purchase

several more and supply each school in our town with a copy. Also five names for membership were presented and accepted.
—MATTIE S. ADAMS, *Historian*.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter (Gouverneur, New York).—One of the most pleasant meetings the present year was that of March 27th, when the chapter met, by invitation of Mrs. Henderson, at a thimble party, sixteen responding. Each member who was the happy possessor of a piece of old china was requested to bring it and tell its history. Large and varied was the collection; some of the pieces being over one hundred years old. One piece of china proved especially interesting—a teacup and saucer which was brought here nearly one hundred and fifty years ago from the West Indies and has ever remained in the same house in Plattsburg, New York, for one hundred years. A few heirlooms in silver were also displayed and the stories in connection with them given. While deft fingers plied the needle on different pieces of handwork, we listened to an interesting and instructive paper on Colonial china by Mrs. Wolfe. Refreshments were served while mirth and pleasure abounded.

Freeman hall was the scene April 14th of perhaps the most elegant function of the social season. The spacious and beautiful hall was tastefully trimmed, the national colors being the motif, although plants and flowers were used in abundance. Guests began arriving at nine and were received by Mesdames Neary, Browne, McAllaster, Irving, Wolfe, Hawley, Foster. Tables were provided at the front of the hall for those who did not wish to dance, where cards were played. Dancing began at 10 o'clock. The music was furnished by the opera house full orchestra of Ogdensburg, and this town has probably never had finer music for dancing than on this occasion. The lunch was served from tables at the rear of the hall. Not until four of Wednesday morning did the witching strains cease. But even the giddy Revolutionary dancers, not in the style of the "stately minuet" of ye Virginia times of '76, but in rapid two steps and yet more two steps, finally concluded to go home.

Gouverneur Morris Chapter is in a highly flourishing condition. It has only a short life, but has been vigorous from the opening of its work. Every year it has entertained in a style all its own. The serious work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the way of investigation and perpetuation of history and memories of the Revolutionary days is sufficient excuse for being, to which is added the charm of the social distinction which even in this land to a degree belong to those whose ancestry reaches back to Bunker Hill and Yorktown.—LUCY CHAPIN HAWLEY, *Historian*.

Kanestio Valley Chapter (Hornellsville, New York).—Memorial day was observed in a manner which has never been excelled in this vicinity. In the morning the Daughters of the American Revolution held the dedication and unveiling of their boulder on the lawn of the state armory.

The members of Kanestio Valley Chapter assembled at the home of their regent, Mrs. Benton McConnell and proceeded in a body to the armory. A platform had been erected near the boulder for the use of the speakers, while seats were provided under an awning for the use of the school children who sang in the services.

The Forty-seventh Separate company acted as guard of honor to the chapter. The services opened with music by the Hornell band, after which a chorus consisting of one hundred children from the public schools, under the direction of Miss Killian, sang very effectively "The Star Spangled Banner." This was followed by the invocation which was asked by the Rev. Edwin S. Hoffman, rector of Christ church of this city.

Mrs. Benton McConnell, regent of the Kanestio Valley Chapter, then gave the opening address of the occasion in which she told briefly of the organization of the chapter five years ago and its object to perpetuate the memories of those who had fought in the American Revolution, and to give examples of fidelity to our country and its flag at all times.

She then mentioned the time when it was decided to erect this boulder and of some of the trials the Daughters had been in finding it and placing it on its permanent foundation on

this beautiful lawn, the property of the state of New York.

A poem, entitled "Our Boulder," was read by Mrs. Jennie Jones, of this city, which told in a witty and enjoyable way of the difficulties experienced in placing the boulder where it now stood. The poem was greatly enjoyed.



Erected by the Kanestro Valley Chapter.

Captain John S. Little, of Bath, gave a brief address which was listened to with the closest attention and interest. He spoke in a patriotic vein fitting for the time and occasion.

A stirring address was given by Mrs. John Miller Horton, of Buffalo, who, as the regent of the largest chapter in the

state, gave a cheery greeting to the members in this city and vicinity. She spoke of the great praise which should be given the Kanestio Valley Chapter for its earnest work in the cause for which they were united and for the fine memorial they had erected to the Revolutionary patriots of this valley which as she described it is "one of the landmarks of liberty." She closed in expressing her thanks for the honor of having been asked to come to Hornellsville at this time. She is a member of the board of women managers of the St. Louis Exposition and held a similar position during the Pan-American. She fills creditably all positions to which she is called.

As soon as Mrs. Horton had closed her address, the boulder which had been draped in American flags was unveiled by Miss Carrie Jamison, of Canisteo, who is a descendant of Captain John Jamison of the Continental army, and Master Edward O'Connor, of this city, who is a descendant of Lieutenant-Master Morris of the Colonial navy. As the flags fell revealing the boulder and tablet on it a salute of three volleys was fired by the Forty-seventh Separate company and "taps" sounded.

The boulder has a fine bronze tablet placed on its face which bears the inscription:

"Erected in Memory of the Patriots of the American Revolution
From the Upper Canisteo Valley by Kanestio Valley Chapter Daughters
of the American Revolution."

The chorus sang "America" and with the benediction the ceremonies came to a close.

In connection with the unveiling services in this city Saturday, Mrs. Benton McConnell, the regent of Kanestio Valley Chapter, gave a reception at her beautiful home.

Swe-Kat-Si Chapter (Ogdensburg, New York) celebrated its seventh birthday June 1, 1903, with a delightful picnic given at the summer farm of one of our members, Mrs. Webster Chandler. A more perfect place for a picnic cannot be imagined. The house is situated in the woods almost a half mile from the road, and the soft pine air added its charm to the toilets of the Daughters and their guests. A supper was

served, the chief event of which was the cutting of a birthday cake with seven candles and it was the honor of our regent, Miss Harriet Hasbrouck, our ex-regent, Mrs. William Daniels, our registrar, Mrs. Henry Deane, our oldest member, Miss Jane Hasbrouck, our youngest member, Mrs. Leo Frank, the minister, Mr. D. H. Craver, who was present as a guest, and our honored guest and the poet of our chapter song, Mrs. Hoard, to each blow out a candle and give a toast. A charming musical program was arranged and a cantata called roses and buttercups was sung and acted by almost a dozen pretty, graceful young girls. The picnic broke up at about 7 o'clock, after having been voted a success.—MARION SANGER FRANK, *Historian*.

Declaration of Independence Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—Born January 27, 1902, at 3 P. M., in the city of Philadelphia, a daughter to the Daughters of the American Revolution. Child healthy and of normal condition. Weather stormy. This is the birth notice of our chapter. A history book was prepared for the new child and the first entry made. The friends sang "America," Mrs. Squire, the mother of our hostess, read a charming tale entitled "Deborah Champion's Night Ride," a vivid picture of an episode in the life of an ancestress of Mrs. Squire's. Miss Baird-Huey read an interesting account of the Culbertson family, of which she is a descendant. The two charming daughters of our hostess, Mrs. Conrad Frye Brooke, dressed in white and decorated with red, white and blue ribbons, served chocolate and cake. The dining table bore a cloth which was over eighty years old; in the center was woven an American eagle, with E Pluribus Unum over it, and under it the motto, "We offer peace, ready for war." The storm which had been furious all day ceased as night came on and we wondered if the atmospheric conditions were indicative of the new babe's future!

April 7th we gathered again at the home of Mrs. Francis Labadie, Germantown, to discuss the infant's future. A large number were present. Patriotic music and a description of old Virginia by Mrs. Labadie made the meeting more agreeable.

A feature was the display of three original letters by James Monroe, James Madison and Thomas Jefferson, respectively. Mrs. Rowell contributed to the relics a toasting fork, made more than one hundred years ago by her grandfather, and flax heckled a century ago.

April 28, 1902, we named the baby "The Declaration of Independence" Chapter. By-laws governing her future were adopted.

May 12th, at the home of Mrs. Robert Cook, West Philadelphia, we elected the officers who were to guide us for a year. On this occasion Mrs. Francis Labadie read a poem by Grace Duffie Boylan, entitled "A Dame O' Salisbury Town," dedicated to Mrs. Labadie, by the author.

On the 7th of June we made our first pilgrimage to Valley Forge; we were accompanied by the Germantown Chapter. The day was perfect, the blue sky, the fresh green of the grass, trees filled with blossoms, the pure white of Washington's headquarters, and the country quiet, were an inspiration to those who had heretofore been strangers to this Mecca of the Daughters of the American Revolution. After luncheon, which was spread in the orchard, the house and fortifications were examined, and each mind bore away from Valley Forge such pictures upon its canvass as were impossible without contact with the old place.

On the 4th of October it was the privilege of the historian and Mrs. Edward H. Taxis, to represent this chapter as guests of the Germantown Chapter in decorating the graves of those soldiers who fell in the battle of Germantown. Flags and beautiful sprays of dahlias and ferns were placed upon each grave and the Lord's prayer was given in unison. It was a dreary day, and the rain fell in torrents, but this little band of patriotic women was undaunted.

November 17th we held our first social meeting of the current year at the home of Mrs. D. B. Graeber. Music by Mr. Karsner, a paper, "The Attack on Fort Mifflin," by Miss Karsner, and recitations by Miss Comygys, a friend of the hostess, gave us a very pleasant evening.

On December 12th our treasurer, Miss Emma Day Howell, entertained us socially, and we were surely privileged. Our regent, Miss Huey, never fails to give us something good and this meeting was no exception. What an inexhaustible fount of knowledge she possesses on this great subject! Mrs. Edward H. Taxis gave us a very able paper on "The Domestic Lives of Women of the Revolutionary Period." She had had access to old diaries and gave one of the best papers of the season. Mrs. Labadie read Thomas Buchanan Read's "The Revolutionary Rising;" Mrs. Rowell an article, "Anthony Wayne's Courtship;" Mrs. Graeber, an article on "Dolly Madison." There was a sweet old-fashioned atmosphere pervading this home of a clergyman, and when Miss Emma and her mother passed simple refreshments, we had but to close the eyes and dream of lavender and sweet thyme.

On January 17, 1903, in conformity with the wishes expressed by the National Society, we celebrated the marriage of George Washington and Martha Dandridge Custis. Members and guests to the number of fifty-two assembled at the home of Mrs. Francis Labadie, in Germantown. The regent welcomed our guests in her usual cordial style, and took this opportunity of setting forth the objects of the organization at large and of this meeting in particular. Mrs. Labadie had furnished professional talent and these artists entered into the enthusiasm of the occasion and gave us of their best. Glorious patriotic hymns and songs rang out into the moonlight night. Mrs. Emily Fargo Rowell gave us a little talk on "The Courtship and Marriage of George Washington," which brought out many amusing incidents. The house was decorated with bunting in honor of the special event.

Until now we have dealt with our own good times alone, but on January 27, 1903, we were the recipients of social attention from the Germantown Chapter, and attended an interesting and beautiful function at the home of Mrs. Gilbert Jordan, Germantown. We listened to a detailed account of the Pennsylvania state conference held in Bellefonte, in October, and Mrs. Hodge read a letter written in 1740, in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, by a young maid to her parents, who were jour-

neying into a new country and had left their daughter with relatives. As was customary, the letter was in diary form and in its pages one of the quaintest little love tales was whispered in the mother's ears. Flags were given each lady as she entered the dining room, where refreshments were served.

Our February social meeting was held with the Misses Cook in West Philadelphia and we were saddened by the news of our regent's illness. A good paper by Mrs. Jennie Knauff, entitled "The Evacuation of Boston by the British," and another on "George Washington," by Miss Anne Orbison, were much appreciated and enjoyed.

March 17th was the crowning event of the season, when we were entertained by our regent, assisted by Miss Mary C. Griffith, an honorary member. Prof. Henry Lawrence Southwick, of Boston, gave us his masterly address: "That Splendid Rebel—Patrick Henry." Sweet music, refreshments, a house which is a treasure-trove and two amiable hostesses, lent unalloyed pleasure to the occasion.

The regular April meeting, held on the 18th, at the home of Mrs. Elmer Lendell Fellows, Germantown, was a combination of business and pleasure. We had the report of the regent's alternate to the Continental Congress by Mrs. Graeber, who told us very charmingly the social side of the congress. Miss Huey read that very dramatic story, "A Cup of Tea," by Mrs. de Bubna.

The last social event of the year, May 9th, was held at the home of Mrs. Arthur Holmes, in Wayne. Mrs. Holmes extended us this courtesy in honor of her sister, Miss Orbison, our registrar. Patriotic music and three very pleasing recitations by Mrs. Francis McDonough, a guest of the regent, made a pleasant afternoon. Mrs. Holmes refreshed the guests with sandwiches, cake, ice cream and coffee.

And so it will be seen that this chapter has not idled away its first year. Organized with twelve members, we now have more than double. Interest has never flagged and the majority of our regular members are active.

To-day the little toddler, born in January, 1902, stands alone. Its life is an open book whose pages are unsullied. The rec-

ords are clear and bold, that those who run may read, and when we shall write finale, let us lift to our lips the wine of duty well performed, and pledge long life to The Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.—HARRIET P. ROWELL LABADIE, *Historian*.

Western Reserve Chapter (Cleveland, Ohio).—The chapter has long had a committee to identify the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in the Reserve. By Mrs. Charles H. Smith, a member of the committee, and her brother, Mr. Merrick Johnson, a Son of the American Revolution, the graves of four of these Revolutionary soldiers were permanently marked in the old cemetery at Deerfield on the Reserve.

Two were the ancestors of Mrs. Smith and founders of the town. The marker used was the one recommended by the Pennsylvania Daughters. The exercises were held on Decoration day and the program was complete in every respect, including an address by Prof. Dean of Hiram college in the church and a procession of soldiers, citizens and children, each carrying the flag. The markers had already been placed in position with the flag flying from the top. At each grave, Mrs. Smith read an account of the services of the Revolutionary hero who had so long been resting below the sod, while flowers were strewn over the grave. These men were Elisha Farnum, Lewis Ely, Lewis Day, and Henry Rogers. After the Revolutionary war, these men set their faces to the west, crossed the Alleghenies and in a fertile and beautiful land founded the town of Deerfield. Here they lived happy and useful lives and from here their descendants have spread and flourished. It is hoped that the work so well begun by Mrs. Smith may be carried on till the grave of every Revolutionary hero in the Reserve is marked.

Weatherford Chapter (Weatherford, Texas).—"There is nothing new under the sun," says the old adage, but the Weatherford Chapter presented something new for his solemn majesty to behold Friday, June 12th, as the darkness and

gloom of night paled and faded before the morning light "Old Sol's" bright rays smiled, beamed and caressed "Old Glory," waving above the court house and other public buildings for the *first time* in the history of our city in response to the proclamation of the Hon. Mayor Henry Miller, that we celebrate Flag Day as requested by the Daughters of the American Revolution. From many business houses and private dwellings floated the "Star Spangled Banner." Conversation partook largely of the patriotic spirit of the day. Musicians filled the air with the familiar strain, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," while the restless little street urchins whistled back the refrain, "Sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing."

From 4 to 6 o'clock the chapter entertained with a reception in honor of Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent, at the home of the regent, Mrs. Fred. Egelhoff, on Palo Pinto street. The grounds were tastefully decorated with a profusion of state and national flags. On the second terrace Mesdames Walter Tucker and Oscar Barthold welcomed the guests, presenting each with a souvenir, a small flag and a card on which was printed the following beautiful lines:

"Your flag and my flag,
Oh, how much it holds;
Your land and my land
Secure within its folds.

"Your heart and my heart
Beat quicker at the sight;
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed,
Red, blue and white.

The one flag, the great flag,
The flag for me and you;
Glorified all else beside,
The red, white and blue."

Mesdames Robert Lowe and Boyd Porter ushered into the parlor, where, among palms, ferns and evergreens, the red, white and blue entwined to form a cozy bower for the receiving party, Mrs. John Lane Henry, state regent, Mesdames Fred. Egelhoff and Robert Foat, regent and vice-regent of the local chapter. Just beyond could be seen a portrait of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general.

Mesdames C. C. Barthold and R. D. Speed, assisted by Miss Anne Barthold, served refreshments, and with ready wit and jests made pleasant the parting moments for each guest.

The continental fund was started by Mrs. Baggerly, who naively styled her generous donation "the widow's mite." We thank our many friends for their liberal contributions, also our guest of honor for contributing to the fund two bills the first issue 1903, which will doubtless be voted the proverbial "nest-egg" of the treasury.

Mrs. Egelhoff entertained informally from 8.30 to 11 P. M., in honor of the Daughters and their husbands. The best talent of the city, both in music and oratory, added to the pleasures. Mr. and Mrs. Egelhoff were, as ever, the perfect host and hostess and none could fail of enjoyment in the presence of their warm hospitality.

Mrs. Henry possesses one of those rare magnetic natures that charms all who come within the radius of her influence. Surely her visit will prove an inspiration that will linger with us, ever guiding and encouraging us to go forward—worthy Daughters of noble sires—rekindling the fires of patriotism on altars where it is burning low, building monuments to their memory by our words and deeds, that in this age of push and progress men will be constrained to pause and think on the glorious deeds of their forefathers.

Washington State Conference.—Recently we, the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state, were invited to convene at the residence of Mrs. John Parker, state regent, in Tacoma, for the purpose of completing a permanent state body. The six chapters of the state were well represented. The Lady Stirling and Rainier Chapters of Seattle were met in Tacoma by a special car, kindly provided by Mrs. Parker, to convey the delegates to her home. Virginia Dare Chapter, of which Mrs. Parker is a member, received the visitors and served a luncheon. Washington is known as the rose state, and the house was charmingly decorated with this queen of flowers and the Stars and Stripes. Vocal solos were given by well-known singers of Tacoma and the house then proceeded to the serious business of the day. A permanent organization was

effected, with Mrs. John Parker, of Tacoma, regent; Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary state regent; Mrs. T. R. Tannatt, of Spokane, vice-state regent; Mrs. Joseph Valentine, of Lady Stirling Chapter, recording secretary; Mrs. Willard Smith, of Tacoma, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank Thorne, of Rainier Chapter, treasurer, and auditor, Mrs. Albert Kuhn, of Hoquim.

Mary Ball Chapter, of Tacoma, will entertain the assembly next year. This meeting came on Tuesday, June 16th, and on Wednesday, 17th, the Sons of the American Revolution of Seattle, assisted by the Daughters, together celebrated the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill by a reception and ball at the Washington. This beautiful place, called the scenic hotel of the world, was first opened to the public to receive President Roosevelt and his suite, on which occasion the party were entertained by Mrs. James A. Moore, of Lady Stirling Chapter. With the illustrious name of "Washington" blazing in brilliant light above the massive entrance, no more fitting place could have been found for the patriotic occasion. One interesting feature was the fact that Mrs. Carrie Swan Hoffman then present, is a direct descendant of one of the families who at that time owned part of the ground on which the famous battle was fought.

Mrs. Horton Phelps, of Lady Stirling Chapter was assisted in receiving by Miss Willis, a Daughter from Illinois, and Mrs. Fred. Rice Rowell. Rainier Chapter was ably represented by Mrs. Edmond Bowden, Mrs. Hardenberg, and Mrs. James B. Howe. By request of Mrs. Phelps, the state director, the Children of the American Revolution were invited also, and enjoyed the evening quite as much as their elders. Lady Stirling Chapter has the pleasure of numbering among her membership a "Real Daughter," a real granddaughter of Revolutionary sires, and three generations in one family, the regent, Mrs. Phelps, her daughter, Mrs. Colwell, and granddaughter, Miss Bertie Colwell. There are also two life members, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Hollister, whose name was not given in last national report.—LOU ALICE CHASE, *Historian, Lady Stirling Chapter.*

THE OPEN LETTER.

Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

I hasten to inform you of an important piece of news relating to improvements to be made in the vicinity of our lot purchased for Memorial Continental Hall. The Washington papers of this date announce that the Columbian University has just purchased the old Van Ness estate which includes the square just south of our lot and facing Seventeenth street. The announcement is made that "no money will be spared by the University authorities to gather about its new home one of the finest colleges in the United States. Plans have been submitted for a large University building to front on Seventeenth street, which will cost \$350,000, and three additional buildings to front respectively on Eighteenth street, C street, and on B street." As is generally known to the members of our society the Corcoran Gallery is only one block north of our building site. The construction of the Main University building on the block immediately south of our lot will add greatly to the value of our property and makes this locality a specially desirable one for our purpose. I trust that the members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be encouraged to make renewed efforts to secure the necessary funds for erecting our Memorial Continental Hall at an early date.

Very sincerely,

MARTHA L. STERNBERG,

Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, 2144 California Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

June 20th, 1903.

PILGRIMAGE COMMITTEE OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

To the Massachusetts Daughters:

The following plan has been submitted, at the request of the state regent, to the regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their last meeting, March 28, 1903:

That every chapter in Massachusetts forms a "Pilgrimage Committee" of chapter members willing to show visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, (from Massachusetts or elsewhere,) the historical places in their city (or town). *Not* guides for the public generally, but only for Daughters of the American Revolution.

The chairman of the pilgrimage committee, of the chapter proposing to make the trip, shall open a correspondence with the chairman of the pilgrimage committee of the chapter in the locality to be visited, who shall appoint one of her committee to continue the correspondence, giving information concerning transportation, lunch, date, place of meeting the party, etc., and later conduct the Pilgrimage.

The visitors to provide lunch and pay traveling expenses of their guide during the day. Otherwise no fees between chapters should be offered or received.

All entertaining of delegations of this sort should be *heartily discouraged*.

In towns (or cities) where more than one chapter exists, let them form one committee, including members from all the local chapters, under one chairman.

The possibilities of such a committee would include the ease and better results from pilgrimages, arouse interest in local history, genealogical discoveries, etc.

Will you please report to me, at your earliest convenience, the action of your chapter on this plan, and if a chairman is appointed, send me her name and address.

Yours truly,

(Miss)

MARION BROWN FESSENDEN,
N. S. D. A. R. No. 15608.

Member of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, D. A. R.

19 Cragie Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Per order of

EVELYN F. MASURY, *State Regent*.

To Readers of the American Monthly Magazine:

In response to the numerous letters of inquiry from the many chapters of the various states concerning the Daughters of the American Revolution Ritual we would say we are now ready to send sample copies and are already filling orders. We greatly regret the delay, but it was owing to matters entirely beyond our control. The Ritual is pronounced by those who have heard it, or examined it to be admirably adapted to the needs of our chapters. That such a form is greatly needed to give dignity and character to our meetings both regular and on public occasions, the many letters received fully testify.

The Ritual at first may seem too lengthy, but as it can be used with much or little music, it is not found too long for public occasions, and its adaptability to the various exercises of the Daughters of the American Revolution is its strong point, as omitting all music, only the religious, historic and patriotic responsive readings can be used, or if desired the historic and patriotic can be used alone, or as the religious part is placed at the beginning and end of the Ritual, it can be shortened to this only, requiring less than four minutes.

One thing we can now rejoice in, we have a music book of our own. Several of the chapters have issued music books with the words only, but that did not meet the want, as the notes and piano accompaniments are needed particularly in our parlor meetings. It is expected to issue a very cheap edition for uses at state meetings or anniversaries, where they will be ordered by the hundred, and can be preserved from year to year. As some of the states are hoping to engage the children of the public schools in at least one patriotic meeting each year, an edition of the music alone will probably be issued which can be purchased by them for a few cents apiece.

Address all orders and letters of inquiry to

Mrs. W. H. H. AVERY,
Regent Beillevue Chapter, D. A. R., St. Albans, Vt.

BOOK NOTES

MARY BALL, THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON, is the title of a little pamphlet, by Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, the historian of the Mary Washington Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia. It is illustrated by a picture of Mary Ball, taken from the famous painting found in England and by one of her home in Epping Forest. The proceeds of the sale of this interesting sketch will be applied to the benefit of the Continental Hall. Price, 25 cents.

A HISTORY OF WILLIAM PENN, Founder of Pennsylvania. By *W. Hepworth Dixon*. New Amsterdam Book Company.

The first edition of Mr. Dixon's history of Penn appeared about 1851; more than twenty years after his final work followed, with additional material derived from authentic documents. Mr. Dixon died in 1879. The New Amsterdam Book Company has brought out this little volume in attractive form and at a price within the reach of all. A supplementary chapter is devoted to a rebuttal of the charges of political trickery that Macaulay made against the great Quaker. The peculiar bringing up of young Penn, his Paris experiences, the Quaker hat in relation to those days, the settlement of Pennsylvania, Pennsburg the family seat on the Delaware, the spiritual and worldly side of Penn are all duly set forth.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

243. EDSON—SNOW.—Mary Edson, wife of James Snow was not a daughter of Timothy Edson and Mary Alden his wife, as given in Mitchell's "History of Bridgewater." She was the daughter of Nathan Edson and Mary ———. On Nov. 14, 1764, James Snow and Mary his wife conveyed their right in father's family homestead to Solomon Perkins, etc., in their right and title of homestead, they give Mary's father's name Nathan, and his wife Mary. This deed is in Probate Registry of deeds, Plymouth, Mass.—H. M. S.

N. A. R. gives Mary Hall, born 1740 as the wife of Nathan Edson, born in R. I. 1739, married 1762. The ancestry of Mary Hall is desired.

283. PUNDERSON.—I have a genealogical tree of the Punderson family made by my father. By it I learn that David Punderson was the great-grandson of John Punderson, one of the first settlers of New Haven in 1638. He came from Yorkshire, England. He was one of the pillars of the First Church in New Haven. As I understand the second David was born in 1718 and died 1777 aged 59 years. He mar-

ried Thankful Todd Dec. 20th, 1739. He had 12 children, Anna, who married Charles Merriman was the 11th, we have no record of her birth, I think it must be in the neighborhood of 1765—one of her sisters, next younger, Tenty, married a Dutton, the mother of the late Governor Dutton of this city.—L. S. P.

In the book of "Inscriptions on Tombstones" in New Haven erected prior to 1800, (New Haven Historical Society) are the following, with notes.

1. "Here lyeth the body of Deacon John Punderson who died Jan. ye 23, 1729, aged 86 years. He was the only son of John Punderson, Esq. who was among the first Emigrants to this colony from England. From him descended all the Punderson Family." (note) John, senior, died 1681, John, junior, baptized, Oct. 1644, married Nov. 5, 1657, Damaris Atwater, daughter of David Atwater, born Nov. 2, 1649. Deacon 1689-1730.

2. "Here lies the Body of Mr. David Punderson who died Sept. ye 18, A. D. 1731. Aged 45 years." (note) Son of John jr. Born Nov. 3, 1686, married Dec. 27, 1716, Sarah Alling.

3. "In memory of Mrs. Sarah, Relict of Mr. David Punderson who died Nov. 27th, A. D. 1761. Aged 75 years, who was exemplary in her life, peaceful and Sudd.....in her death." (Note) Daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Chidsey) Alling born Jan. 17, 1681.

4. "In memory of Mr. David Punderson who departed this life May 5th, 1777. Aged 59 years." He was the son of David and was born June 29, 1718, married Dec. 20, 1739, Thankful, daughter of John and Hannah Todd, born July 18, 1717. Died March 6, 1798. Hannah, daughter of John Butler of Branford married Feb. 9, 1709, John Todd, married second, Feb. 17, 1726, Caleb Tuttle.

306. JENCKS.—Jonathan Jencks was mariner on Sloop *Providence* Continental navy, entered June 14, 1776, taken from the Rhode Island brigade. (This record is to be found in office of State Record Commissioner, Providence, R. I.).—E. M. T.

320. A. B. U. may gain the information desired by corresponding with Mr. Albert H. Van Deusen, 2207 M Street, Washington, D. C.

QUERIES.

(8) RICE—HOWE.—Deliverance, married John Howe of Rutland, Mass., about 1730-40.—John Howe was son of Isaac born 1648. May be found in Sudbury Records, 1739. Would like parentage of Deliverance Rice.—W. A. S.

332. BRANDIGEE—DUNHAM.—The Newington record of marriages says Jacob Brandigee married Oct. 11, 1753 Abigail Dunham. Can any one tell the family of Abigail and the ancestry of Jacob Brandigee? He was engaged in the West India trade and at one time kept a store in Great Swamp village.—Mrs. E. B.



333. DRAKE—COTTON.—My maternal grandmother's name was Diodemia Drake. She married Hugh Cotton. She was born about 1800. I notice in fragmentary genealogies mention of a Francis Drake "removed from Portsmouth probably to New Jersey." Can anyone tell me anything of their ancestors, particularly if they were connected with the Revolutionary War?—M. S. H.

334. NEWTON.—Stephen Witter Newton, born somewhere in Conn., 1782, writes as follows in an old letter: "My father was Stephen Newton born 1760, only son of Mark Newton born 1737, who was son of Christopher." Can anyone give the ancestry of Christopher or names of wives or where they lived?—K. T.

335. BROWN.—I would like to know where James Brown enlisted. He was born in Andover, Mass., in the spring of 1743. Most of his children lived in Ohio.—L. C. G.

336. (1) SMITH—CASS.—Jacob Smith born 1732; died Oct. 28, 1806; married Betsey Cass, born 1737; died Jan. 22, 1804. They lived in the vicinity of Holderness or Plymouth, N. H. Is this the Jacob Smith who was captain from Plymouth and Sandwich, N. H., in Rev. army?

(2) SANBORN—MASON.—Benjamin Sanborn born 1741; died Sept. 19, 1825; married Deliverance Mason, born 1737; died July 3, 1801. They are supposed to have lived near Holderness, N. H. The name Benjamin Sanborn appears eighteen times on N. H. Rev. War rolls. Was the above Benjamin one of those in Rev. service?—E. G. S.

337. HYDE.—Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, was one of the Proprietors of Carolina 1609-1674. Did he leave descendants in America and what were their names? I would like to know something of John Hyde, a cloth dresser who came to America in 1732 and settled in Long Island.—L. H. H.

338. (1) STROTHER—EASTHAM.—Would like information of Anthony Strother who married Frances Eastham. They left Culpeper Co. Vir. 1792. Did he have any service in Rev. War? Are any descendants willing to correspond with me?

(2) BRYANT.—I am trying to get information regarding the Bryant family. The name was spelled Bryan, Briant and O'Brien.—T. B. W.

339. HOBART.—Information is desired of the direct ancestry of Levi Hobart and of any Revolutionary service either of him or his father. He was a descendant of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham, Mass. but the connecting links are not clear.—C. A. G.

340. (1) BURGESS—LAYTON.—Isaac Burgess married Elizabeth Layton probably 1799. They had a son Job b. in Trenton, N. J., 1800 or later. The father of Isaac Burgess lived in Middletown, New Jersey. Any information or clue to this family will be appreciated.

(2) LAYTON.—Elizabeth Layton b. 1774 (?) Her family it is said lived in Lockport, N. Y. Her ancestry is desired.

343. LEMAR.—James Lemon (or Lemmon) emigrated from Ireland to Penn. prior to the Rev. war. Nine of his sons were in the Rev. war, four of whom were William, John, Lewisohn and James, Jr. Wanted to know of the services and place of enlistment of James, Jr.—E. W.

344. EDDY.—Information desired of the first wife of Zepheniah Eddy, Sr. His second wife was Mary (King) Henry (a widow). The children of first wife were Ahab and John Henry. Mrs. Henry had Sallie and Bessied Henry by her first marriage. The children of Zepheniah and Mary (King) (Henry) Eddy were Desire, Job, Prudence, Lucinia, Joanna and Zephaniah, Jr. Is there any record of Rev. service?—MRS. W. S.

345. (1) PENNINGTON.—The family and Revolutionary record desired of Thomas Pennington born May 27, 1734. His wife's name was Martha ———? Their daughter Rebecca married David Davis, son of Griffith and Elizabeth (Davis) Eyre.

(2) EYRE.—Family and Revolutionary record desired of Captain Richard Eyre of Philadelphia. His only daughter Elizabeth married Alexander Chambers, Jr. of Trenton, N. J.

(3) DAVIS.—Family record of Griffith and Elizabeth Davis desired.—MRS. DE. A.

(3) HARRIS—BURGESS.—I should like to learn something of the family of Margaret Harris, second wife of Job Burgess. She was born about 1823. Her father Jonathan Harris was born in Connecticut; married Elsie (or Alice) Connelly, daughter of Patrick Connelly, of Armagh Co., Ireland. Elsie was born in New York City. Patrick Connelly and his daughter with her husband, Jonathan Harris, settled near Candor, New York.—L. R. F.

341. GRANT—BURBRIDGE.—I desire information of my g. grandfather Peter Grant, who lived near Lexington, Ky.; married Elizabeth Burbridge, probably from Vir. He had a brother Samuel. Peter Grant received the script of Rev. soldiers and with this located a tract of land in Kentucky, but I have no record of Rev. service. Any information that will give eligibility to the D. A. R. or to the "Grant Family Association" will be gratefully received.—O. G.

342. PREWITT.—Wanted Revolutionary record of Jo Prewitt (Joel, Joseph, perhaps Joshua), and his brother Byrd Prewitt, once of Virginia, who lived in Jessamine County, Ky. between 1790 and 1800. Susanna Frances Prewitt, daughter of Jo Prewitt, married John Embree about 1788 and died about 1812. Her daughter, Sarah McRoberts Embree, born in Greenbriar county, Ky., September 27, 1810, married ——— Goodall.—M. L. D.

NOTE.

The pressure upon the Genealogical Department has caused unavoidable delay in inserting queries.

This the editor-in-charge of the department greatly regrets and must beg the forbearance of subscribers.

Queries are filed in the order received (by months) and inserted in their turn, hence it is not possible to comply with the request sometimes made to "insert in the next number of the magazine." All queries are personally examined and all available sources of information consulted or communicated with, but family links are often so obscure, that months of search might fail to reveal them. This work more properly falls to the labor of the professional genealogist, unless family records bring the hidden connection to light. A valuable feature of the department is the placing in communication those who are searching on the same or similar family lines. Scarcely a week passes that requests for the address of "A" or "B" or "C" are not received, or that letters are not forwarded to addresses on file. Any and all requests are cheerfully and promptly complied with.

When by this means, information is obtained it would be a favor to the department and to the subscribers to the magazine if this information could be sent to be inserted among the answers.

CORRECTION.

Query 316 (1) should readTheir daughter Naanah married 1805 Benjamin Robinson, and their daughter Naanah was born 1808. The name is Naanah *not* Hannah.

Kendall Patey, a wealthy planter and ship builder of the eastern shore of Maryland, while carrying food and munitions of war for the patriotic army, in his own ship, was captured by the British and confined for three years on a prison ship. He almost died from starvation and ill-treatment.—*From Stephen F. Hampton, a descendant.*



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

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MRS. TEUNIS HAMLIN,
1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

MAY MEETING, 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the Church of the Covenant on Thursday, May 14th, at 10 a. m.

Present: Miss McBlair, vice-president, presiding; Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Janin, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bond and Miss Tulloch.

Prayer was offered by the chaplain, after which the minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The corresponding secretary's report of her work for the past two months was read and accepted.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented through their respective state directors the names of Miss Harriet Sexmith of Fondu-Lac, Wisconsin, and Miss Grace M. Pierce, of Horpellsville, New York, as presidents to form local societies in those cities, and they were confirmed by the Board.

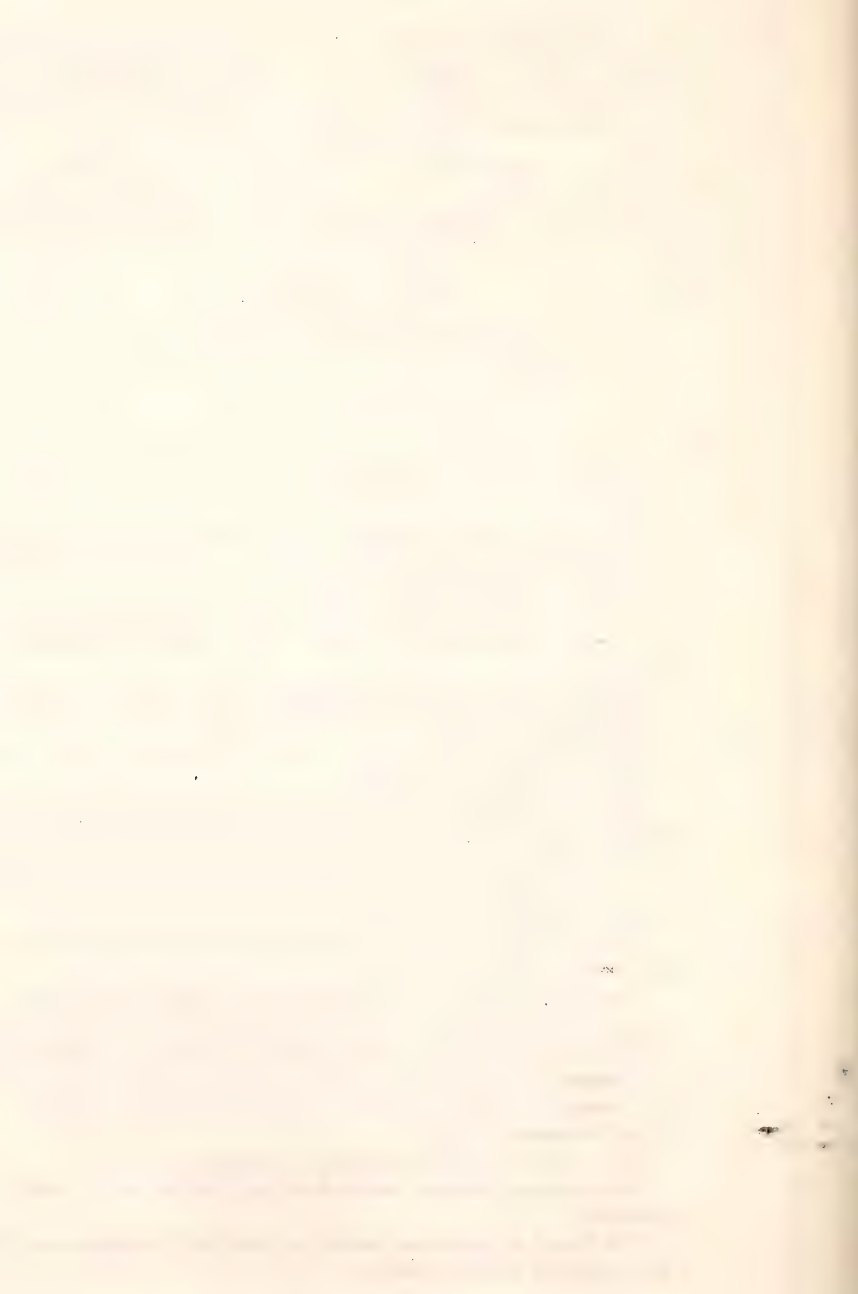
She also reported that Mrs. Moody had declined the appointment of state director for California.

Much to the regret of the Board Mrs. Howard stated that she was compelled to resign her office of vice-president in charge of organization of local societies. It was decided to defer the acceptance of her resignation until the June meeting, the vice-president and corresponding secretary being chosen a committee to secure a candidate for the office in the mean time.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$259.05.

The registrar reported twenty-four applications one of which was not complete.

The Board accepted the report, leaving the incomplete application to the judgment of the registrar.



The subject of getting engrossing done was considered, the registrar and the recording secretary stating that they had great difficulty in obtaining the services of Mr. Steele. The Board authorized the registrar to secure some person to engross certificates, the cost being left to her judgment.

Mrs. Taylor's resignation from the committee on printing the constitution was accepted with regret.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Fleming to serve as the committee on printing the constitution.

The report of the special committee on "Leaflet" was read and accepted.

It was moved and carried that the "Leaflet" presented by the committee be printed, and Mrs. Heth and Mrs. Hamlin were appointed by the Chair to take charge of the matter.

It was moved and carried that the registrar be re-imbursed for amounts expended for her office.

The treasurer expressed her desire to increase the fund on hand for Continental Hall to \$200, and it was moved and carried that this be done.

The registrar was authorized to have transfer cards printed.

Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Tweedale were appointed a committee to purchase a strong packing trunk to contain the papers of the Society, have it marked Children of the American Revolution, and sent to Mrs. Clark, the cost to be left to the committee's judgment.

A letter was read from Mrs. Phelps, state director for Washington, presenting the name of Mrs. Jobe for president of a society. Pending further examination it was accepted conditionally.

The following committees were appointed by the Chair:

Finance and auditing, Mrs. Heth and Mrs. Wheaton.

Printing, Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Knapp.

Mrs. Baird was re-appointed director for the District.

It was moved and carried that \$5 be given the recording secretary for postage.

The appointment of the state director for Maryland was deferred until the June meeting.

There being no further business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

OLD NORTH BRIDGE CHAPTER, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

The senior members of the Old North Bridge Society, Children of the American Revolution, were present at the regular June meeting of Old Concord Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Both

societies united in the observance of Flag day and met by invitation of the chapter regent, Mrs. J. N. Chase, at her home. The Children's roll call and salute to the flag were followed by the reading of Mrs. Lothrop's poem "Our Flag of Liberty," by Miss Saunders. The singing of the American hymn by Miss Marie Giles was a feature of the celebration. Miss Elizabeth E. Lowe is president of the Children of the American Revolution and Miss Maria Barker is secretary. To the afternoon program the Daughters contributed the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by Mrs. Effie Kidcut, brief addresses by Mrs. Chaney, of Grace Shattuck of Concord Junction, and an illustrated paper on the Evolution of the Stars and Stripes by Mrs. J. W. Wilson, vice-regent, Washington, and Mrs. Lothrop of Concord; an ancestral paper, by Mrs. Groton Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution. Refreshments and a social followed.

MRS. J. N. CHASE.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION.

February 22, 1903.

Madam President and Members of the Convention: The number of changes occurring among the local societies during the past year is as follows: Number of vacancies filled in the office of local president and confirmed by the National Board has been twenty.

Number of local presidents appointed to organize new societies, ten.

Number of new societies officially organized during the year has been five, distributed as follows: three in New York state, one called the "Stirling" Society in Jersey City, New Jersey, and the "Kitty Livingston" with a membership of forty at Seattle, Washington. The good work done among the societies in New York state this year is due largely to the efforts of its state director, Miss Forsyth, who not only has organized three new societies, but has aroused fresh interest in societies which seemed to be losing their enthusiasm. This state remains the banner state for this coming year.

Of the work of the local societies in Rhode Island we are always proud, due to the business ability and popularity of their state director, Mrs. Longley. If we as a society should accept the popular phrase so often quoted at the time of the presidential elections, "As Rhody goes, so goes the country," we need have no fear but that the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution will reach a pinnacle of success far beyond our present expectations. Good work has also been done in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and other states as will be shown by the state reports.

Besides the duties pertaining to this office, your vice-president in charge of organization has had the honor during her two years term of serving the society in other special capacities as follows: As chair-

man of the committee to revise the constitution and by-laws, the society having out-grown the formative one; in charge of the National Society during the few months absence of the national president in the Philippines; as chairman of printing during sixteen months; as chairman of a special committee to select and purchase the flag presented to the Junior Republic, and as chairman of the committee on the prize essay.

Now that my term of office is ended it is with many feelings of regret that I am obliged to sever my connection with this noble work of inspiring "true patriotism and love of country in the hearts of the youth of this land." With thanks to the local officers for their perpetual courtesy, this report is.

Respectfully submitted,

ALICE M. CLARK,

Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Local Societies.

PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

WILLIAM WALTER PARSONS, eldest son of Gen. Samuel H. Parsons, was born July 5, 1762, at Lyme, Connecticut; married Esther Phillips, February 9, 1784; died January 24, 1801. He was at Norwalk, August, 1776, and later at Long Island, where he behaved like a good soldier. He was taken prisoner, just when is not known, but carried the scars of British manacles to his grave. (From *Mrs. E. D. Van Denburgh*, Los Gatos, California.)

The name of William Parsons appears twice on the Old Brooklynite list.

JOSEPH STEVENS, one of eleven brothers, nine of whom were in the Revolutionary service, died on the Jersey prison ship. His brother Ashbell was carried to Halifax and never heard from. His brother Samuel served on board of a privateer. His brother Elisha was at Valley Forge and was the ancestor of Mrs. Florence E. D. Muzzy, who furnishes this information.

JAMES KELLY CHILDS and THOMAS CHILDS, brothers and sons of a ship builder, early took service on a privateer. They were captured and confined on board of a prison ship. James Kelly Child, however, lived to build gun-boats for the War of 1812. (From *Agnes Child Knox*, Painesville, Ohio.)

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. CHARLES SWEET JOHNSON, Dolly Madison Chapter, Washington, D. C., died recently greatly mourned not only by the chapter but by the whole society which she had served so faithfully in various national offices. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of the deep sense of their loss.

SARAH PECK MERWIN, loyal member, Freeloze Baldwin Stow Chapter, Milford, Connecticut, entered into rest May 21, 1903.

JAMES HENRY FRENCH, son of W. L. and Sarah L. French, died April 3, 1903, Fairfax, West Virginia, aged five and a half years. He was a member of the Children of the American Revolution.

MRS. ROSA B. FLOYD, Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Alabama, died May 22, 1903. The chapter feels keenly the loss of this just and noble woman, as does the community.

MRS. A. M. DOCKERY, Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Missouri, died January 1, 1903. She was the wife of the governor of Missouri. She was descended from Commodore Oliver Perry, the father of Oliver Hazard Perry of the battle of Lake Erie. The chapter greatly mourns her loss.

MRS. ABBEY O. BRIGGS MITCHELL, honored member of Wau-Bun Chapter, Portage, Wisconsin, died March 15, 1903. A native of Vermont she came to the then wilderness of Wisconsin in 1851. As educator, wife, mother she has borne her part well and left the impress of a superior mind upon the community.

MRS. MINNIE MURDOCK KENDRICK (wife of George W. Kendrick), charter member, Quaker City Chapter, died May 19, 1903, at her home in Philadelphia, after a long and painful illness. She was an enthusiastic member; a descendant of Lieut. Theodald Schukle.

MRS. ALICE BENSON MANN BROOKFIELD, wife of Robert W. Brookfield, Quaker City Chapter, died May 28, 1903. A young mother called home. She was a descendant of Joel Benson.

MRS. JUSTINA R. CRAWFORD, Colonel Hugh White Chapter, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, died July 2, 1903.

MISS CLARA MALLARD, Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, died at her home in Atlanta, May, 1903, greatly mourned by the chapter.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1903.

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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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Rebecca Mott,
A Heroine of the Revolution.

American Monthly Magazine

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JANE DOUGLAS.

Mary Pettus Thomas, Jane Douglas Chapter, Dallas, Texas.

A fixed tenet in the belief of all good Americans is "Honor and shame from no condition rise"—that honors are merited only by those who have acted well their part. "Who serves me, him will my Father honor," said the Master, putting thus the stamp of his approval upon faithful service.

Yet with these same good Americans a well-grounded doctrine also is that "blood will tell." Whether apple-woman at the street corner, "insensate brother to the clod," or member of a "Society for Ancestral Culture"—all of these belonging though they do to different castes, indulge in a like and pardonable pride if they can look back on the recorded deeds of a long line of distinguished forbears. Strong are the ties of consanguinity however remote!

This pardonable pride is intensified if the fore-father or fore-mother in question had the inestimable privilege of "lending a hand" in the making of our nation, whether as Virginia Cavalier, Dutch Patroon, Pilgrim Father, member of Oglethorpe's band, seeker of religious freedom in Lord Baltimore's company, Huguenot settler of South Carolina, or a later emigrant coming in time to aid in the heroic struggle for existence as a free people. That struggle was not only to this country alone, the most crucial of all periods; "for the achievement of American independence was," according to Green, "of unequaled moment in the history of the world. Though it crippled for a time the supremacy of the English nation, it founded the supremacy of

the English race." What greatness may be achieved by one borne of that race doth not yet appear. His aspirations may be limitless. Such is the glory of our civilization!

In 770 A. D., tradition says, in 1175 A. D. authentic records state, the Douglas family began making history for "Scotia wild." By the middle of the fifteenth century, not only "the Douglas in his hall" was formidable, but their power had become so great that a current proverb declared.

"No man may touch a Douglas or a Douglas man;
For if he do he is sure to come by the *teaur*."

During the thousand years of its existence, it has furnished famous feudal warriors, one known as the "Flower of Chivalry," another one being called by Fordun "England's Scourge," numerous barons, lords, earls, dukes, and occupants for the thrones both of Scotland and England. After the death of James I. of Scotland, two of the family, taking advantage of the infancy of the heir to the throne, and the quarrels of feudal lords, made themselves independent of all authority, assumed the state of kings, and maintained for a long time kingdoms of their own. James I. of England, whose imperishable monument is the translation of the Bible which he had made, was a member of the Douglas clan.

Scotland's first classic poetic child was Gawain, or Gavin, Douglas, who translated the Aeneid into the dialect of his country. The heroic deeds of the Douglas having been celebrated both in song and story, the realm of letters has, thereby, been still further enriched. Sir James Douglas, who commanded one wing of the Scotch army in the battle of Bannockburn in June, 1314, set out, later, on a journey to the Holy Land, carrying with him, in a golden casket, the embalmed heart of Robert Bruce. Commemorative of this attempt to fulfill the dying request of his king, there was added to the armorial bearings of the Douglas family the conspicuous, but gruesome, device of a bloody heart.

The second Earl of Douglas in 1388, defeated the English under Percy, but lost his life at the moment of victory. This gave to Froissart one of his most interesting chronicles; to the

village of Otterburn, distinction; to the Scotch and the English their ballads, "Battle of Otterburn" and "Chevy Chase."

The heroine of Scott's "Lady of the Lake,"

"No Grecian chisel e'er did trace
A nymph, a naiad, or a grace
Of finer form or lovelier face."

was none other than Ellen, daughter of the outlawed James Douglas. The enchanting "Wizard of the North" in one of his novels makes another member of this same family warden of the castle in which was confined the beautiful but unfortunate Mary Stuart.

Now from the mists—mayhap the myths—of the middle ages—from the glamor through which are viewed always the acts and actors of time's long gone—has there emerged any good for us of a practical prosaic age, who are nothing if not utilitarian?

"Hereditv may count for much," and it is a good start on life's road to be born a lady, even good Americans acknowledge. But did Jane Douglas, whose name we are seeking to perpetuate possess any claim to distinction save the high honor of being a descendant of Lord James and Lady Catherine Douglas? A scion of an old and powerful family that goes as far back into the regions of antiquity as any of those that Mr. Burke has so diligently catalogued? Let us see.

Few are the remembered details of her life; but what is known proves her no degenerate daughter of noble sires.

How can we of the present day tell what motive it was that led to the New World this "bonnie Scotch lassie?" Tired of the clang of arms, the continued clashing of clans in Scotland, and wearied with the old world wars and ever-recurring rumors of wars that reached her ears at Douglas Dale, did she long for the peace that must prevail, as she thought, amid the "green savannas and the leafy wilds" of the jessamine-wreathed forests of South Carolina? Was it a dream of a better life for all mankind which she, woman though she was, might help to realize? Was it a "vision splendid" that arose and shone on the grays and purples of her native heather which lured the

orphan girl, in the company of distant relatives, across the shimmering deep? Whatever the impelling motive, it involved for Jane Douglas the sacrifice of home and friends and native land. Do you remember that the "exceeding great reward" of Ruth, who, for love's sweet sake, went as a stranger into a strange land, has been that through all the ages since she is known as the great-grandmother of David, the ancestress of our Lord himself?

In America the times were troublous. Freedom's ferment had already begun, in the southern colonies. Twenty years prior to the action of the Mecklenburg assembly in 1775 (a fact not generally known) a declaration of independence had been formulated by the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, and the surrounding country. She, who came to the new world expecting to find peace and quiet, a new heaven and a new earth maybe, encountered soon fratricidal strife, carnage and bloodshed. Not finding it fair, she did what a later seer advises, "found out how to make it fair up to her means." A patriotic fervor possessed her, and on the altar of liberty she laid her fortune of sixty thousand dollars.

It was the hand of this lady fair that buckled on the armor of that valiant knight, William Downs of South Carolina, who soon after his marriage was made a colonel in the colonial army. "Jane was my guiding star," in later years he asserted, "the inspiration of my whole life"—thus adding his testimony towards establishing the truth of Ruskin's dictum that "the soul's armor is never well set to the heart unless a woman's hand has braced it." Through the whole war of the Revolution she followed him, sharing with him its dangers and its honors. At its close, when peace and rest from warfare was granted to the country, now "the dear land of all her love," she went with her husband to Savannah. Afterwards, when he was appointed by the United States government a member of the party whose duty it was to survey the bend in the Tennessee river, they made their home at Clarksville, Tennessee. During the time of a great flood, while at Paducah, Kentucky, her spirit went into the realm of silence and peace beyond the grave. No

trace can be found now of the spot where was buried all of her that could die.

A meagre account of a life that, allowing for the halo which shines over all seen through the mists of years, must have been intense—what we now call strenuous. She was well-born, well-bred and well, also, did she act her part in life's drama. In her were fulfilled all conditions requisite for arousing the admiration of those whose ideals are exalted. As the image of themselves is the richest legacy the noblest workers of the world bequeath, and since

"No deed of love or goodness ever dies,
But in the lives of others multiplies,"

therefore the beneficent influence of her life is not ended.

"New occasions teach new duties."

It is a fact conceded, that to the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the Colonial Dames, more than to any others, is due the credit of having incited to active research the erstwhile indifferent historical societies of many states. By their solicitations even state legislatures have been moved to appropriate money for historical investigations.

In one branch of the Douglas family certain rights were vested—the right, in ancient times, to cast the first vote in parliament, to lead the vanguard in battle, to bear the crown in public solemnities, and to have the Scottish crown in the family coat-of-arms. All these hereditary honors were commemorated in the family motto, "*Jamais arriere*"—never in the rear. Could there be adopted a more inspiring watchword for this, the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution organized in the State of Texas? To be in the forefront always, encouraging patient, thorough historical research, arousing the true ancestral pride that is commendable, a purer patriotism, a fervent and fervid loyalty to the best there is in Americanism—truly an upward calling that would be for any organization!

By a proper blending of the Epimetheus and Prometheus spirit—a fonder and more earnest looking back into the past, a more hopeful and helpful reaching out towards the future—can we best honor her whose name we bear and cause the fame of her dear country and ours with intenser lustre to glow.

REBECCA MOTT.

Elizabeth W. Valk, Rebecca Mott Chapter.

We are all so familiar with the history of this remarkable woman, for whom our chapter is named, that I will confine myself to a few of the unfamiliar incidents of her eventful life. Her portrait was a great acquisition to our beautiful Daughters of the American Revolution room at the woman's building of the exposition—a face marked with the qualities which give success.

Robert Brewton, her father, came from England to Charleston, and while here married an Irish lady (Miss Griffith) and Rebecca "came" June 20th, 1738. The records of her birth and of her marriage, at twenty years of age, to Jacob Mott, are written by her own hand in the family Bible.

There were six children but only three lived to maturity. Gen. Thomas Pinckney married in succession the two eldest daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Mott resided for awhile in the upper part of Charleston, called at one time "Ansonborough," after an old admiral named Anson, who on a visit to Charleston took up his abode with the Motts. A beautiful souvenir is still extant of this visit, an India china punch bowl, which the old admiral highly prized and which he had carried around the world.

On the death of a brother, Mrs. Mott came into possession of the old family residence, 27 King street, now a landmark and a mecca for our tourists. It is filled with memories and mementoes of "ye olden times" and charmingly and graciously presided over now by a descendant.

As we wander through these spacious old halls and rooms we are shown a bewildering number of souvenirs left by the British.

The caricature of an English general is scratched by a diamond on a marble mantel piece; also, in tiny letters below, the name of H. Clinton. An old portrait by Joshua Reynolds shows a sword thrust. Each room has its history. One is pointed out as the hiding place of Rebecca and her family. The story is told of how one day, when the ladies were huddled together, at the door came a knock, which made their hearts

stop beating and through the keyhole was thrust a black finger. This reassured them, and on opening the door in bolted, more dead than alive, an old family servant, exclaiming: "Oh, Missis! Missis! Such a time to git to you. Look here!" From the hem of her petticoat she drew out—a letter.

The old soul had carried it at great risk through the enemy's lines.

The British officers took their meals at the old King street house and Mrs. Mott presided at table, but she was very determined the officers should not meet or know her attractive daughters. Rebecca was too discreet a mamma to take any chances of a flirtation with the enemy. When meals were "served" the girls were rushed upstairs.

Love found its way into the old home, for in 1780 the eldest daughter was married to Gen. Thomas Pinckney. One year later, Jacob Mott died and Rebecca moved to her plantation on the Congaree. Many were the depredations made here by the British on her property, even her horses were "appropriated" (so an old letter states, written by Gen. Tarleton).

Ever so many years afterwards, in England, Tarleton was introduced to Thomas Pinckney, our minister from the United States to England, as the "son-in-law of Mrs. Mott, whose horses you know you *stole* when you were in Charleston."

The British becoming more and more aggressive, Mrs. Mott and her family sought refuge in a rough, unplastered house, where their priceless silver shone too conspicuously for safety. Equal to this, as they had been to every other emergency, the ladies tied strings to the silver and dangled the pieces out of sight behind the rafters. One little sugar dish of highly wrought English silver has come down to the present generation, a precious relic of those terrible days.

We all know of Rebecca's heroism and willingness to sacrifice her home to her country's cause, even contributing the "arrows" which were fired, not from a "bow," but from an old rusty gun. The quiver was utilized for years as Mrs. Mott's knitting-needle holder. Mrs. Harriet Harry Ravenel writes:

"I remember the case well—it was a long bamboo quiver with figures in dark brown carved upon a lighter brown beneath."

When the war terminated Rebecca's sole object in life was to pay off all the family debts. Successfully was this work accomplished. A letter written to a daughter and dated September 10th, 1806, shows how she achieved the task.

After sending thanks for a shawl and telling how the Harrys came to the Christmas dinner and they sat down, sixteen at table, she concludes:

"And now I have told you all the news I know of—I will inform you about my crops. I have a better prospect of a good crop than I ever had—all my seed rice was hand picked and if rice is but a good price next year *I shall pay all my debts, I hope.*"

For a long time the descendants of Rebecca Mott refused the publication of her letters—how closely in touch they bring her to us. Rebecca Mott is interred in old St. Philip's churchyard in Charleston. One can barely decipher now the lettering on her tombstone. Some day it may be our privilege as Daughters to restore this stone and add to the splendid work already accomplished by the Rebecca Mott Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

ELIZABETH POTTS ELLISON.

Sallie Martin Harrison.

Elizabeth Potts, the daughter of Thomas Potts and wife of Major Robert Ellison, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1750. The records of the secretary of state in Columbia, South Carolina, show that as early as 1732 the family of Thomas Potts were residents there, for there are grants of land of 100 acres to him and his children at various times between 1732 and 1736. These grants were made by the British government to encourage immigration to the American colonies. A grant of 100 acres was made to Elizabeth in 1774. She was a young wife and mother of several young children when the

war broke out, and while she performed no daring deeds in her country's defense, or was the convoy of no secret messages, still the fortitude with which she guarded the citadel of her home, her bravery in the struggle with "grim-visaged hunger" at the door and her patient submission to the inevitable, place her among the heroines of 1776.

Robert Ellison was born in Ireland, emigrated with his father and three brothers to America in 1744, settled in Chester, Pennsylvania, and afterwards came to Fairfield District, South Carolina. Having a good English education, he acquired lands and other property and held offices of trust and position. He married Elizabeth Potts November 6th, 1772, and lived upon his plantation two miles from Winnsboro, South Carolina. He was one of the wardens of the famous Mount Zion Society, which was organized in Charleston in 1777, and which materialized in the Columbia Theological Seminary. Early in the Revolution Robert Ellison organized a military company of which he was captain. He was promoted to the rank of major under General Moultrie (see Moultrie's Memoirs). At the battle of Stono his horse was killed under him. In the retreat from Augusta to Charleston he was actively engaged. He was taken prisoner and carried first to Camden, then to Charleston and confined in the southwest corner of old post-office, where he was most cruelly treated. This post-office is one of the landmarks of Charleston. While here in this prison cell, he and the immortal Hayne were offered liberty if they would take the oath of allegiance, but this Robert Ellison scorned, preferring death if need be rather than desert his country. He was sent from this place of confinement to John's Island and placed in the *Dry Tortugas*, one of those floating dungeons of the British, where he languished until the close of hostilities, having been imprisoned for two years.

When Lord Cornwallis was marching through the Carolinas on his way to Yorktown, it was his policy to subsist his army upon the patriotic party. A band of soldiers was sent from the royalist camp near Winnsboro. The marauders took everything that could be used and then burnt Major Ellison's house to the ground. Mrs. Ellison thought with much satisfaction

that this piece of vandalism was especially directed by the commander of the invading army, as a mark of well merited hatred to the incorrigible rebel.

The major's wife was forced to flee for shelter to the woods, carrying a young baby in her arms, and when the storm of fire and smoke had died away, she found herself without food or shelter. In her perplexity it seemed best to make her way to Charleston, to share, if possible, her husband's prison, and perhaps be spared her life. Her trusty slaves were London-derry, Belfast, and Minerva, who persuaded his wife and children to accompany their mistress, to cook and serve her while encamped on the way. A horse, whose usefulness was over was procured, rude equipments extemporized and with faithful Mervy in advance, the long journey through dismal swamps and deep waters was accomplished in safety. To her dismay our resolute ancestor found that Major Ellison had been sent to the *Dry Tortugas*. In her extremity she went to the British commander and asked that a part of her husband's rations be given her. This was granted. The slaves she hired out and managed to live until the close of hostilities and the release of her husband. Whether we turn the searchlight upon Elizabeth Ellison at home, alone, unprotected, save by her slaves, with her five helpless children clinging about her knees, as the determined Tories search the home for her husband, thinking she has secreted him, heaping threats and violence upon her; shooting the cow as it is being milked, as if to add to her distress by depriving her babes of food; finally dragging her by the hair until it is torn out by the roots (the marks of this cruelty she bore to her grave); or, viewing her upon pack-horses, fleeing to her imprisoned husband in Charleston, leaving her home to the protection of friends; hiding during the day in the thickest of the forest and riding by night to elude the insatiate Tory; fed by the trusty Mervy, who begged, bought and often stole food for his master's family; or, do we see her before the prison in Charleston, from which her husband has been carried to be treated with still greater cruelty; or, finally, the war ended, the shackles loosed, a return to a home in ashes—in each picture we find a woman whose forti-



tude inspires one's admiration—a heroine of the purest mould—an appropriate name upon our year book, a fitting picture to be hung upon the walls of "Memory's History Gallery," a beautiful model, worthy of emulation, to be cherished in the hearts of her children. Of her five children, James and his brother John were pioneer settlers in Talbot county, Georgia, and were the heads of two large and well known families in Georgia. William, the grandfather of Chancellor Boggs, and the only sister who became the mother of the Edger family, remained in South Carolina. The remaining two children died without descendants.

THE FLAG.

(For Reading in National Cemeteries on Memorial Day.)

By Angie F. Newman.

Hurrah! the Flag is floating high—
The filmy clouds go sweeping by,
And elfin sprites, in the morning breeze,
In fleecy robes among the trees,

Their snow white arms stretched everywhere
About the Dead, like wings of prayer—
Guard well the field, from dawn till dew,
And Angels watch the long night through.

O, sacred field! O, solemn trust!
A Nation's Life—this hallowed dust.
Nor brush away the falling tear
Which drops upon a nation's bier.

These sighing winds—Love's mournful song;
These fallen leaves, the whole day long;
Caress the sod, which covers these
Who sleep beneath these gray old trees.

Ye living men, with reverent feet
Kneel; kneel within this sweet retreat,
And swear by all the noble slain,
That these shall not have died in vain.

These marble blocks, in serried line,
No names record, no deeds define.
"Unknown"—nor numbered, none's the need.
They died. There is no higher deed.
And dying set the captive free.
This, this the price of Liberty.

But Death is not, nor wasting clay
To those who stormed the heights that day.
For legion angels swooping down
With Victor's robe, and starry crown,
Bear on their wings the mighty slain,
To realms unknown to death or pain.

Then linger not beside the bier.
'Tis Freedom's flag is floating here.
It's crimson dyes, a Nation's seal—
Our fathers' faith, our children's weal.

These stripes and stars, this field of blue,
Sweet Freedom's pledge, to me and you:
Shall float for aye on land and sea,
And Time's fair burial robe shall be.

Mr. M. L. Maynard of Chardon has compiled a list of the Revolutionary soldiers buried in Geauga county, Ohio, as follows:

BURTON—Thaddeus Bradley, Marion Cook, Ephraim Clark, Caleb Fowler, Benjamin Johnson.

CLARDON—Timothy Wells, Benjamin Mastick, Sr., Reuben Kidder, Josiah Smith.

HAMBURG—Reuben Stocking, Isaac Cheesman, Abraham Daman, Ichabod Pomeroy, John Elliott, Peter Quiggle, Isaac Pease, Samuel M. Starr, Nathaniel Hickox, Daniel Morgan, Squire Davenport, Ebenezer Kentfield.

HUNTSBURG—Philemon Church.

MIDDLEFIELD—Daniel Gibson, Sr., Samuel Donaldson.

PARKMAN—Seth Phelps, Reuben Curtis, Zachariah Hosmer, Jonas Carter.

TROY—Capt. Ebenezer Hopkins, Borden Potter, Benedict Alford, Ira Phelps, Jephtha Pool, Jason Carter.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the numerous papers, stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphan's court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants, residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

(Continued from August.)

GASPER EBNER.—April 8, 1822, Gasper Ebner, upon his solemn oath saith—That he is the same Gasper Ebner who, on the 1st of September, 1778, enlisted as a drummer at Philadelphia, in the company commanded by Capt. Patrick Duffey, Col. Thomas Proctor's regiment of artillery, in the Pennsylvania line, on the Continental establishment, for and during the war; that he continued in said service until peace was made in 1783, when he was discharged in Philadelphia, in August, 1783; that during said service declarant was in Gen. Sullivan's battle with the Indians, at the battle of Baggin Point; at the siege of Yorktown and capture of Cornwallis; that declarant received a written certificate of his discharge, which has been lost through time and accident, and he has now no other proof of his service in his possession.

Aged 65. Signed by making his mark. Unmarried.

MATHIAS FISHER.—Mathias Fisher, a Revolutionary soldier, residing in Lionier township, died on 17th of February, 1834. Children.

PHILIP FREEMAN.—February 20, 1821, Philip Freeman, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1776, he believes, in the company commanded by Capt. Samuel McCune, Col. Watt's regiment, in what was termed the Flying Camp; that he served out the term of his enlistment, 6 months, when he was discharged; in 1777 he enlisted in the Virginia



line, in the company commanded first by Capt. George Rice, next by Capt. Charles Porterfield, and afterwards by Capt. Gamble; that he was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point; that he served 3 years the full term for which he enlisted; that the regiment was commanded by Gen. Daniel Morgan the greater part of the time, but being promoted, was commanded afterwards by Col. Feeberger from whom he received an honorable discharge in Philadelphia.

Aged 70; signed with mark. One son.

JOHN GARVEY.—June 1, 1820, John Garvey, on oath said—That he served in the Revolutionary war as follows: Enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. Conally, and served in that company for some time; then transferred to Capt. Anderson's company, and afterwards in the company commanded by Capt. Bond, first in 4th regiment, Penn'a line, commanded by Col. Butler; he also served part of the time in the same line,—the regiment, commanded by Col. Harmar; that on his first enlistment he served 3 years, according to the term of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged: that he again enlisted and served to the end of the war; he was in the battles of Germantown, Brandywine, Paoli, Monmouth, various skirmishes, and was finally at the taking of Cornwallis at Yorktown; at Monmouth he was wounded in both legs; he was also wounded at Germantown in one of his legs.

Aged 88; East Huntingdon tp; signed by mark. Pauper on said township. No family.

ENOS GRANNISS.—July 17, 1820, Enos Granniss, late a lieutenant in the army of the United States, aged 65 years, on his oath declares that he served in the Revolutionary war as follows, viz—That on the 25th day of August, 1777, he enlisted in the army of the U. S. to serve during the war in a company of artificers commanded by Capt. Pendleton, that he faithfully served until November, 1779, when this deponent was appointed a lieutenant in said company in the regiment commanded by Colonel Baldwin, Connecticut line; we were ordered to join the southern army and marched to South Carolina. I returned to Philadelphia in October, 1783, and continued there until November. This deponent was regularly and honorably discharged on the 3d day of November, 1783.

Signature in English. Three daughters.

ROBERT HAZLET.—July 18, 1820, Robert Hazlet on oath saith—That he enlisted in the spring of the year 1776. for the term of 1 year and 9 months, in the company commanded by Capt. Joseph Irwin, afterwards by Capt. James Carnahan, in the regiment commanded, as he understood, by Col. Miles, afterwards by Cols. Bull and Broadhead,

and at some time before he received his discharge by Col. Walter Stewart, in the Penn'a line, Continental establishment; that he marched from Hannastown, in the county of Westmoreland, where he was enlisted to Marquis Island; that he was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine and Germantown; that he also assisted to build Mud Island fort, in the Delaware river, below Philadelphia; that he continued to serve in said corps for 1 year and 9 months, the full period for which enlisted; that he received an honorable discharge at Valley Forge.

Aged 69; signed by mark. Daughter, married, living in Ohio.

WILLIAM HOWELL.—August 21, 1820, William Howell, on oath, declares that he served in Col. Morgan's regiment, in the company commanded by Capt. James Caulderwood, Virginia line.

Aged 64; North Huntingdon tp.; signed by mark. Two children.

MATTHEW JACK.—I do certify, that I was a first lieutenant in the 8th Penn'a regiment at the time it was raised and afterward appointed a captain in the 8th regiment, and served in said regiment until left out supernumary and was at Pittsburg when regiment was discharged.

January 17, 1825. (Certificate made to pension claim of John McConnell.)

CAPT. MATTHEW JACK.—Certificate recorded 9th October, 1784, in Deed Book "A," page 407. I do certify, that Captain Matthew Jack, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regt., lost the use of his left hand by a wound received in defense of a redoubt at Bound Brook, in the state of New Jersey, when attacked by a very large body of the British troops from the post of Brunswick, on the 13th day of April, 1777, and that he fought with bravery and did his duty as a very good officer then and while under my command in that country.

Given under my hand at Hannastown this 12th day of November, 1783.

RICHARD BUTLER,

Col. of 3d Pennsylvania Regt. and Brigade. Genl. in the Army.

FRANCIS JAMISON.—July 17, 1820, Francis Jamison, on oath, declares that he enlisted in 1775, in a company commanded by Capt. Cluggage, in the regiment commanded by Col. Thompson, afterwards by Col. Hand, Penn'a line; the term of his service on first enlistment was one year, which he faithfully served; he then enlisted in 1776, in a company commanded by Capt. James Grier, in the same regiment, 1st Penn'a regiment; the term of his second enlistment was for the term of two years, which he faithfully served and was honorably discharged; he was at the battles of Flatbush, Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and others.

Aged 64; signed in English. Ten children.

JAMES LAWSON.—August 22, 1820, James Lawson, on oath, declares that he enlisted in the spring of 1776 for one year in the company then commanded by Capt. David Grier, in the 7th Pa. regiment; that he faithfully served the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged.

Aged 68; signed in English. Daughter, married.

ARCHIBALD LEECH.—July 17, 1820, Archibald Leech, on oath, declares that he enlisted in Capt. Joseph Irwin's company, at Hannastown, in the regiment then commanded by Col. Broadhead, and at the end of his term was discharged by Col. Walter Stewart, Penn'a line; that he enlisted for 1 year and 9 months, was marched from Hannastown to Marquis; was in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine and Germantown; that he enlisted in the spring of 1776, and served the whole term of 1 year and 9 months and was honorably discharged at Valley Forge.

Aged 62; signed in English. No family.

JOHN LEECH.—John Leech, a private in Capt. James Leech's company of militia, of Westmoreland county, during the Revolutionary war, was killed by the Indians while in service.

COL. ARCHIBALD LOCHREY.—Col. Archibald Lochrey, commander of a regiment of Westmoreland militia, was killed on the 24th of August, 1781, below the mouth of the Big Maumee, in an engagement with the Indians.

JOHN MCCONNELL.—November 23, 1825, John McConnell, on oath, declares that he enlisted as a private in a company then commanded by Capt. Eli Myers, in the 8th Pa. regiment, then commanded by Col. Enos McCoy, of the Penn'a line, in June, 1776, as near as he can recollect, for 3 years; that he first did duty in said company and regiment at Kittanning, in said county of Westmoreland, and in the succeeding fall was marched to New Jersey; that he was in the battle of Bound Brook and several skirmishes in that neighborhood; that the regiment was continued with the main army for about one and one-half years, as near as he can recollect, after which time it was marched back to the western country to defend against the Indians; that the regiment was marched by way of Pittsburg to Beaver Creek; that he assisted to build Fort McIntosh; that he was in the campaign carried on under Gen. McIntosh against the Indians on the Tuscarorus and afterwards on the campaign against the Munsy Indians, which was commanded by Col. Broadhead; that he faithfully served 3 years, the term for which he enlisted, and was honorably discharged at Pittsburg, he believes, by Col. Bayard, who then commanded the regiment.

Aged 70; signed in English; Franklin tp.; 2 sons and 3 daughters.

—From *Westmoreland Democrat*, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

(To be Continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. LOUISA LUCINDA ROCHESTER PITKIN.

Mrs. Louisa Lucinda Rochester Pitkin, who died July 2, 1903, at the age of ninety-three was a Real Daughter of the American Revolution with an unusually interesting history. Her father, Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, who fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War was the founder of the city of Rochester, New York.

Louisa Lucinda was the twelfth and youngest child of her parents who at the time of her birth lived in Dansville, New York, having moved there from Virginia. Her mother's name was Sophia Beatty. In 1818 they came to Rochester, the one hundred acre tract near the Genesee Falls which Col. Rochester had purchased in 1803 on account of the water power in partnership with Charles Carroll and William Fitzhugh. At that time the region was a wilderness and the nearest bridge across the Genesee was at Avon.

Col. Rochester laid out the lots and attended to the sale of the property, the first lot selling for fifty dollars in 1811. He called the place "Genesee Falls," but Messrs. Carroll and Fitzhugh insisted that it should be named "Rochesterville," after him, and the village bore this name until 1834, when a city charter was granted and the "ville" was dropped.

Louisa married Mr. William Pitkin, a man distinguished in the early history of the city. He died in 1869.

Mrs. Pitkin was noted for her uncompromising rectitude, devotion to her religious duties, and her unflinching charity to the poor, some of whom she helped for fifty years and then remembered them in her will. She was the oldest member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church and in all her active life was allied with every good cause in the city.

Mrs. Pitkin was a picturesque old lady with beautiful white curls. She remembered the visit of Lafayette to Rochester

when he stopped on his trip down the Erie Canal which Col. Rochester had been influential in building. Lafayette was entertained at her father's home.

Mrs. Pitkin was an honorary charter member of the Irondequoit Chapter of Rochester, and an honorary regent of the State of New York.—MARLAN HUNTER WRIGHT, *Historian, Irondequoit Chapter.*

MISS RHODA THOMPSON.

Miss Rhoda Thompson, the "Real Daughter" of the Melicent Porter Chapter, occupies a pleasant room in the Southmayd Home, Waterbury.

In a conspicuous position, over the neat iron bedstead with its gay silk coverlet and pretty embroidered pillow shams, hangs Miss Thompson's certificate of membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution with the American flag floating above it. When asked for some account of her life and of her father's record, Miss Thompson said: "I can answer you best about myself by showing you my record in the book containing the names of those belonging to the 'Sons of the Revolution.'" The book was brought and the place found. The record runs as follows: "Rhoda Augusta Thompson, Woodbury, Conn. Born at Woodbridge, daughter of Thaddeus Thompson of Bethany and Woodbridge, who served as drummer and later as bombardier in Col. Lamb's regiment of artillery." When asked for some particulars of her father's record in the Revolution, Miss Thompson said: "I remember my father well, though I was only eight years old when he died. My mother had died the year before, and after my father's death, I went to Woodbury to live with my half-sister, Mrs. Huntington, and most of my life was spent there. A paper which I prepared for the Daughters of the American Revolution some time ago will give you a better idea than I can on such short notice of my father's record, and if you wish you may reproduce it." The paper is as follows:

"With a mind imbued with the spirit of patriotism which has ever been a prominent characteristic of the sons of New Eng-

land, Thaddeus Thompson early in life enlisted as a drummer boy in the American army of the Revolution, and continued to share the varying fortunes, and endure the privations and sufferings incidental to army life until the close of the war. There is a tradition in the family that he was present and beat the death roll at the execution of Maj. Andre. At the siege of Yorktown, Va., which commenced on the 6th and terminated



Miss Rhoda Thompson.

with the surrender of Lord Cornwallis and his army on the 10th of October, 1781, he was seriously wounded by a cannon ball which passed near him, while engaged in bringing bundles of poles to lay in the earthworks. His lower limbs were lacerated, but although terribly injured, his disability could not prevent him from sharing in the general feeling of joy at the prospect of a cessation of hostilities, and the speedy return of a

period of time when the shadow of the olive branch should appear again, and peace and harmony prevail throughout the land. It is said that he remarked that although the worthless continental currency which he received as a compensation for all those years of service would not buy him a dinner, yet he never regretted joining the army, and assisting in destroying the power and authority of Great Britain over the American colonies. He lived to see the independence of his country fully established, and rejoicing in its prosperity he peacefully passed away at Woodbridge, Conn., on June 16, 1820.

He was a man of literary tastes and an elegant writer, possessing quite a library of valuable books. His old drum head, which so often resounded with the call to arms, and which at the close of the war he made into a pocketbook, is still in the possession of one of his descendants. The prayerbook used by him in divine worship in the Protestant Episcopal Church is owned by one of his descendants, Miss Eunice Huntington, of Woodbury, while his daughter, Miss Rhoda Augusta Thompson, of Waterbury, the sole survivor of his family of seventeen children, has his Revolutionary pension certificate, which entitled him to receive \$96 annually during his natural life."

Miss Thompson is in fairly good health and is able to attend church services as well as to call on friends and attend the bi-monthly meetings of the local chapter. She is interested in the news of the day, and cordially welcomes visitors. It makes the stirring days of the earlier history of this great nation seem comparatively near to talk with one who is only one generation removed from those who took an active part in the events of those historic times.

CAPT. SETH CLARKE, son of Seth and Huldah (Doane) Clarke, born in Harwich, Massachusetts, 1736, was commissioned captain of brigatine *Congress*, a privateer, June 6, 1781. Family tradition has it that he was confined on one of the prisonships, where he contracted consumption from which he died February 23, 1787. (From *Mrs. James P. Johnston*, New London, Conn.)

THE PEQUOT MASSACRE AT SOUTHFORT, CONNECTICUT, JULY 13, 1637.

The habitat of the Pequot tribe of Indians, so frequently mentioned in colonial history, lay in the extreme eastern section of Connecticut, and extended from the Niantic river to the boundary of Rhode Island. Possessed of a fierce, untamable nature, their enmity for the white man led to many unprovoked and deadly assaults upon the dwellings of the settlers. Driven to desperation almost, by repeated offenses of this nature, the latter, marshaled by Captains Underhill and Mason, attacked and captured the great stronghold of the tribe, their fort or palizo, at Groton, Friday, May 26, 1637. The victory thus achieved would have been decisive had not a portion of the enemy, under their leader, Sassacus, escaped under cover of the night, and made good their flight across the Connecticut river, on towards the Dutch plantation, westward. The journey, at first marked by the disorder of a fleeing mob, the fear of pursuit having abated, was taken leisurely. Following the coast, supplies of fish and clams sufficed for their daily needs. It was not until Unquowa was reached (where Southfort now is), where was a dense swamp, that Sassacus determined to stop and make, if need be, his final stand. In a most defensible location, a second fort was constructed, and awaiting the future, the remnant settled down to its usual every day life.

Meanwhile, in the neighborhood of the old conflict, the Pequots were not forgotten. Captain John Mason, musing upon the situation, became more and more convinced that the safety of the colonists could not be assured as long as Sassacus was alive. Those in authority manifestly agreed with him. The record states that, "It was ordered that there shall be an offensive war against the Pequots, and that there shall be ninety men levied out of the plantations, Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor; viz., out of Hartford 42, Windsor 30, Wethersfield 18, under the command of Captain John Mason." This well-equipped force forthwith embarked on a schooner at Hartford and set sail for New Haven. Arriving there and having made careful inquiry, Captain Mason was informed that the Pequots had migrated still further westward. Following the coast, the pursuers at length turned into what is known as Mill river, six miles west of Bridgeport, on the north shore of which is the present village of Southport and here they at length found the quarry they were seeking. In short order, the force under Captain Mason surrounded the fort in the swamp. The Indians made a forceful resistance, but their feeble weapons were no match for the firearms of their stalwart opponents. As a tribe the Pequots ceased to exist. The effect, the historians of the time relate, was beneficent, although obtained at such a fearful cost. The colonists were permitted from that time on, at least in New England, to rear their families, and till their fields in perfect peace.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter (Williamantic, Connecticut), was organized in November, 1894, receiving its charter the following April, and of the forty-four Connecticut chapters was the twenty-second organized. May, 1903, marked the close of a year well spent, literary and social meetings having been pleasantly interspersed.

At our first meeting in September, a reception was given to our former regent, Mrs. Sarah Preston Bugbee, who entertained the chapter with interesting personal recollections of a recent journey to the Orient. In March a delightful social event was the meeting at the home of Mrs. Martha Armstrong Chaffee, our worthy regent, when the chapter was privileged to welcome the state regent, Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney, of New Haven, as their honored guest.

A pleasing incident in our work was the cheerful response of the chapter to the suggestion made by the Board of Management of adding to the comfort and good cheer of our invalid "Real Daughter," Mrs. Minerva Grant Snow, absent members in the West and South joining in the labor of love. During the year, loans and donations of numerous relics and heirlooms have been placed in our cabinet. A facsimile of the Declaration of Independence and Connecticut's "Charter Oak" framed in wood from the historic tree give lustre to our collection.

The historic Ellsworth homestead in Windsor, Connecticut, the home of Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth, which has recently been presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, is considered one of the most interesting gifts that has been received by the Daughters. The following quotation in "Chapter Sketches" is taken from a letter written by Chief Justice Ellsworth:

"I have visited several countries, and I like my own the best. I have been in all the states of the Union, and Connecti-

cut is the best state. Windsor is the pleasantest town in the state and I have the pleasantest place in the town of Windsor."

During the writer's (two years) term of office our programs have included the following topics: "Some Historic Battlefields," "Lafayette," "Alexander Hamilton," "Benedict Arnold," "Our Flag and Flags of other Nations," "Some Women of the Revolution" and "John Fiske." Interesting papers on these subjects have been read by members, notably those of Miss Katharine Chesborough Way, whose able papers on "Alexander Hamilton" and "Some Historic Battlefields" awakened her interested hearers to renewed patriotism. (*From report read at the annual meeting of Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter by the retiring historian.*)—SARAH E. PECK BURNHAM.

Ann Brewster Fanning Chapter (Jewett City, Connecticut).—Decoration Day marked an epoch in the history of the chapter. It was on this day that the fond hopes of the chapter were realized in the unveiling of the boulder, which, through the efforts of the members, was erected to the memory of the seventeen soldiers of the American Revolution who went from Griswold and never returned from their services in behalf of their country. The boulder itself and the work of shaping and finishing, as well as funds for preparing it, were given by the residents of the town of Griswold, thus showing the enthusiasm and patriotism existing among the people. The boulder is placed in the ancient hamlet of Pachung, which is situated very near the center of the town, and which still shows traces of olden time pretentiousness in its old colonial houses. In one of these Lafayette is said to have been entertained during his visit in this vicinity. The boulder is placed in front of the First Congregational church, erected on the site of the first house for public worship ever erected in the town. It was this ancient center and its vicinity that furnished many of the town's Revolutionary soldiers. On May 30th, the preparations for the dedication and unveiling of the boulder were consummated. The services were held in the First Congregational church at Pachung. The Rev. F. E. Allen made the opening invocation. The choir then sang, which was followed

by an address by the Hon. A. W. Brown. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent, made some appropriate remarks. Then followed the presentation of the boulder, in behalf of the chapter, by the chapter regent, Mrs. H. T. Partridge, and the acceptance of the same in behalf of the town by Mr. James H. Finn. The unveiling was performed by four children whose parents were members of the chapter. A wreath of laurel being placed on the summit of the boulder. The boulder is a fine piece of pinkish gray stone, found in the vicinity, mounted upon a granite base. One side is a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

To the memory of the Revolutionary soldiers of ancient Pachung, who gave their lives to establish a free and independent country. *Dulcet et decorum est pro patria mori.*

Solomon Coit, Rouse Bly, Lester Stanton, Rodger Billings, Dr. Eben V. Robinson, John Billings, Jr., George Auston, — Guile, Caleb Greene, Elijah Rose, Joab Barton, Jonathan Belcher, John Benjamin, Jr., Benaja Tracy, Peleg Billings, — Bond, Woodbury Starkweather.

Erected by the Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, A. D. MDCCCIII.

—ELIZA WOODWARD TIFFANY OLDS, *Historian.*

Dorothy Ripley Chapter (Southport, Connecticut).—

Nature gave the granite; art carved it into beauty;
Then we wrapped it in the glory of the Stars and Stripes;
The Daughters, with loyalty born of love and duty,
Gave tribute to the heroes, who died in noble strife.

The cup of loving service is ever at the Fountain,
To hold the flowing water, every thirsty lip to greet;
Mercy, with its holy blessing, rises like a mountain,
To radiant heights of glory, that crown the mercy seat.

—Emily P. J. Perry.

Southport, in the old town of Fairfield, includes within its limits one of the most interesting, as well as important, Colonial battlefields to be found in all New England. In 1637, Captain John Mason, and the force under his command, overtook and defeated the formidable tribe of Pequot Indians, which had made its last stand in what was then and now is known as the "swamp," a bit of low land lying to the north of the present

village. As this decisive victory led shortly after to the incoming of Roger Ludlow and his followers, and the permanent settlement of the town, it is not surprising that a deep interest has ever since attached itself to the memorable locality where the contest was waged. It is a remarkable fact, however, that this interest has never taken visible shape until the present time. Traditions of the battle have been handed down from father to son; flint arrow-heads, rusty bayonets, and other detrita, found in the furrows made by the plough of the husbandman are treasured in many a household as souvenirs; but this was all, until the Dorothy Ripley Chapter resolved fitly to commemorate in a substantial manner both the locality, and the event that gave it lustre. It was at a meeting of the chapter held December 12th, 1901, that Mrs. George B. Bunnell, one of the most enthusiastic, as well as beloved of its members, read a paper, which closed with the suggestion that a drinking fountain, with ample provision for slaking the thirst of man and beast, be erected as a memorial for the marking the historic site referred to.

On January 14, 1902, it was decided that the raising of the necessary funds should at once be undertaken by the chapter. The committee named consisted of Mrs. George B. Bunnell, chairman; Mrs. Edward Livingston Wells, Mrs. Simon C. Sherwood, Mrs. Howard N. Wakeman, Miss Cornelia R. Pomeroy. Contributions were solicited; a series of entertainments were given, and before long a sufficient sum was in the treasury, enabling the chapter to carry out the scriptural injunction: "which of you intending to build, sitteth not down first, and counteth the cost whether he have sufficient to finish it."

The day selected for the dedication of the memorial fountain was that of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17th, 1903. Fortunately, the skies were propitious; the temperature agreeable. The prelude to the occasion was the reception tendered at 1:30 p. m. by the members of the chapter to their out-of-town guests. Mrs. Brooks Hughes Wells kindly placed her spacious mansion at the disposal of the chapter for the purpose.

The dedication exercises took place in the public square of the village, at 3 p. m., where an audience of over a thousand gathered from far and near to participate in and enjoy the unique event. A band of musicians added to the interest of the occasion by the playing of various national airs. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney the popular and beloved state regent presided. Part of her introductory address was as follows:

"When all have worked together with one accord, and as one woman, doing with their might all that each could do to insure the success of the project, it may seem invidious to designate certain individuals as deserving of a special meed of praise, for their part in the general labor of love. But I cannot refrain from referring to the splendid work which has been accomplished by the fountain committee as a whole; to the wise guiding hand of the chapter's regent, to the enthusiastic and untiring exertions of the chairman of the committee, to the treasurer of the fountain fund, who has proved herself such a successful financier that she deserves to be invited to accept the portfolio of secretary of the treasury for the United States. And it is with special emphasis that I must refer to Miss Dora Bulkley, whose gift of the beautiful lamp which surmounts the fountain is its crowning glory. Hereafter, the thirsty wayfarer will gratefully bless the friend whose light so shines that it illumines the gathering gloom and guides him to the fountain head where cool, translucent nectar springs perennial. And there is still another person who rejoices in the erection of this memorial fountain. I refer to the state regent, to whom this gift is grateful evidence of the unfailing interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the legitimate objects and aims of the splendid organization which they so worthily represent. In some respects a state regent is much like the mother of a large family of children, each differing from the other in temperament and characteristics. But no matter how much the chapters may differ in size or in the character of their activities, the state regent, like the mother of the family, loves each one for itself, and desires each one to put its best foot forward and to keep it there. Hence it is that I, too, rejoice today in the courage with which this chapter has undertaken and carried to a successful issue, so large an enterprise as the one which comes to its brilliant culmination on this June day. These exercises are evidence of the loyal interest of the Connecticut Daughters in the commemorative and historical work which is authorized by their national constitution, and which is theirs to do by right of inheritance. I bring to you, Madam Regent, and members of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, the hearty congratulations of your sister chapters throughout Connecticut, and it gives me great satisfaction to say that you have amply justified your birthright to that most honorable title of Daughters of the

American Revolution. I now have the pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, of presenting to you the regent of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Miss Cornelia Roff Pomeroy, who desires to extend a greeting to the guests of the chapter."

As Miss Pomeroy arose in response to Mrs. Kinney's introduction she was greeted with long continued applause directed to her as regent of the chapter, and to her assistants in the fine commemorative work they had that day completed.

"To me, as regent of Dorothy Ripley Chapter, has fallen the honor and pleasure of welcoming you here to-day. .

It is a very great gratification to have you here; not only in spirit—of that we are always sure—but in the body.

This is the anniversary of one of the first and most remarkable battles of the war for independence; and Bunker Hill must ever stand in our country's annals as 'that glorious defeat,' for while step by step those sturdy forefathers of ours fell back, each retreating step deepened their heroic purpose.

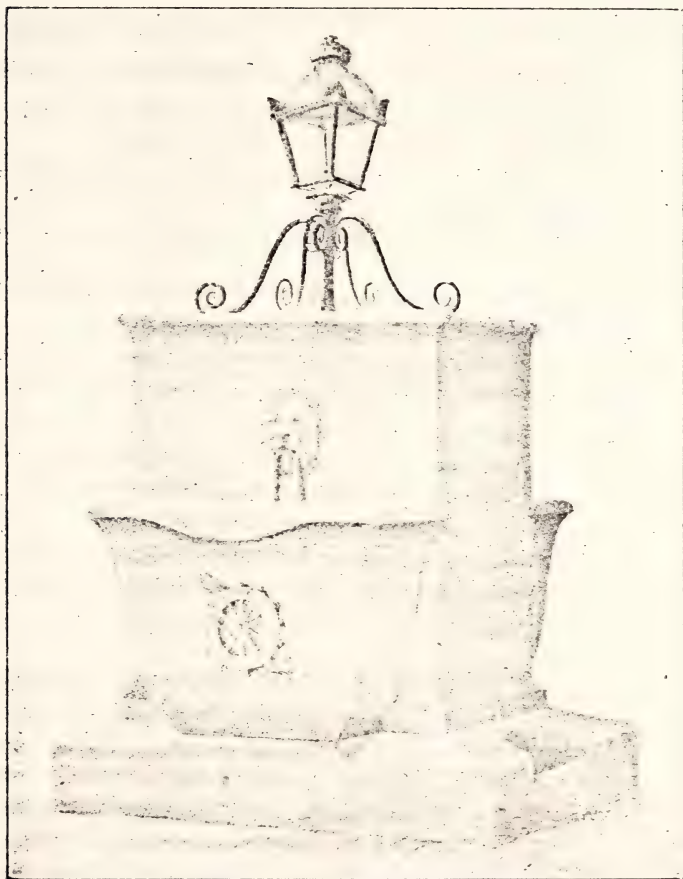
And to-day we are glad and thankful to have you help us in celebrating not only their memory, but also that earlier battle which was as seed sown or the future years. What was Bunker Hill but the fruit of the indomitable spirit that animated the victors of 1637? The children were but carrying out the resolve of their fathers, that every dweller in New England should henceforth be free from oppression so long as time shall last."

The response to this address was delivered by Mrs. John M. Holcombe, regent of Ruth Wyllys Chapter, of Hartford. General Edwin S. Greeley, president of the National Society Sons of the Revolution then spoke of "the Work of the Patriotic Societies of the Land," and was followed by the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull on "Connecticut in the Colonial Period." "Bunker Hill" was treated by Mr. Edward B. Sturges; the "Pequot Swamp Fight" by the Rev. Edward Grier Fullerton; the "Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution" by Mrs. Donald McLean.

Then came the beautiful ceremony of presenting the memorial fountain to the town. The regent, Miss Pomeroy, made the speech of presentation:

"Our first conception of a memorial for this historic locality was a boulder, which was to be set up in the Pequot Swamp, and a suitable

inscription placed thereon, but the original idea has grown and changed until to-day we find it before us in this fountain, with its unfailing supply of clear, cold water both for men and animals. It gives me great pleasure on behalf of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter to now give and transfer to the officials of the town this result of their labors."



Mr. Charles Hill accepted the fountain for the town in a few well chosen words.

The pivotal moment had arrived when the fountain should be unveiled, and at a signal, Mr. Thomas Bassett and two little

girls, dressed in white—little Miss Josephine Bulkley Wells and Miss Alice Beardsley Curtis—advanced to the fountain, the former directing the two miniature Hebes to draw aside the flag which concealed the same.

The Rev. Dr. Fullerton then blessed the fountain and drew from it a loving cup filled with water, which was passed to the state regent by little Miss Katherine De Forest Wakeman, also clad in white.

Mrs. Kinney tendered the cup to Miss Pomeroy, the regent, and then drinking from it herself, acted as cup bearer to the members of the committee, the other members of the chapter standing during this impressive ceremony.

The delightful program closed with "The Star Spangled Banner."—MINNIE ISABEL GUILBERT, *Historian*.

George Walton Chapter (Columbus, Georgia).—The organization of the second Columbus Chapter, the George Walton Chapter, took place on the 4th of July, and therefore the chapter entered its third year on the recently passed anniversary. The members have made Georgia history their special study and in the two programs finished, as well as the one to be taken up next season, they have considered special periods of that history. Their first program was on the discovery of America and the first colonists of Georgia; the second year was given to Colonial Georgia under the management of General James Oglethorpe and the twenty-one trustees appointed by King George the second, leading up to the final return of General Oglethorpe to England in 1745. He was fifty-seven years old at the time, but lived forty years longer, dying in England at the age of ninety-seven, having always befriended the colony. After he left Georgia, the seal which had been given the trustees was taken from them and the royal seal was used until the commencement of the Revolutionary war.

The program for the coming year will be the study of Georgia history from 1745 to 1776.

The Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter (Fort Wayne, Indiana,) was organized April 21st, 1901, with twenty-two members. Mrs. Francis Robertson was elected regent at the organization.

of the chapter and served for the first two years. She was succeeded as regent at the June election by Mrs. Carrie Randall Fairbanks.

The principal work of the chapter during the past year has been to provide means to maintain a relic room. The county officials gave the chapter the use of a large and handsome court room in the new court house in this city, in which to display Revolutionary relics and things of historical interest to this section of the country.

The society took possession of this room at the time of the dedication of the court house in September, 1902, and placed there a great many interesting antiquities.

By giving two large card parties at which the score cards were sold for fifty cents each, and by carrying on a rummage sale, about \$175 was raised, with which fund a life-sized portrait of Anthony Wayne was purchased, as well as show cases and fixtures for the relic room. This room has proven a great attraction to all residents and to visitors to the city.

The society has been given a shelf in the new public library where books and records belonging to the society may be kept.

The monthly meetings of the chapter were well attended and the program, which was of an historical nature, proved interesting.

The state meeting will be held in Fort Wayne this fall and the chapter looks forward with great interest to this meeting.—
MRS. WINIFRED J. RANDALL, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Ross Chapter (Ottumwa, Iowa).—The chapter issued a calendar, giving eight regular monthly meetings from October, 1902, to May, 1903, inclusive.

These meetings have all been held at the homes of members where interesting papers have been given, the principal or leading topic being the general history and development of the Louisiana Purchase added to by music, readings, discussions, current events and pleasant social intercourse.

October fourth marked the first meeting. Vacation reminiscences pleasantly told by the members of the chapter were a distinctive and memorable feature of the program.

At the November meeting Miss Flora Ross, regent, read a full and interesting report of the third state conference held at Des Moines, Iowa, October 14th and 15th, 1902, to which she was a delegate.

Two delightful social events were the observance of the sixth anniversary of the chapter November 12th and Washington's birthday February 22nd. Both were attended with the usual patriotic display of flags, flowers and American sentiments.

April 4th the officers were all re-elected with the exception of the historian, who, in July will have served two consecutive terms, the official limit of the chapter.

March 7th the genealogy of two chapter members, Mrs. J. W. Hall and Miss Bertha Asbury, was read and placed on file in the historian's record. Since then Bertha Asbury has been called to the society of the angels.

Through the courtesy of Miss Cecilia Ryan, a member of the Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, New Jersey, the chapter has been the recipient this year of a royal and valued gift, an officially certified facsimile of the original document of the Declaration of Independence copied from one taken some years ago by the then secretary of state, while yet legible, and in its handsome frame hangs as a companion piece to our charter.

June with its roses, June the sweetest month of all the year, came bearing upon its escutcheon flag day which was fittingly honored by the Elizabeth Ross Chapter for the sixth time since organization.

The home of Mrs. L. J. Baker was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The east porch being almost entirely enclosed by clinging vines and gracefully draped flags formed a unique and lovely dining hall in which during the early evening refreshments were served upon the chapter's own blue and white china dishes to the members, their families and many invited guests after which all repaired to the parlors to enjoy a charming literary and musical program. The last numbers "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" were sung with much enthusiasm by the entire audience thus pleasantly bringing to a close a satisfactory year's work and this delightful afternoon, the memory of which will long be cherished in the hearts of the loyal Daughters.—MRS. MARY E. CARPENTER, *Historian*.

Boston Tea Party Chapter (Boston, Massachusetts).—The Boston Tea Party Chapter, Mrs. William Q. Baxter, regent, held eight regular meetings during the past year. The first two according to the usual custom were at the homes of members, but during the winter it was found convenient to meet at the New Century building. Each meeting was enlivened by excellent vocal or instrumental music.

In November the chapter listened to Dr. Blackwell who gave some delightful reminiscences of his wife Lucy Stone.

The annual reception on December 16th, the anniversary of the famous Boston Tea Party, afforded an opportunity for a pleasant social interchange among the members. The hall was decorated with the national colors and smaller flags of all nations. Refreshments were served from prettily decorated tables and Mr. Richard Griswold sang groups of songs for tenor voice with Miss Spaulding as accompanist.

The date of the January meeting and the anniversary of Washington's wedding day being so near together the wedding celebration was observed January 15th. Each member contributed to Continental Hall fund a sum equal to the combined ages of her Revolutionary grandfather and grandmother on their wedding day. Mr. McGowan sang three bass solos accompanied by Mr. Gutterson who later played the wedding march from Lohengrin. After this appropriate introduction a paper was read on "Martha Washington and Her Wedding Day;" which described the early life of the young girl, the courtship and wedding festivities. A short paper on "George Washington" was read by the regent.

The March meeting was honored by the presence of the state regent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, who told some interesting anecdotes of the Continental Congress.

A pleasant change appreciated by all who attended was the May meeting held at the beautiful home of Mrs. Edwin W. Gilmore at North Easton. Luncheon was served at small tables in the halls and on the veranda, and the meeting was held on the spacious veranda. A talk was given by Mr. Albert L. Blair on "The Ideal Newspaper."

The annual outing was an enjoyable and instructive trip to

Newburyport. The party was met by a committee from the Old Newbury Chapter who acted as guides throughout the day. Dinner was served at the Wolf tavern and a great number of historic spots were visited. The closing treat was a delightful rest and entertainment at the home of the regent, Mrs. J. C. Moody.

Two successful whist parties have been the means of raising money for patriotic work. A traveling library was sent to the Tennessee mountaineers; money subscribed for educational work in the south, and a check sent to the Minute Men Chapter to aid them in providing a home for the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier.—MELLICENT F. BLAIR, *Historian*.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter (Worcester, Massachusetts).—With patriotic exercises, a handsome bronze tablet was unveiled May 23rd, to mark the location of the first schoolhouse erected in Worcester, which is doubly famous from the fact that John Adams, second president of the United States, came to it as master immediately after his graduation from Harvard.

The exercises were conducted by Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, to whom the credit is due of locating the site of this historic schoolhouse and of procuring the tablet.

The tablet occupies a conspicuous place on a massive granite post at the southerly end of the grass plot in front of the American antiquarian society building, and seemingly marks the boundary between the lot of the society and that of the new courthouse. The tablet bears this simple inscription:

"In front of this tablet stood the first schoolhouse in Worcester, where John Adams, second president of the United States, taught—1758. Placed by Timothy Bigelow Chapter, 1903."

At the bottom of the tablet, separating the date, is the official seal of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The formal exercises preceding the unveiling of the tablet, took place in the First Unitarian church. Worcester patriotic societies were especially well represented.

The distinguished guest of the occasion was the Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Boston, the great-grandson of the Revolutionary patriot and statesman. Other noted guests were the

vice-president general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson and the state regent, Mrs. Charles Henry Masury, Boston.

Timothy Bigelow Chapter was fortunate in securing as orators of the occasion Senator George F. Hoar and Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark university. Both paid magnificent tributes to the life, work and influence of John Adams and also found opportunity to touch briefly upon one or two of the great problems which confront society to-day.

A military tinge was given to the exercises by the presence of the Worcester Continentals who marched from their armory to the church under command of Col. Rufus B. Dodge, headed by the Worcester brass band.

The exercises at the church closed with the singing of a verse of the "Star Spangled Banner."

On leaving the church the officers, invited guests and members of Timothy Bigelow Chapter proceeded to the stone post on which the bronze tablet was placed, the Continentals acting as an escort.

The post was draped with American flags by Ellery B. Crane of the Antiquarian society. Mrs. Marble drew aside the flags which concealed it from view, saying: "With reverence for and pride in the past and confidence in the future, Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter places this tablet on the site of the first school-house, where John Adams taught, 165 years ago."

After the unveiling of the tablet, a verse of "America" was sung, the band played Keller's national anthem, and then the assemblage proceeded to the women's clubhouse, where the reception took place.

The receiving party consisted of President G. Stanley Hall, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Mrs. Daniel Kent, Mrs. Charles H. Masury, Mrs. Greenleaf Wadleigh Simpson, Mrs. W. T. Forbes and Mrs. G. Stanley Hall.

Mrs. Daniel Kent, for the past two years regent of Col. Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, received a signal honor, well merited, at the meeting of the chapter May 15th, when by unanimous vote she was made honorary regent of the chapter for life, this office being created

to fit the situation, as Mrs. Kent refused to accept the office of regent for another year.

A pilgrimage committee was appointed for the purpose of furnishing information to strangers wishing to visit places of historic interest in this city.

Mrs. Kent appointed Mrs. Rufus B. Dodge a delegate to the state co-operative patriotic societies.

The literary program consisted of two papers, one by Miss Mary G. Whitcomb on the subject of Gen. John Whitcomb of Lancaster, the other by Mrs. Burton W. Potter about Prudence Wright of Pepperell.

Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter had its annual meeting June 1st. The retiring regent, Mrs. Daniel Kent, gave an interesting review of the work of the year.

Mrs. Kent received a bouquet of Jack roses and a gold chain set with amethysts from the chapter members for her earnest and faithful services during her regency. One of the members presented Mrs. Kent with an original poem voicing the sentiments of the chapter.

Mrs. Joanna White Beaman Fletcher, of this city, a "Real Daughter," of the Revolution, a member of Old South Chapter, of Boston, was made an honorary member of Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter.

The report of the Memorial Day committee showed that wreaths had been placed on the graves of soldiers of the Revolution by the children's auxiliary of the chapter.

The delegation of seven members which called upon the second "Real Daughter" of the chapter, Mrs. Alice E. Taft, in Spencer, Sunday, reported. The visit was in recognition of Mrs. Taft's birthday. The chapter pin, a wheel and distaff in gold with blue enamel, was presented with the greetings of the chapter.

Old Concord Chapter (Concord, Massachusetts).—A reception was tendered the members of Old Concord Chapter by the members of that organization who reside in Bedford, on June 20th. The rooms were prettily decorated and an enjoyable afternoon was passed.

The reception committee consisted of Mrs. William Parker Jones, Mrs. E. G. Loomis, Mrs. Abram English Brown, Mrs. Frederick Davis, Mrs. Frank Mills, Mrs. Hiram Hutchinson, Miss Clara Cutler and Miss Boynton.

After the reception and social hour, Lieutenant William Parker Jones gave an interesting talk on the history of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, from its organization, in 1638, up to the present, paying particular attention to the customs and traditions of the famous military body. This was followed by a second "talk," at the public library building, by Abram English Brown, who took as his subject the old flag in the rooms of the Bedford historical society, the only flag extant which was carried by the minute men at the battle of Concord, April 19, 1775. He showed the flag about which he was talking, and the precious relic was cheered and applauded by all present. Refreshments were served.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—There was a delightful reception at the Old Brick School House, Daughters of the American Revolution headquarters, Prudence Wright Chapter, on Tuesday afternoon, July 28, from three to five. It was given in honor of Mrs. W. F. Heald, past regent, by the executive board of the chapter. All Daughters were invited and many friends beside. The room was decorated with flags and flowers, among the former an original thirteen-star flag. Old-fashioned rugs adorned the floor and one large piece of rag carpet. Every one seemed interested in the many historical pictures and relics. The chapter has been presented with three gavels made of historical wood; the album, nearly filled with pictures, attracted much attention, and "Our Flag Days." As many letters have been received inquiring about this work, I take this opportunity to say they are on sale at ten cents a copy. During the afternoon lemonade and dainty cakes were served. In behalf of the chapter, the historian, Mrs. H. N. Tower, presented a gold piece to Mrs. Heald as a token of their appreciation of her faithful service as regent. One of the "Real Daughters" of the chap-

ter, Mrs. Ruth Hobart, of Townsend, Massachusetts, was present, also Miss Thayer, regent of Matthew Thornton Chapter. It was an enjoyable occasion.—GERTRUDE S. TOWER, *Historian*.

Sea Coast Defence Chapter (Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts).—It is a pleasure to report the progress of this island chapter nestling under the protecting wing of brave old Massachusetts, only separated by the blue waters of Vineyard Sound and Buzzards Bay, the marine highway where ships of war, both friend and foe, found a harbor of refuge in our unprotected ports during the Revolutionary war; creating a history of unusual interest in that period, owing to its peculiar environment. Yet while the ebb and flow of the restless tide divides us, it by no means weakens the bond of patriotic sympathy with the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters on the mainland.

The work of our order has been highly satisfactory during the past year, the principal result being the purchase of a building for historical rooms, the selection being the Mayhew chapel on Manter hill. The effort has been earnest and persistent under the direction of the efficient regent, Mrs. G. L. Daggett, the various committees on ways and means, together with the contributions of those who held the old time chapel in loving remembrance. It has been restored, as far as possible, to its original condition, and is already quaint with its furnishings of long ago. The dedication was on the 16th of July and the day was fair. Up from the dancing waves came the cool sea breeze, while flags fluttered in the sunshine, and the open portals of the new home gave an air of welcome. The program for the occasion was as follows:

Flag salute and national hymn; prayer, Mrs. Henry C. Wade; poem (original), Mrs. J. E. Howland; letters read from Rev. W. H. Mayhew, Yarmouthport, and Stephen W. Carey, of New York. Reception of Mrs. C. H. Masury, state regent, members of Martha's Vineyard Chapter and visiting members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, followed. After the reception a lunch was served in the vestry of the Methodist church, under the management of Mrs. Addie

Smith and Mrs. Etta McKay. The program for the evening was as follows:

Organ voluntary, Mrs. Henry Flanders.

Violin solo, Miss Mary Eldridge.

Patriotic airs, organ and violin, Mrs. Flanders and Miss Jessica Crowell.

Prayer, Rev. John Pearce.

Address of welcome, Mrs. G. L. Daggett, regent.

Solo, Beautiful Isle of the Sea, Mrs. John E. Howland.

Address by Mrs. Masury, state regent.

Solo, Flag of the Free, Mrs. Cordelia D. Luce.

Original poem, Mr. Frank Chase.

Violin solo, Miss Jessica Crowell.

Address, Mr. Charles Smith Brown.

Solo, Star Spangled Banner, Mrs. Cordelia Luce.

Address, Mr. Thomas Dunham Luce.

National hymn, congregation.

Benediction, Rev. John Pearce.

The Sea Coast Defence Chapter, with its sixty members, has so shown by its record a fidelity to the intentions of the order and executive ability to carry out plans for progress, it was suggested that the enterprising Vineyard Daughters of the American Revolution should inherit the title of "deputy governor" from a colonial dame once a resident of our island.—
MRS. MARGARET S. CLAGHORN, *Historian*.

Lansing Chapter (Lansing, Michigan).—A pleasing event to us as hostesses was the annual state conference, held here Wednesday, May 6th. On the evening of May 5th Mrs. C. C. Hopkins, our treasurer, kindly opened her spacious house, that we with our husbands and friends might have an opportunity to meet and give friendly, personal greeting to those Daughters from other chapters who were present in the city. Of the business details of the conference it is not for me to speak, as these will be reported officially and will only say that the meeting was a pleasure to us and helpful to all who attended it.

Feeling the importance of promoting a patriotic spirit in the young, the chapter decided to offer prizes for the best three historical essays written by pupils of the eighth grade of the

public schools in our city. It was thought best to give the prizes in the form of a gold medal for each. A committee of five, with Mrs. Spencer, our state librarian, as chairman, was appointed, and in accordance with their report the subject assigned was "Five Decisive Battles of the Revolution." Each essay must consist of not less than two thousand or more than three thousand words, and the points to be considered by the judges were historical accuracy, spelling, penmanship, general neatness of manuscript and literary style. As these essays were unsigned and known to the committee by numbers only, perfect impartiality was secured and it came to them as a surprise that the prize winners were all girls. The teachers gave their hearty approval to the plan as tending to increase the interest in historical study and teach the pupils the intelligent use of books of reference, and it is hoped that another year may show a larger number taking part in the competition.

Our regular work has been a study of the history of Michigan, and our program closed with the observance of flag day on Monday, June 15th, at the residence of Mrs. H. B. Baker. As the weather was perfect, the exercises were held on the lawn, which was decorated with flags and gay with prettily dressed ladies, both old and young. Roll call was answered by quotations referring to the flag. Two of our Daughters sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Stars and Stripes," and another Daughter gave a reading. We had also the pleasure of listening to remarks from visiting members. Refreshments were served, followed by a social hour, and we departed for our summer vacation hoping that the autumn might find us all re-united and ready for better work than ever before.—MRS. CHARLES CANNELL, *Historian*.

Nathan Hale Chapter (Saint Paul, Minnesota).—June 6, 1903. Once more we come to celebrate our hero's birthday, and as more or less consciously we pass in review the events of a year at a birthday season, so, to-day, with the memory of a noble young life before us, we ask ourselves, "What have we done?" And first let us recall the many times the name of Nathan Hale has come to us during the year. When our

chapter was first organized an Eastern woman said to our regent, "But why choose Nathan Hale? To me he has always been a spy." Such a thing would scarcely happen now, for upon all sides come admiration and reverence for such self-sacrifice and love of fatherland as that shown by the man we are proud to emulate. We are adding what little we can toward this universal feeling. As so many chapters throughout the country are doing, we, too, have one prize offered for the best essay written in the seventh grade of our public schools, upon "Nathan Hale." The number of essays presented is most encouraging, one hundred and thirty-five, and some of them, beautifully illustrated by the children themselves, are intensely interesting.

This has been the only appearance before the public of the chapter, and it is the first time in our history we have been so selfishly happy in our own little circle. For the year has been successful and pleasant, the program, covering as it has every department of our government, and giving us a little history of the things about Uncle Sam's workings women ought to know, but usually don't, has proved most satisfactory and beneficial. Nor have we forgotten the prime object before us. Scarcely a meeting of the board has passed without some mention of our memorial. Little by little the money has been accumulating until now there is over seven hundred dollars. During the year nearly eighty dollars has been added. In February we gave our usual contribution of ten dollars to Continental Hall. This, added to the amounts previously given by the chapter, by its individual members and half the amounts paid for life memberships, make one hundred and five dollars paid in the seven years for the chapter's existence, and for a chapter whose membership averages fifty, this is a very creditable showing.

It would seem that in a quiet way and depending entirely upon the resources within the chapter, we have been able to go steadily onward toward the goal we have set before us. Is it too much to hope that in the immediate future our gallant young patriot may stand before the children of St. Paul,

whom we have taught, perhaps, to love the name of Nathan Hale?

"Self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control,

These three lead life to sovereign power."

—MARIBEL R. OTIS, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—The lawn party given by the chapter in June, at the home of Mrs. John C. Tate, proved to be a profitable and enjoyable affair, for through it we were able to add \$61 to the \$100 already subscribed to the flood sufferers of Argentine. This \$161 was supplemented by a donation of \$25 kindly sent by Mrs. Donald McLean on behalf of her New York Chapter; the whole amount being disbursed by a committee of Daughters, and not turned into the common relief fund. A delightful musical program, under the management of Mrs. Carrie Farwell-Voorhees, a well known musician and singer of Kansas City, and a Daughter, was rendered. Refreshments were served. The crowning feature of the occasion, however, was the presentation of the beautiful flag which had been given by Mrs. J. T. Biard to our former regent, Mrs. John R. Walker, in compliment of her recent election as a vice-president general. The flag was unfurled for the first time that evening, when Mrs. Walker, in her usual clever and pleasing manner, tendered it to the Elizabeth Benton Chapter. As we watched its silken folds float on the breeze, while our standard bearer, Miss Marjorie Tate, held it aloft, and all present joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," what a thrill of pride we felt in its possession and in our beloved vice-president general.—MATTIE C. BRADBURY, *Registrar*.

Deborah Avery Chapter (Lincoln, Nebraska).—This, the first chapter organized in the state, has closed a successful year. A paper upon some historical subject, relating principally to Colonial and Revolutionary times, has been read at each meeting.

One of especial interest, because of its connection with the first exploration of this great western country of which Nebraska is now an important part, was given by Mrs. A. J.

Sawyer; subject, "The Lewis and Clark Expedition." With the aid of a map of her own construction, she led her listeners over the route traversed by those fearless men and so vivid was her description that it seemed we were all members of that wonderful party suffering the hardships and sharing its varied experiences. The paper was of such merit, giving historical facts, so tersely and entertainingly, that the superintendent of public instruction of Nebraska begged it for publication in "Special Day Programs," for the schools of the state.

At the close of each program the chapter resolves itself into a social body and over the cup of tea prepared by the hostess for the afternoon the members chat and form closer ties of friendship.

The annual election occurred the first of May. The chapter by a rising vote unanimously requested the secretary to cast the ballot electing for the second time our much loved regent, Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard. The members have been well pleased with the work of their officers the past year and only those were changed whose terms expired by constitutional limit.

The report of delegates to the Continental Congress is heard at the annual meeting also. An interesting one was given by Mrs. M. H. Everett, who, with Mrs. E. K. Morrison, attended the Twelfth Congress.

Friday, the 5th of June, the gold medal offered annually by the chapter to the senior girl of the high school writing the best essay on an assigned subject was awarded. The gathering was at the spacious home of Mrs. A. J. Sawyer. A number of invited guests, including Dr. Gordon, superintendent of the city schools, and Dr. Wolfe, principal of the high school, were present. The subject selected for this year's contest was "The Lewis and Clark Expedition." The exercises opened with a solo, "Columbus," by Joaquin Miller, and was sung by Miss Louise Brace, one of the contestants and eligible to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The awarding committee consisted of three ladies from the chapter, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, Mrs. J. L. Kellogg and Mrs. J. E. Orcutt. Each in turn read all the manuscripts, graded them without conferring with any other member or with any knowledge of the

writer. The percentage was based as follows; twenty-five per cent. historical facts; fifteen per cent. style of diction; ten per cent. introduction; ten per cent. outline; ten per cent. bibliography; five per cent. each for penmanship, spelling, punctuation and grammatical construction. The themes are numbered, the superintendent of the schools holding the sealed envelopes, with name opposite number, until the afternoon of presentation, when it is opened by the chapter regent, after the successful number has been announced by the chairman of the medal committee. Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, as chairman, in a few felicitous remarks, announced that number seven had most nearly met the requirements of the committee, although every paper was meritorious. The regent, Mrs. J. B. Haggard, then opened the fateful envelope and opposite number seven was written the name of Miss Flossie Erford. In a few happy words she presented the young lady with her merited prize. This was also the seventh award of the medal. By request of the chapter, Miss Erford then read her essay. It was a comprehensive review of the two years and a half expedition. The superintendent, Dr. Gordon, responded to a call with a short speech. He thanked the members of the chapter for creating an interest in historical subjects among the high school pupils, and their aims in perpetuating the principles of Revolutionary times which might be forgotten in the influx of foreign element. Mrs. S. B. Pound supplemented Dr. Gordon's remarks, explaining that the organization was for patriotic, historical and educational purposes and in no sense for the foundation of an aristocracy as had been hinted by the previous speaker might be the ultimate result.

Miss Brace closed the afternoon program singing in a very pleasing manner, "Barbara Frietchie." At the conclusion of the exercises ices were served in the dining room by the young ladies of the chapter.

The 17th of June two events can be celebrated by Deborah Avery Chapter. "Bunker Hill" day, which was also chosen as the chapter's charter day. This year Mrs. M. H. Everett gave a four course breakfast at ten o'clock, in compliment to the members. Sixty guests were present at the breakfast, including Mrs. Abraham Allee, of Omaha, state regent.

Preceding the repast, the regent, Mrs. Frances Avery Haggard, presented to the chapter a frame for its charter made from historic woods which she had collected for the purpose. Six historic spots about Groton, Connecticut, are represented in its handsome construction. The cedar is from the battleground of Fort Griswold, when the massacre occurred in 1781. The briar rose was taken from the spot on which Colonel Ledyard, who was in command of the Colonial troops, at this battle fell when killed with his own sword by the British commander after he had surrendered. A piece of oak from the old block meeting-house, built in 1651, where the widows and orphans gathered the Sunday after the battle of September 6, 1781. Another oak piece from the old cemetery at Groton, where many of the heroes of the battle are buried. Still another piece from the house built, 1726, by Colonel Ebenezer Avery, father of Deborah Avery, for whom the Lincoln Chapter is named, and who was the great-grandmother of our regent, Mrs. J. R. Haggard. In this house Deborah Avery was born. Oak also from the house built in 1763 by Daniel and Deborah Avery, where their children were born. From this house Daniel Avery went to enter the Revolutionary army and to it he was taken after he was slain, September 6, 1781. Mrs. S. B. Pound, in behalf of the chapter, expressed their gratitude and pleasure for the gift of this beautiful historical frame.

Just as she concluded her words of thanks, Miss Mary M. A. Stevens, in a few words, reviewed Mrs. Haggard's work and interest in the organization, state and national, and as a tribute of the love of every member and an appreciation of her unselfish efforts in the interest of the local order, which was named for her ancestor, presented her in behalf of the chapter with the national insignia, the ancestral bars and the attachment pin in blue enamel with the name "Deborah Avery" engraved in gold. The gift was a complete surprise to Mrs. Haggard, and her feeling response of gratitude was genuine and sincere.

We are a new commonwealth in the middle of the continent, but not entirely without relics of historic interest to connect us with Revolutionary and Colonial times. Two large cabi-

nets are already filled with articles, very many dating back to the Revolution and previous. Seven curious old designs were brought over by Deborah Wing in 1632, among them a quaint pewter tea pot, a brass kettle and a porringer. Our collection boasts a veritable "Sword of Bunker Hill." This one was carried by Dr. John Manning in that battle. A brass cannon used as a British signal gun before the evacuation of Boston, 1776. A stock buckle, worn by William Ellery, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Many quaint embroideries and samples and a piece of wampum used for a ransom. Our collection is housed in one of the parlors of the new Carnegie library, a fire proof building, and will remain there until our chapter has a home of its own.—MARY M. A. STEVENS, *Historian*.

Molly Reid Chapter (Derry, New Hampshire), Mrs. Martha L. Stevens, regent. The annual meeting of the chapter was held June 13th. The officers of the previous year were re-elected with the exception of a few who declined serving again.

We were saddened by the announcement of the sudden death of one of our charter members, Miss Julia M. Currier, of Washington, D. C. Miss Currier was known and beloved by us all. She has generally represented us in the Continental Congress and her reports have been full and interesting. Her loss is deeply felt.

The past year of our chapter has been one of great prosperity. Upon one occasion we had the pleasure of listening to a delightful paper by Miss Alice M. Merrill, of Somerville, Massachusetts, a charter member.

In April last Judge Searles, of Dover, New Hampshire, delivered before the chapter a fine lecture upon the life and military career of General John Sullivan, of Revolutionary fame. The topic was one of interest to us, as General Sullivan was one of our New Hampshire heroes, of whom we are all justly proud.

In May of last year we gave a reception to Mrs. Murkland, of Durham, our state regent, and to Mrs. Johnston, of Massachusetts, vice-state regent.



A subject that is under advisement in our chapter is that of attempting to raise funds for erecting a building suitable for containing our historical collection and also for holding our meetings. One of our prominent citizens, Mr. Benjamin Chase, has offered a fine lot for the purpose, and a committee of ways and means has been appointed to devise plans for raising the necessary funds. It is to be hoped that former residents of our historic town, including the descendants of the Revolutionary heroes who went out in such large numbers from old Londonderry for the defense of their country, will feel moved to aid in this laudable enterprise.

Our chapter has the past year contributed twenty-five dollars to the Continental Hall building fund, as a memorial to our beloved ex-regent of sainted memory, Mrs. Mary Upham Bingham.—MARY LATHAM CLARK, *Historian*.

Mohawk Valley Chapter (Ilion, New York).—Chapter day was celebrated the week following April 19th, the date chosen as chapter day, which commemorates the battle of Lexington and Concord. Mrs. C. E. Yetman, of Mohawk, courteously invited the chapter to celebrate this day at her beautiful home where cordiality completed the cheerful greeting of the guests and members. Mrs. O. B. Rudd, regent, welcomed the company and introduced the guest of honor, Mrs. Caroline Little, of Rochester, state regent, whose address and pleasant words of cheer will long remain in memory. Miss Ethel Van Deusen read an interesting paper, vividly describing the battle of Lexington. The fine vocal entertainment rendered by Miss Brand, with piano accompaniment by Mr. Stickles, was a delight to all, after which refreshments were served. The chapter has a membership of sixty-five, including three "Real Daughters." As there is no historic place by the wayside, our chapter contributed each year to the purchase of historic books placed in our library for reference, remembering it is our mission to promote patriotism and preserve the records of our country's history in which our fathers were the heroes. We have contributed to the Continental Hall fund, utility fund and several other calls for assistance. June 19th the chapter held its annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year.—MARY L. INGERSOLL, *Historian*.

Washington Heights Chapter (New York City).—During the month of April the Washington Heights Chapter held an enjoyable reception at the home of Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, regent, to commemorate "Chapter Day." The reception was given in honor of the general committee of Daughters of the American Revolution of the borough of Manhattan for the preservation and custody of Washington's headquarters on Washington Heights. Mrs. Kramer was assisted in receiving by a number of officers from her own chapter, Mrs. Emily L. Fay, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Miss J. E. Hotchkiss, Mrs. H. B. Kirk and Mrs. F. A. Fernald. The affair was one of official brilliancy, as all of the New York chapters were well represented by their regents and many members. Vice-President General Mrs. J. Heron Crosman and Mrs. Hogg, former president of the Pennsylvania society, and Mrs. Chas. H. Terry, state vice-regent, were also present. Mrs. Kramer and those assisting her succeeded in making the event one not only to be recorded in the annals of the chapter as successful, but also to be remembered with pleasure by all who participated.—FLORENCE C. BOSTWICK, *Assistant Historian*.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter (Fremont, Ohio).—No less than fifteen thousand people gathered in Fremont August 1st to participate in the nineteenth annual celebration of Colonel George Croghan's victory at the battle of Fort Stephenson.

In the forenoon the Colonel George Croghan Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, unveiled a handsome memorial tablet in Fort Stephenson Park, placed there to the memory of Colonel Croghan. The presentation address was made by Miss Clara Siegfried in behalf of the chapter, and Dr. M. Stamm accepted the memorial on behalf of the city. Brief remarks were made at the unveiling by Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana; Mrs. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and Mrs. O. J. Hodge, of Cleveland, the state regent.

In the afternoon further exercises of the day were conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hayes home at Spiegel Grove, where an address was delivered

by Charles R. Williams, editor of the Indianapolis "Sun," followed by brief remarks by Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Hodge.

Donegal Chapter (Lancaster, Pennsylvania) held ten meetings at the Iris Club during the year with a spirit of patriotism showing how we revere the makers of our history. The coming exposition to be held in St. Louis prompted the study of the Louisiana Purchase, which was quite spirited. The historian giving the questions relating to the subject and answered by the chapter members. Following the study of the subject, John Apple, Esq., on January 8th, read us an entertaining paper on this important historical event.

On chapter day, May 13th, we were again complimented by another of our able attorneys, John A. Coyle, upon "The origin of the Indians and some of his Foot Prints in Lancaster County." He gave us several theories as to the supposed origin of the North American Indians which were entertaining. Our county is full of history of the early tribes, with many landmarks where they lived and are buried. Some of the Indian traders of the early days were men of the leading spirit of the times. He also gave us the origin of some of the Indian names familiar to us all in the streams that meander through our beautiful county, adding to its fertility and making it renowned for its fruitfulness. These literary events were not only enjoyed by the members of Donegal Chapter, but shared the pleasure by inviting some of our friends, including officers of Lancaster County Historical Society.

The annual prizes of five dollars were given by the chapter and regent to a member each of the boys' and girls' high school that were awarded for papers written upon General Edward Hand and Robert Fulton. The renowned inventor was born in Lancaster county and General Hand in Ireland, but lived and married here, practiced medicine and was identified with the history of the county; also serving as the representative in the continental congress in 1784 and 1785. Donegal Chapter contributed fifty dollars to Continental Hall this year and also donated money to several patriotic objects. As Flag Day came on Sunday, wishing to commemorate and honor the stars

and stripes, we wrote to all the clergymen of our city asking for a sermon upon our national emblem, stating next to love of God should be love of country.

The blending of the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York was an event long to be remembered, when the Yorktown Chapter honored the state regent of Pennsylvania, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, and also extended the invitation to members of Donegal Chapter to a luncheon. Mrs. Gamble, the regent, proposed a toast in a cup of coffee to Miss Frazer, who responded graciously of the pleasure in being the guest of Yorktown Daughters, and made an earnest appeal for the support of all Daughters of the American Revolution in contributing to Memorial Continental Hall. The York County Historical Society rooms were also visited, which contains many interesting and curious mementoes of the past. Too much credit cannot be given Prof. George R. Powell in selecting these relics, assisted by the liberality of some of the citizens.

In June, Donegal Chapter was the guest of Miss Blanche Nevin, of Windsor Forges, who is not a Daughter of the American Revolution but is justly entitled to the honor in many ways; her special pride is in one of her maternal ancestors, John Carmichael, a noted Presbyterian divine, for whom King George offered a ransom for his head.

Twelve Daughters attended the state conference at Bellefonte, where the meetings were instructive and of interest.—
MARTHA BLADEN CLARK, *Historian*.

Presque Isle Chapter (Erie, Pennsylvania).—The committee appointed to locate the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this vicinity succeeded in finding eight in the Erie cemetery. Markers were purchased for them, and on Memorial day they were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. The opening exercises were held at the grave of Colonel Seth Reed, the first pioneer to bring his family to the place now called Erie. Then it was an unbroken wilderness, except on Garrison Hill, where a fort called Presque Isle sheltered General Anthony Wayne's soldiers, who were stationed here on account of the recently hostile Indians. Colonel Reed and his descendants did much

to promote the prosperity of the future town. After a short devotional service, the regent, Mrs. M. B. Morrison, gave a brief but eloquent address from which I give the following extract:

"We meet here to-day to honor the memory of the few soldiers who were in the struggle for American independence, and whose last resting places we find in this city of the dead, and 'lest we forget' their deeds and their names, we place here these markers crowned with our country's flag, and wreathed with evergreen, commemorating the deeds of valor and the patriotic services of our Revolutionary ancestors, as is the duty and pleasure of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We have located the graves of eight of the Revolutionary heroes, who rest in quiet slumber here."

Mrs. Morrison then gave a record of each soldier, with the exception of Colonel Seth Reed, and this she asked his descendant, Miss Sarah A. Reed, to give. Miss Reed made a touching allusion to the veterans of the civil war, in whose honor Memorial day was established, mentioned the fact that her ancestor, Colonel Reed, was the first to bring his family here and build the first house in Erie, and remarking that it was not of this we wished to hear, she gave a synopsis of his fine military record.

"The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Foot, the militia regiment of which Seth Reed was lieutenant colonel, marched at the Lexington alarm, and went to the relief of Boston. Here they were stationed for several months, and though not taking active part in the battle of Bunker Hill, did such good service that General Washington wrote a letter, commending officers and men. The regiment reorganized and was mustered into the Continental army as the Fifteenth infantry. They defended New York for a while and were ordered to Canada, arriving there after Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded. At the battle of the Cedars the regiment lost heavily, some men taken prisoners by the Indian allies of the British were tortured. Smallpox and pestilence that accompanies starvation decimated the ranks. Retreat was imperative. Colonel Reed was among those stricken with fever after he left Canada and ended a brilliant military career."

At the conclusion of Miss Reed's remarks, she placed a flag and an evergreen wreath over the marker, and each grave, as marked, was decorated in the same manner by some member of the chapter, as the regent gave the record of the soldier, and said a few appropriate words.

Andrew Caughey fought at Brandywine, and one of his descendants is a member of our chapter and glories in his valor. On the monument of Basil Hoskinson is inscribed: "He was a Virginian and a soldier of the Revolution." Of the record of Hubbard B. Burrows, we know only what his ancient moss-grown gravestone tells us. "He was a soldier of '76." Col. Abiathae Crane entered the army at the age of fourteen. Later was made colonel of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania troops. He lived to welcome, in Erie, his former comrade, General Lafayette. Captain Daniel Lee was a lieutenant of the Third Massachusetts regiment in 1777, served through the war until 1783, when he retired from the army, having a fine record for efficiency and bravery. Col. Thomas Forster served in the Revolutionary war and subsequently organized the first company in Erie for the war of 1812. Honorable William Bell was with the first company that left Harrisburg during the Revolution. Was a captive in Canada and one of the unfortunate prisoners on the Jersey prison ship.

The ceremonies concluded by all singing "America."

The monument in one of our city parks, erected last December by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was artistically draped with the United States flag by the committee appointed. Further search will be made for the graves of Revolutionary soldiers in other cemeteries and lonely burial grounds in this vicinity.—ADELAIDE LEE STANCLIFF, *Historian*.

Ann Story Chapter (Rutland, Vermont,) has added one more link to her chain of patriotic works. This is in the form of a drinking fountain for man and beast at Center Rutland, which marks the site of old Fort Ranger and also the old military road from Charlestown, New Hampshire, to Crown Point, New York.

The fountain is of blue granite, three by three by five feet in dimensions, with polished front bearing the following inscription:

Drinking Fountain

To mark the old military road from Charlestown, N. H., to Crown Point, N. Y.,

1759-60.

Fort Ranger

stood on opposite bluff, 1778.

First Commander, Capt. Gideon Brownson.

Erected by Ann Story Chapter,

Daughters of the American Revolution,

June 14, 1903.

Mrs. Horace Hoxie Dyer first suggested to the chapter the advisability of marking the spot and the success of the enterprise, the neatness and dispatch with which the work was accomplished are due to her patriotic spirit and untiring energy.

The ceremony of unveiling the fountain took place on the afternoon of June 22, when several hundred people gathered to listen to the following interesting program prepared by Mrs. Dyer:

First call, Miss Rest Perkins.

Assembly; Adjutant's call, cornets.

Invocation, Rev. Norman Seaver.

America, by assembly.

Greeting, Mrs. A. D. Smith, regent.

Historical Reminiscences, Dr. John A. Mead.

To the Colors, cornets.

Unveiling of the Fountain by regent and vice-regent.

Flag raised on site of Fort Ranger.

The Star Spangled Banner, Miss Perkins.

Presentation, Hon. John A. Sheldon.

Acceptance, Mrs. M. C. Webber.

Song, written for the occasion by Mrs. M. J. Francisco; arranged by Mrs. H. A. Harman.

Remarks, Rev. Joseph Reynolds.

Retreat, cornets.

Sunset gun and lowering of flag on site of Fort Ranger.

The Star Spangled Banner, Miss Perkins.

Taps, Miss Perkins.

This poem written by Mrs. Margaret Holmes Francisco, vice-regent, was sung by the chapter.

FORT RANGER.

1778—1903.

No longer the bugle, the fife and the drum

Wake echoes in forest and highway;

No longer the tramp of uniformed hosts

Resounds in each hamlet, and by-way.

For the years have come, and the years have gone

While the old fort's walls have crumbled;

And the daisies nod, and the green grass grows
Where the wheels of its guns once rumbled.

CHORUS.

Oh, whispering pine on the mountain side
And murmuring stream in the valley;
Your harmony lend to Liberty's song
While the patriots' Daughters rally.

No roses nor lilies, now bloom on the sod
Once worn by the grim sentry's pacing.
But grass, sprinkled over with buttercups gold
'Neath shadows of leaves, interlacing.
No column of marble, or sculptured facade
Shall emblazon the old fort's grand story.
But a fount of pure water, flows freely for all
Where once trod both the redskin and Tory.

CHORUS.

When slowly the golden sun sinks in the west,
And cool shadows creep o'er the valley
Then out from the forest, and in from the field
Both man, bird and beast, shall oft rally
And from Liberty's fountain shall quaff a cool draught,
The dust and the day's heat forgetting,
While water, not blood, round the old fort shall flow
And peace reign, where frowned war's gloomy setting.

—MISS ANNIE LOIS WEBB, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Washington State Conference.—The second conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the state of Washington, was called for June 16th, 11 a. m., at the beautiful home of the state regent, Mrs. John A. Parker, Tacoma. The members of the Virginia Dare Chapter, the hostesses of the day omitted not the slightest detail to make the meeting one of pleasure. The guests of honor included Mrs. A. G. Foster, one of the national vice-presidents general, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, honorary state regent, and the regents of the six chapters of which our state can boast, besides the large delegations from neighboring cities. The work of the day never flagged

in interest and the harmony of spirit only added zest to the discussions and allowed a freedom of repartee and humor not always admissible in such a large gathering.

Promptly at the hour of eleven the meeting was called to order by the state regent, Mrs. Parker, who welcomed the guests to the "City of Destiny," and to a meeting from which good and broad results were hoped. Mrs. Holmes, of Seattle, was chosen temporary secretary, after which the usual business of such a meeting was taken up. After the approval of the minutes of last year and report of committees, to further the object of the meeting, a committee on resolutions was appointed and an animated discussion as to the needs of a state organization ensued. Mrs. Ellis gave a talk regarding what a state organization should do and read letters showing how it could be done. Having sounded the sentiment of the conference, the committee retired to report as soon as possible. Chapter reports followed and the several regents presented an outline of work in their chapters interestingly and concisely. "Mary Ball" derived its name from the mother of Washington, and the chapter is reported in a most flourishing condition. The Ranier Chapter, Seattle, was represented by Mrs. Edward Bowden, regent, who proved herself a worthy descendant of a brave ancestor, when she spoke of the beautiful snow-capped mountain in our fair state as "Ranier," before so large a Tacoma audience. An account of the short life of the little lassie from whom the Virginia Dare Chapter took its name, and the practical work of this progressive chapter was wittily given by Mrs. D. A. Gove, vice-regent. The Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, is reported by Miss Taft as devoting the time to collecting material of local history of which they are custodian, and the interesting report was most heartily received. Mrs. Phelps, regent of the Lady Stirling Chapter, Seattle, proved the patron saint of their adoption, an interesting American woman, who set an example in patriotism, her chapter worthily follows. The last report was from our baby chapter, "Robert Gray," of Hoquiam. Mrs. A. H. Kuhn, its regent, shows it to be a child of strength and growing rapidly in interest and usefulness.

An interesting paper, with a strong plea for the Daughters of the American Revolution to assist in the important work of the state historical society, written by J. Q. Mason, was read by Mrs. G. W. Dryer. While the state is young, yet so much valuable history has been collected and is without a home or even storage in accessible form that it seemed almost an opportunity thrust in the grasp of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution to assist locally where there are so few spots to commemorate. A lively discussion followed this paper interrupted by the committee on resolutions, who read the report and each article was acted upon and unanimously carried, and from a conference we immersed the "Washington State Assembly" of the Daughters of the American Revolution with the following officers: Mrs. John A. Parker, state regent; Mrs. T. R. Tannatt, vice-state regent; Mrs. J. M. Valentine, recording secretary; Mrs. Willard Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Frank A. Thorne, treasurer; Mrs. Albert H. Kuhn, auditor.

The instruction to delegates to the next National Congress followed. Each amendment was carefully considered and action taken, while a clearer insight was given many local members into the work of the congress by past delegates. Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma, extended a cordial invitation for "assembly to meet with them in 1904," and was as cordially accepted. "All work and no play" was not the order of the day, although this report may seem so, for the business was interspersed with "sweet music," and at one o'clock the Virginia Dare chapter served luncheon, and the social hour which followed brought members of different parts of the state in closer touch, from which warm friendships resulted and the motion to adjourn was only made when the shades of evening began to fall and soon the first "assembly of the Washington Daughters of the American Revolution" was but a pleasant memory. —BELLE MORRISON SMITH, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Mary Ball Chapter (Tacoma, Washington).—There are fifty-five names enrolled in the chapter, and three additional names have been added this year. In October, before the regular meetings began, our regent, Mrs. Ellis Lewis Dent, enter-



tained the two local chapters, Mary Ball and Virginia Dare, and several guests from the Seattle chapters, at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Stallcup. It was an enjoyable occasion and opened the year's work in a delightful manner.

We have held seven regular meetings, at which a literary program was given, two business meetings and three meetings of the officers and board of management, for special business.

We have been called upon to mourn the loss by death of one of our charter members, Mrs. Jane Harvey, who was also at one time chapter regent, and at the time of her death held the office of honorary state regent.

Mrs. Henrietta B. Garretson Wells, a member of the Esther Reed Chapter, Spokane, for a long time a resident of Tacoma, has also passed away.

Resolutions of sympathy were sent to the families of Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Wells and to the Esther Reed Chapter, and beautiful flowers were sent by the Mary Ball Chapter at the time of the funerals.

The literary work for the year has been instructive and interesting. The program committee selected for the subject, the "American Revolution," and the ladies who so kindly consented to prepare papers for each meeting are to be congratulated on their efforts. The papers were unusually fine, and have been the means of increasing our patriotism and interest in all that pertains to our country.

At the Continental Congress we were ably represented by Mrs. Addison Foster, Mrs. Francis Cushman, Mrs. Sammons and Mrs. Anderson.

At our first meeting for the year, Mrs. Foster presented the chapter with a full line of Lineage Books, a photograph of Mary Ball and a picture of the national officers.

An invitation was received and accepted to meet with the other state chapters at the convention that was held in Seattle, June 26th. The Mary Ball Chapter was well represented and most delightfully entertained. A sum of money has been sent by the chapter to Washington for the Continental Hall fund.

It has been suggested that the chapter should ask for a niche in the new city library to contain books pertaining to the history of the country, reference books, Lineage books belonging to the Mary Ball Chapter, etc.—SUSAN H. DRYER, *Recording Secretary*.

Cheyenne Chapter (Cheyenne, Wyoming), has existed but three years, and numbers about thirty-five members. As we are living in a comparatively young state, and far from scenes of Revolutionary interest and historic landmarks, there has been but little for us to do to promote patriotism and perpetuate the memory of our brave ancestors. Our meetings, which are held every two months, are of unfailing interest. We have had papers on the early history of the country, and its settlement by the English, French, Spanish, etc. We have reports of the National Board of Management, interesting articles are read from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and the musical members do their share in making the program delightful. Last year we gave three pictures to one of our city schools, "Washington Crossing the Delaware," and portraits of General and Martha Washington. Our regent, Mrs. Emily Patten, and our secretary, Mrs. Annie Parshall (now our regent), made a few opening remarks, and Mrs. Letitia M. Thompson made the presentation speech. We propose within a few months to present to the other schools several facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence. We have sent five dollars this year to the Continental Hall fund. On the 24th of April our chapter entertained the society of the Children of the American Revolution in the auditorium of our beautiful Carnegie library. Mrs. Patten made an able and interesting address to the Children on the purposes of their society and their duties and privileges. There were recitations and music, and then the seats were cleared away to give the Children an opportunity to dance, which was much enjoyed, both by the dancers and the older ones who looked on. Fruit punch and cake were served by the younger members of the chapter.—MARY E. BARTLETT.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS.

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority.

By way of introduction to these Parliamentary Law Talks a few works on the importance of the study of parliamentary law will not be out of place.

In these days of woman's increased activity in patriotic and philanthropic movements of a semi-public nature a working knowledge of parliamentary law is an essential element of successful work. The earnest woman sees its usefulness; the conscientious woman recognizes its necessity.

It is frequently contended that although the presiding officer should be familiar with the rules of procedure, the average member who does not expect to be called upon to preside has no need of this knowledge. The error in this line of argument is plain. The presiding officer may be a thoroughly capable parliamentarian, but if the assembly is ignorant of parliamentary methods her ability is practically set at naught. Moreover, without an understanding of the rules of procedure a member of a deliberative body is not able to vote intelligently. In general it may be said, therefore, that if a woman's organization has any excuse for existence and she has any purpose in becoming a member, she owes it to the organization and to herself to aid its work. Every woman not capable of aiding the work of an assembly is simply a drag on the working machinery. Therefore the organization of which the members individually and collectively are most familiar with parliamentary law is the organization best equipped to accomplish substantial results.



But there is another side, equally important, to the study of parliamentary law: the manifold benefits to the student. One of the many beneficial results of the use of parliamentary law is the acquirement of a habit of mental restraint. Women, as a rule, are apt to make things too personal. The tendency of parliamentary usages is to eliminate the personal from the deliberations of an assembly. Parliamentary law deals with abstract propositions rather than with individuals. It is the motion and debate which are in order or out of order, not the individual. The motions by which the business of a deliberative body is conducted are purely mechanical agents. The ability to distinguish between the motion and the individual induces mental self-restraint which in turn assures calm and careful consideration of a question.

There is mental growth in the study of parliamentary law. Conscientious students acquire alertness and concentration of mind, and conciseness of thought and speech. It also develops the analytical faculties by teaching one to think rapidly and clearly.

Moral growth follows as a matter of course. The woman who understands and uses parliamentary law learns to respect the rights of others. Her self-control and her courtesy are increased. Justice becomes her guiding star; her likes and dislikes become comparatively insignificant. Parliamentary law develops the woman and therefore makes her of more value to the community.

Alice Morse Earle is soon to bring out a book entitled "Two Centuries of Dress in America." She is seeking to secure photographs of quaint, unusual or beautiful articles of dress, old portraits and miniatures with the history thereof. For this purpose she has sent out a circular asking for information, as she wishes to make the book valuable as well as interesting. Many of the Daughters of the American Revolution will be able to supply much needed information.

The article on the Pequot Massacre was compiled by Mrs. Edmund Guilbert in answer to questions asking for fuller details of the event which led to the erection of the beautiful memorial fountain at Southport, Connecticut.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

320. FIELD.—My Field chart gives Samuel Field born Oct. 10, 1696, Flushing records; also Hannah Field, died March 20, 1773; same records.—R. R. B.

338. BRIANT.—Descendants of John Briant, Sr., of Scituate, Mass., by Dr. Percy Briant, of Buffalo, N. Y., may be found in Vol. XLVIII, New Eng. Hist., and Gen. Reg., 1894.

243. EDSON.—The following from Conn. Magazine, May, 1900, signed "W. T. D.," may be of interest to "L. C." Timothy Edson, Sr., born in Bridgewater, Mass., 1689, mar. Feb. 10, 1719, Mary Alden, born April 10, 1699 (daughter of Dea. Joseph Alden and Sarah Dunham). Timothy Edson, Sr., settled at Stafford, Conn. He died there about 1769. They had a son Timothy Edson, Jr., born about 1722 at Stafford. Timothy (3d), born about 1754, married Susannah Orcutt, daughter of Solomon Orcutt and Mary Rockwell.

QUERIES.

346. BARTLETT.—Wanted, the relationship of Elizabeth Bartlett, wife of Robert Peirce, to Josiah Bartlett, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Robert and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Pierce had a daughter, Anna Pierce, born 17—, in Blount co., Tenn., who married Aug. 20, 1812, ——— Perkins, of Campbell co., Tenn. We wish to establish the eligibility to the Daughters of the American Revolution of a descendant of Robert Pierce, through his wife, Elizabeth Bartlett. —M. H. T.

347. (1) MALTY.—Can any of the readers of the American Monthly give me information of the ancestors, parents or descendants of William Maltby, who lived at Lenox, Mass., between 1764 and 1780? Prior to that he was from Branford, Conn. He served in the Revolutionary war, in company commanded by Captain Oliver Belding, of Lenox, Mass., in Col. Brown's regiment, during the year 1777. He married Lydia ———. His second wife was Kate (Cate) Lee; children: Mary, Elizabeth, William, Lydia, Stephen, John, Benjamin and others.

(2) I also desire information of Jonathan Maltby, who belonged to company commanded by Captain Josiah Yale, of Lee, or Lenox, Mass., in 1781, in the alarm at Stillwater. Was he a brother or son of William Maltby?—M. M. V.

348. BROWN.—James Brown, born in Andover, Mass., June 9, 1743. Served in the Revolutionary war, according to his obituary notice. Can any one help me to learn his Revolutionary service?—L. C. G.

349. LANIER.—Louisa Pierce Lanier, of Pitt co., North Carolina, was daughter of Robert and Edith Peace Lanier, and granddaughter of William and Martha Lanier. Was William Lanier related to Robert Lanier, who was a member of the council at Newbern, April, 1775, and a member of the Fourth provincial congress of N. Car., also a delegate from Surry co., N. Car., to the convention at Hillsborough, in 1775?—Mrs. J. B. C.

350. NORTH-HUMPHREY-TATE.—Caleb North came from Ireland to Philadelphia, July, 1729. Röger, his eldest son, married, Oct., 1773, Ann Ramsb. Ann, their daughter, born 1780, married David Humphrey, from Wales. Abigail, one of their children, married William Tate, of Charlestown, W. Vir. Magnus Tate emigrated from Orkney Isles, in May, 1696. Son, Magnus, Jr., born April 5, 1732, married, Sept., 1759, Mary Riley McCormack, daughter of Dr. McCormack, of Frederick City, Vir. William, their son, was born Jan. 20, 1776, married, Feb., 1807, Abigail North Humphrey. Would like any Revolutionary record of any of the above.—A. M. M.

351. (1) VROOMAN.—Would like the maiden name of the wife of Capt. Tennis Vrooman, who, with her husband, was killed by the Indians in the massacre at Vrooman's Lane, Aug. 9, 1780.

(2) FRETTS.—Would like to learn the dates of birth and death and the name of wife of Earnest Fretts (Fritz), who lived in Schoharie co., N. Y.

(3) STERNBERG.—What service did Nicholas Sternberg, born 1723, of Schoharie, N. Y., render in Revolutionary war? The date of his death desired.—A. F.

NIKLAS STERNBERG was in Albany county militia and had land bounty rights. The Comptroller at Albany may tell you of the Revolutionary service.—L. B. N.

352. JOHNSON.—Information wanted of George Johnson who ran away from home and enlisted as drummer or fifer in Revolutionary army. May have enlisted in Vir. or N. Car. Family tradition says he served under Col. Nevill, Col. Buford and Capt. Iserton.—D. D. S.

353. (1) IRELAND-SCROGGS.—Ancestry of Rachel Ireland is desired. She was second wife of Alexander Scroggs, a Revolutionary soldier from Cumberland co., Penn.

(2) WHITE.—Also Revolutionary services of John White, of Virginia, who married Nancy Dugan. After the war, he moved to Mercer co., Penn., where he died.

354. ROUSE.—Wanted, information of John Rouse, his birthplace, and name of his wife. Did he have a daughter Elisabeth, who married, Oct. 1, 1786, Coggeshall V. Wall? They lived at North Norwich, N. Y. John Rouse, Jr., married Lydia McConnell.—W. M. M.

355. (1) SANFORD.—I would like to learn the ancestry of Oliver Sanford, who lived in Poultney, Vermont. Also the name of his wife and any Revolutionary record of him.

(2) DOWD.—Henry Dowd (1) came from Surrey co., England, to Guilford, Conn., about 1639, wife Elizabeth ———. John (2), born 1650, married Mary Bartlett. Isaac (3), born 1700, married Abigail Stevens. Ezra (4), born 1732, married Mary Taylor. Can any Revolutionary service be learned of these families?—C. S. P.

NOTES.

The Genealogical Department gratefully acknowledges the valuable pamphlet of Eltwed Pomeroy, of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., from Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley, of Southport, Conn.

Will John Andrew Hamilton, who referred to query 223 in May number of AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, kindly send complete address to the Genealogical Department?



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PATRIOTISM.

By Agnes McGrew Balloch (Nassau), aged 13,

Of the Capital Society, Children of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

This essay received second prize in the prize essay contest.

Read at the annual convention, February 21, 1903.

Patriotism is a product of civilization. It is one of the higher emotions, not experienced by the lower types of man. During the prehistoric ages the savage thought and fought only for himself, then for himself and family and lastly for himself and country. As man's intellect increased and he became broader and more civilized he became more patriotic. At the earliest times man was influenced to fight from instinct or from pure animal brutality, later from love of gain and finally, from a sense of right and wrong or an injustice done himself or his neighbors. Thus communities developed into tribes and tribes into countries.

Patriotism, when born, either grows or decreases; it never stands still. Powerful nations like Greece, Rome and Egypt, sprang up and for lack of the unity and energy which come only through patriotism perished. The decline of these empires was marked by the disregard of their rulers for the welfare of the nation at large and their recklessness in wasting human life for their own selfish purposes. Let us take, for example, England as one of the nations which has continually developed since its birth. The nation has enlarged and its commerce has increased since the Norman Conquest. England's patriotic development

has been more noticeable since the abolition of the feudal system. It is no longer divided into many petty principalities, but is a united and concentrated nation, governed by itself but under a single head. Since this change for the better she has come out successfully in most of her wars and has slowly but surely worked herself up until she is now one of the most important nations of the earth.

But, though patriotism is one of the products of civilization, yet in a way the advanced civilization of to-day is a product of patriotism. Out of this love of country grew the desire to help its individual citizens. This was the beginning of many of the most important inventions of the present day. The ancient peoples in order to govern their countries in the best manner framed laws which we copy to-day and used methods by which we profit even in this advanced stage of civilization.

There is a saying to the effect that "necessity is the mother of invention." This is partially true, but it is not equally true that the desire to help one's fellows has been the impulse which has given birth to many and important discoveries? Thinkers and experimenters have seen that their country would profit by a new sort of gun, a smokeless powder or a swifter means of communication with other places. Thus we see that civilization and patriotism are inseparable and that together they have made our country what it is. The discovery of a new and more expeditious method of performing anything is no less a deed of patriotism because it is not one of personal danger. Some inventions which are now common and inexpensive have meant the study and toil of a lifetime and yet many of the inventors died unrewarded and unknown.

There are some people to-day who declare that the patriotism of this country is decreasing. There has been talk of the soldiers of the present day fighting more for money than for love of country. But money cannot pay the soldiers for wounds, hardships and privations endured in the service of the country. There are many less dangerous and more remunerative occupations. There are deeds of patriotism performed around us every day which we may see if we will only look for them.

Perhaps more people would be more enthusiastic on the subject of patriotism did they more fully realize what it has done for them individually. Without patriotism they would still be colonists, having no voice in the management of their territory; they would have, perhaps, none of the little luxuries which have become necessities. They do not realize that the bravest deeds of the best men and the finest works of the most renowned authors have been written or accomplished from a patriotic standpoint, or an endeavor to increase the benefits of their fellow-countrymen. Then let these doubters consider what patriotism has done for us as a country. When at Philadelphia, one hundred and twenty-seven years ago, our ancestors put forth that document which made us an independent nation, it was then that the new

feeling, patriotism, was born in each brave and determined heart. That feeling is experienced to-day by their descendants and it will never die. When ours was a struggling nation whose merits were unrecognized by foreign powers; when our commerce was attacked and our rights disregarded, had the untiring and persevering spirit of the Americans once given way to discouragement our country would have fallen an easy prey to any European power, or domestic dissensions or the rise of political factions would have caused our immediate downfall. One emotion, however, rose higher than all others. It was the one needed to bind the Americans together. It was patriotism.

Of the untiring patriotic men much has been said and written, but few, perhaps, appreciate the part played by patriotic women in the drama of our Revolution. Many of these were refined and cultured ladies, unused to the perils and deprivations of war, yet few complaints were heard when they gave up luxuries and even denied themselves what were deemed necessities, in order that their relatives on the battlefield might be more comfortable. Some even followed the army, amid untold dangers and hardships, nursing the wounded and dying in their anxiety to be of service to their country, the occasion making these delicate and timid creatures fearless amid scenes of horror.

From women like Mercy Warren, who wielded her powerful and sarcastic pen against the various tyrannical impositions of Great Britain, to those who ministered to the physical wants of our brave soldiers, these women of America were a prominent factor in our success. The highest lady of the land, Mrs. Washington, followed her distinguished husband through the trials and suffering of that Valley Forge campaign, easing the hard life of many a soldier by comforts procured with her own money. Following her example, other ladies turned their pewter into bullets and their blankets into shirts for the soldiers.

Thus these brave men and women, all moved by the same spirit, through their unceasing energy and devotion, laid the corner-stone of our country. It is through them that we stand as we do, secure from the many storms that have blown around us. They are the foundation and the many brave men since their time have built the country, holding the states together with the mortar of patriotism. Now it stands firm as a rock, a fitting memorial to its founders and builders. That feeling which raised our country is the true patriotism. The noble fathers of the republic knew that there was no money to pay them, knew that danger, hardship and even death, perhaps, awaited them, knew that there was no apparent prospect of victory, and yet they fought until they had for their own the country they loved so well. The women in those troublous times, often held in fearful suspense and always burdened by anxiety, were not discouraged, but longed to fight that they might aid their struggling country.

Circumstances made the people of the new United States as one man. The heart of the nation throbbed with alternate hope and fear. It was

a period which united friends and enemies alike in the common cause. Our country has not changed much since then. There are men and women to-day who would undergo as much for their country as did their ancestors, impelled by the same feeling which worked such wonders a century ago. What change has been made is decidedly for the better. The civilization of America, grafted from that of the mother tree, England, has taken root and grown so fast as to bid fair to outstrip its parent.

America always stands for what is right. She always endeavors to be just. This is recognized by all European powers. In the late war with Spain and in making Cuba a republic, we have tried to emphasize this principle. Were it not that all government posts throughout the country have been filled as a rule by efficient and patriotic men, we could not have made for ourselves the name we now possess, nor could we have raised our standard so high among the nations of the world.

I think that in these days of newspapers there is scarcely any one who has not felt at some time that irresistible emotion of patriotism. If passing events attract him, or if he take only a selfish interest in the welfare of his country, that may be the beginning of something better. Such people, when the time comes, will find the seed planted and growing without their knowledge.

* A powerful emotion indeed is patriotism. It is one that holds together a nation of seventy millions of people, of diversified nationalities, of varied religious beliefs and separate political parties. There is no other power in the world so strong as to do that. By virtue of it America stands to-day first among the nations in culture, size and wealth, self-raised in a century ahead of the work of ages. Political parties and wars have in vain tried to shake the union but we are too firmly joined, too solidly built to fall.

Let us, therefore, hope that patriotism will abide with us as a nation and that we shall ever remain a united and Christian country, fearing God and loving one another.

As rapidly as possible the prize essays will be printed. The official records and reports of the societies have caused of necessity some delay in bringing this work of the Children of the American Revolution before our readers.



IN MEMORIAM

MRS. LEONORA FRANCES WARDWELL, Bristol Chapter, died at her home in Bristol, Rhode Island, May 25, 1903. She was a descendant of Joseph Greene, sergeant in Col. Fry's regiment.

MISS ELANOR RUSSELL LUTHER, Bristol Chapter, died at her home in Bristol, Rhode Island, May 17, 1903. She was descended from Nathaniel Manchester, a private in the Rhode Island Continental troops.

The Bristol Chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and esteem which were extended to members of their families.

MRS. MARY P. EAKIN and MRS. HARRIET P. SHEFFIELD, two of the most valued and honored members of Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, entered into rest July 26, 1903. Mrs. Eakin was a charter member. Resolutions of sympathy were passed by the chapter.

MRS. H. H. LARNED, Lansing Chapter, Lansing, Michigan, died July 2, 1903, at Sault Ste. Marie.

MRS. SARA SHEPARD GLEASON, Rainier Chapter, Seattle, Washington, died on May 3, 1903. She was born at Harpersfield, Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 22, 1864, and was a descendant of many of the most illustrious Revolutionary families.

MRS. SARAH BAKER BOYER was born in Centerville, Wabash county, Illinois, October 10, 1827, and died at Walla Walla, Washington, May 20, 1903. She was one of the best known pioneers of southeast Washington, and was descended from prominent Revolutionary families.

MRS. FLORENCE YOUNG WALRATH, General James Clinton Chapter, East Springfield, New York, wife of John J. Walrath, entered into rest July 4, 1903. It was through her efforts that the chapter was organized. The chapter mourns the loss of an honored and beloved member.

MISS MARIA A. SMITH, Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died July 18, 1903, in her 74th year.

MISS CLARA MALLARD, Atlanta Chapter, Atlanta, Georgia, died May, 1903, at her mother's home, greatly mourned.

MRS. THIRZA ANN LAWRENCE BLOOD, Prudence Wright Chapter, Pepperell, Massachusetts, entered into rest May, 1903.



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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

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Louisiana Purchase.



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GEORGIA IN THE REVOLUTION.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS AND CONDITIONS.

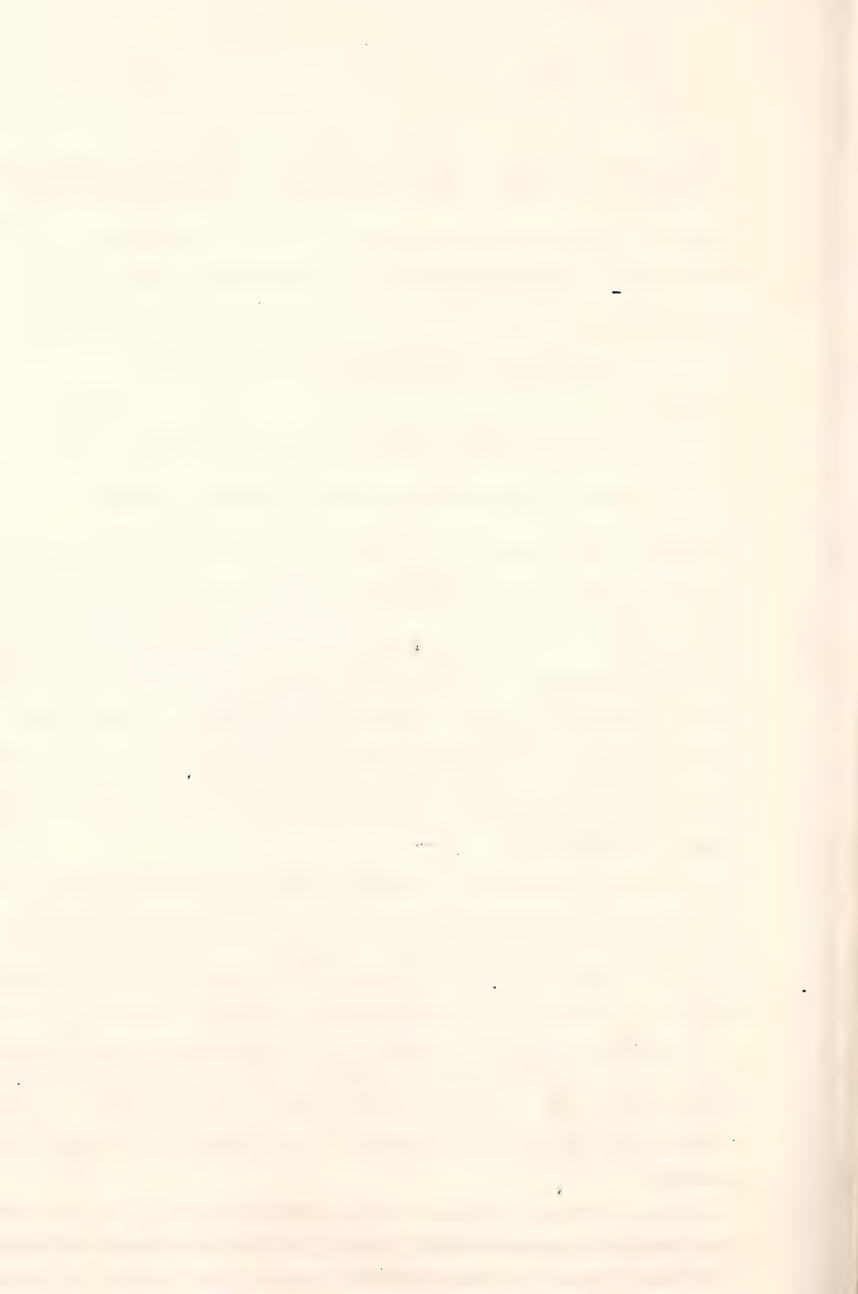
By Mrs. Frances Fort Brown, Atlanta Chapter.

What is the meaning of history? Taking the word apart and restoring a letter which has evidently been dropped, it explains itself: "his-story." Just some one's story about a certain subject. That some one goes to the sources of information he can reach, then strings together the facts. If a dull man, "his-story" is dull. History is delightful before the library fire, but to have it alive, throbbing with feeling, one must go to the so-called, "dry records." The historian must make "his-story" with an eye to connection, not forgetting the "art of rhetoric."

In the Georgia state records, the early settlers were not thinking of turning fine phrases when they poured out their grievances to the authorities. Perhaps the trouble was the Spanish, Indians, negroes, pirates; or a dispute over an Indian field, long cleared, with not a stump to break the plow.

It seems a thousand years since Oglethorpe and Pulaski wore armor, and Kidd and Black-Beard terrorized our coast. But before 1776, at the sight of a strange boat on sea or river, women and children ran and hid; men went out to fight the pirates.

Cape Hatteras, then, as now, sent many ships to the bottom, and in this connection, North Carolina has reason to boast. For many years no ship-wrecked person was robbed or killed on that coast, and this, at a time, when in Europe, the ship-



wrecked escaped the sea often to be murdered on land. And yet some say the moral tone of the world is not improving!

Human material, poured into the crucible of American civilization has always seemed to lose much of its dross,—to be born over in a social sense. Hard work and opportunity are great regenerative forces.

To go back to the old records. Many are the deeds signed by substantial farmers with "the mark" of the man who cannot write. Running over the pages, you feel that you are among living people like yourself. They want things so keenly; they claim, they contend about them. The cases on the docket would be amusing, if not so bitter. A cow is missing! A horse has the wrong brand on him! Imagination sees the group of angry neighbors. Red hands! big boots! loud voices! and the puzzled country judge, trying to see light on the case. When a man had to wrest a living out of the wilderness, a cow meant much. To steal a horse was so serious a crime that the thief had "H." "T." (horse-thief) branded on his forehead. The then fashionable "love-lock" was convenient, in such cases to hide the mark.

The records are full of freight rates; "Rules of Streams," establishing ferries, building roads and bridges. The first roads were paths made by the moccasin-clad feet of the savage. These were trodden clear by the hob-nailed boots of settlers. The best of all path-makers are the domestic animals; men soon blazed the trees along these,—paths and guide-posts quickly followed.

Going to church, then so insisted on, was an enterprise involving log-bridges, streams to ford, rough roads. Poor people of a frugal mind, I believe, walked bare-foot, carrying their shoes in the hand, putting them on just before getting there. Often the church was a loft affair—cold in winter. The well-to-do woman sat with her feet on a little stove, her dog by her side, and wished everybody had a stove like hers! It must have been cheerful to see each man with his gun, as the law required.

Population clustered about streams. The corn in the rich bottoms, could get to market cheaply by water, and money be

made by boats of carriage. Commodities were petty as to quantity—tremendous as to importance.

It was not beneath the dignity of a royal governor to write pages of detail on economic questions.

Says one, in the records: "Men are graciously permitted to catch whales off the coast." They must not catch deer by fire light, because it starts forest fires—still the terror of the pioneer.

Negroes soon made a part of the social fabric. Few doubted that Ham ought to serve his brother Japhet's children. Was it not in the Bible? We plume ourselves that Georgia, in the early days, would not tolerate slavery. But philanthropy had little or nothing to do with that, it was simply a question of expediency. Oglethorpe himself had plantation and slaves in South Carolina.

The custom of selling white paupers into limited slavery shows they did not have a 20th century view of the matter. In the case of children, the system was not altogether bad in its workings; they were in a kind of reformatory, where they were taught to work. The sentiment of the majority of the people was in favor of slavery, and they never rested until they had it.

In 1776 settled Georgia meant a strip of land along the Atlantic, between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. The settlers looked on what they called "the back country" (interior) much as we do darkest Africa. Though no regular census had been taken, Sir James Wright, in 1774, estimated the population at about 33,000—18,000 whites and 15,000 negroes.

Old recorded wills give lists of slaves left as inheritance. In other records are lists of slaves doing military service—for which their masters were paid. It seems amazing that the people wanted these savage Africans! Associated with them was ever an atmosphere of fear! There were insurrections. They ran away. They fought the colonists under the Spanish. They formed into gangs of bandits that the white settlers hunted and killed, like mad dogs.

Georgia went through a difficult infancy in the effort to assimilate her English, Scotch Highlanders, German-speak-

ing Moravians and Saltzburgers. Just as she was beginning to get a little strength, comes the war.

Wrong-headed King George and his parliament, neither of them understood American public sentiment nor even that of their own England. To their amazement and disgust they brought on a war.

The state papers of that day make us proud! It is indeed something to be a Daughter of the American Revolution. These papers are terse, lofty in tone—full of fine enthusiasm. There are certainly times when whole communities rise to unusual heights!

Reviewing Revolutionary conditions the only wonder at all is that any plans were carried out. It took so long to do anything! Expeditions were months on the way. They were too late at the rendezvous; they got lost; they melted away. Letters were expensive to send and not at all sure to reach the address. Ships were often at the mercy of the wind. Often they stranded on the little-known shore. Men worked in a fog of ignorance and mischance, that would drive frantic this telephonic generation. Often the old records say of some one appointed to office, or sent on a mission simply, "Died on the way," or "died before he could take his seat."

As the war swept over her, Georgia, the youngest colony, was so impoverished that she sometimes had to call on neighbor Carolina for help. The capitol had to run for safety from Savannah to Augusta, Ebenezer, or Heard's Fort. One legislature had to adjourn, as the governor frankly said: "for want of provisions." In 1780 it took nearly half a million Continental dollars to pay the governor's expenses to congress, in Philadelphia.

Any one who has lived through a long war knows, that, while the nation seems holding its breath, social life must go on. People still work to make money, they attend to other small daily duties; they will even get married with death awaiting the bride-groom on the next battle field. There is no gayety so gay as the dance of soldiers with available girls at the station, for youth is youth, and brass buttons are brass buttons.

To show how war modifies customs, I will quote section 10th of a resolution passed by the Provincial Congress in 1775.

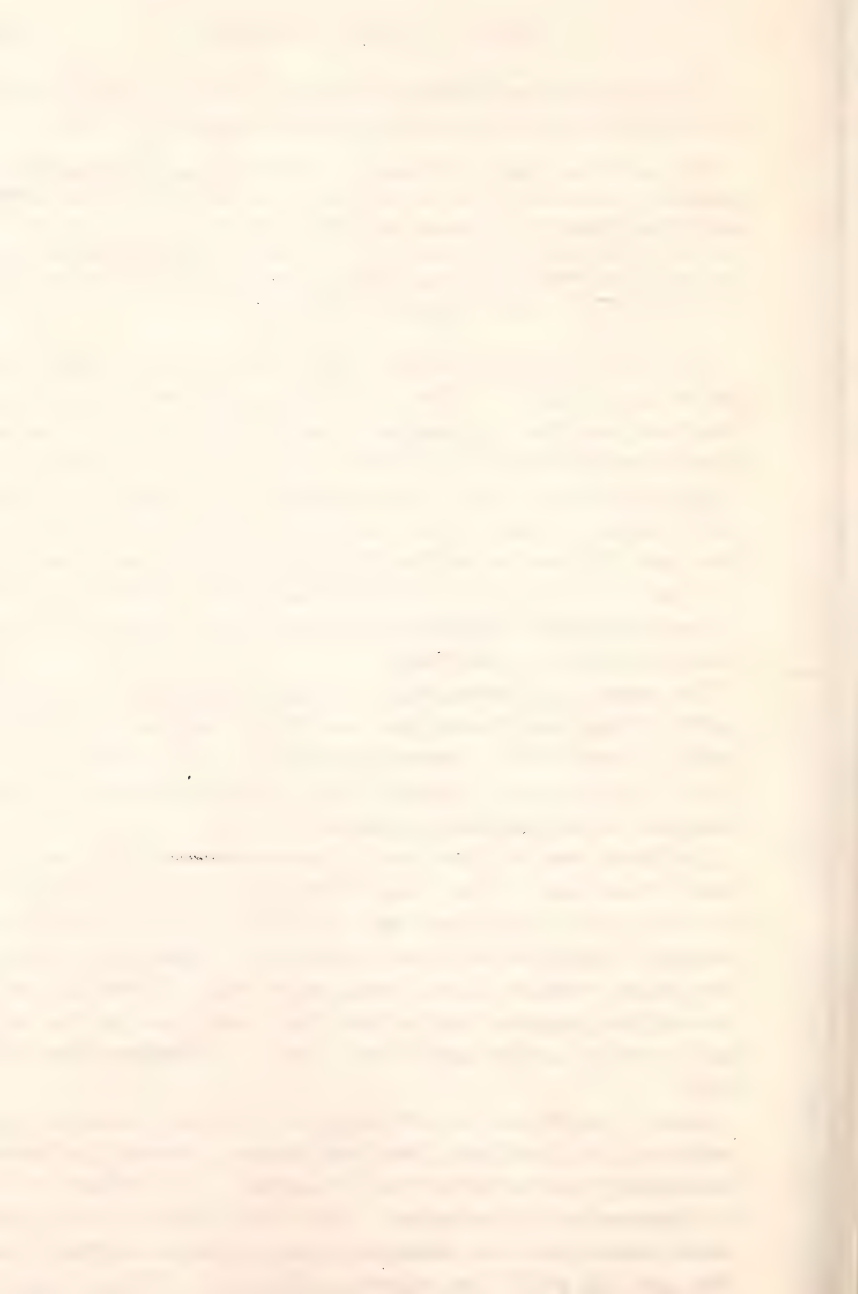
"We will discourage every species of extravagance and dissipation especially horse-racing and cock-fighting; exhibiting of shows, plays and other expensive diversions and entertainments. And on the death of any relative or friend, none of us, or any of our families will go into any further mourning than a black crêpe or ribbon on the arm or hat; and a black ribbon or necklace for ladies."

Now that is quite touching! They did so cling to what they called their "blacks." They could only get these blacks from England, who had discouraged manufactories in her colonies. Giving up mourning was a bitter thing to a people trained up in the practice of form and ceremony. Just about the time this Spartan resolution was passed, Governor Wright had orders from England to put his little official staff in mourning for the queen of Denmark. So while the royalist element in Savannah decorously mourned the Danish queen, the patriots refused to mourn for anybody.

For some years during the Revolution, Georgia was so harried by British and Tories, that few crops were made, and hundreds of people fled to more quiet states. The Tories had a way of ripping open feather beds, cutting cloth out of the loom and tearing up things generally.

On farms, out of their reach, the women and boys worked hard,—lived hard. They raised their food, except what game they could kill, wild honey now and then, and wild berries in season. They spun, wove and made their clothes, even shoes; also stools, wooden dishes, farm implements. When too poor to own the gorgeous feather bed, they used down of the cat-tails growing on the edge of the pond, or mistletoe from the oaks.

Many a sigh for far off England went up from the log cabins in the corn fields, the little clearing, skirted by black, threatening woods full of wild creatures. "Of ghosts too!" the negroes told the mistress. And some of the old folks declared nobody need tell them there were no more witches! But that was "all stuff!" the mistress told herself. Then "what if Indians should steal baby and bring him up to talk Indian,



and not know his own mother?" "There were so many trying things in this new country any way!" She had always loathed worms, and the tobacco plants were covered with such big, green ones! She could not even abide the silk-worms, which her husband would experiment with. Horrid things! creepy, cold if they got on you! eating white mulberry leaves forever, and wagging their silky heads to and fro as they spun! She could just stand all this when all was well. But when the croup came in the night and the doctor miles away! Or malarial fever crept out of the swamp, and she had to sit up all night to nurse the sick, with only the light wood fire for companion! When it blazed up and shone on her dear pewter dishes from home—then how she wept! "And it was so hard to get Johnnie to drink the herb tea, made after neighbor Nancy Hart's famous recipe! Oh, dear! oh! dear!"

A good neighbor then was the slight hold on social life which kept off the despair that haunts the heart of home-sick women.

Aside from the fear of the wild beasts, they were such a nuisance. In the mornings the children would come in with big eyes and tell how many chickens had had their throats cut by a mink last night, and show the big copper-head moccasin the eldest boy had just killed in the indigo patch.

Naturally the sports of men were rough. Horse-racing, cock-fighting, etc. Also turkey and chicken matches, where the bird was paid for, and, if hit, taken home. These chickens and turkeys have in this gentler time, shrunk up into pigeons: the pigeons are shrinking up into clay-pigeons; as the hunted fox bids fair to shrink into bits of paper. People have even stopped laughing at paper hunts, for they are the fashion.

Lotteries were in high favor. Surely our teas and bazaars are better.

Manners and customs modify slowly, and together.

When the Declaration of Independence was signed, the statesmen found themselves cut away from all the old moorings. Heretofore, official proclamations had ended in "God save the King!" We are such creatures of habit that this was changed to "God save the Congress!" Our fathers felt that somebody ought to be saved.

It was the day of sign-boards: often well painted too! Many a real artist, with inward rage, painted one for his board bill. Before the Revolution, what so stylish as the "Royal Lion of England?" After July 4th, 1776, that would not do at all, and yet the "Royal Lion" was too good to throw away! So he was thereafter known as "the Yellow Cat," and no one dreamed it was funny. Some of these signs had queer origins. A well-known instance of this is the famous "Goat & Compass," which read originally "God Encompaseth Us."

Our ancestors got some of their amusement out of punishment for crime made as public as possible. Children were encouraged to stare at the poor sinners in the stocks—the most callous pelting them with garbage. The reasoning about this was exactly the reverse of ours. These good men thought such sights would serve as warnings. The inexorable law of imitation was not reckoned with.

Modes of punishment were brutal—as they were in the mother-country, hanging for slight offences, the pillory, public whippings, the branding iron. Not a hundred years ago, an ancestress of one of our first Georgia families, was ducked in the Oconee river as a common scold.

During the Revolution but one paper was published in the state. The "Royal Gazette," in Savannah, and that had no society column. If so, it would have told of the English Captain "So-and-So," who entertained "Major So-and-So," or given the advices of the health of Queen Charlotte and the latest baby—such advices being months old. The theatrical critic, too, would have written up the plays given in the Filature—the house for winding silk.

In the Georgia Historical Collections, one dinner is described, but no note of what the guests wore, or had to eat, except we infer they had fish! Mr. Kitchener, collector of the port of Sunbury, in 1777, invited a party of officers to celebrate the king's birthday with him. A darkey was sent out to catch fish. This fisherman told a patriot, strolling by, what grand doings were going on in his master's home that day. Later, when the dozen officers sat at the table, beaming over the good food and old Madeira, in came the patriot with a party of his friends,

and took the company prisoners. And the lady of the house had to beg her prettiest to keep the guest of honor from being thrown into the river.

At plantation homes of large proprietors, life was made as English as possible, under the circumstances. Here gay young house-parties forgot the war a little while, dancing the minuet and country dances, drinking too much sometimes and getting off jokes we would think very coarse. They played cards a great deal, betting large sums of money in the most fashionable way! If a block-house or fort was near at hand, they felt much safer, for now and then the terrible cry of "Indians" blanched every cheek, and flight was in order.

An incongruous mixture of coarseness and unbending etiquette characterized the manners, taking their cue from a court.

People of means had fine table silver in the way of platters, flagons and so on. Pieces of furniture from the old country were often really art treasures, quite different from the old lumber of later date, now the rage, and usually grotesque and clumsy.

As to architecture, Georgia had none worth mentioning. The older states boasted of English brick, but that was exaggerated. Brick was soon made in America—that imported was used mainly in a decorative way. Much wood was carved abroad and sent over for mantels, railings, etc. As a rule, if the houses of Georgia had a roof over them, the owners felt they were doing fairly well.

Now the dress. Dress is always interesting, but this particular time is remarkable for the beauty of the styles. Perhaps the dress was more artistic than since the classic period, more than two thousand years ago.

A gay young king and queen were on the throne of France. The world is familiar with the portraits of Marie Antoinette: the curls, and the puffs and jewels of her high, powdered hair; the filmy lace of the fichu. And we love the picturesque hats of the Princess de Lambelle, with their wreaths of roses. The men, too, had vanities in the shape of brocades and silk stockings. And the loveliest knots of ribbon! It was a serious education to learn to tie these properly.

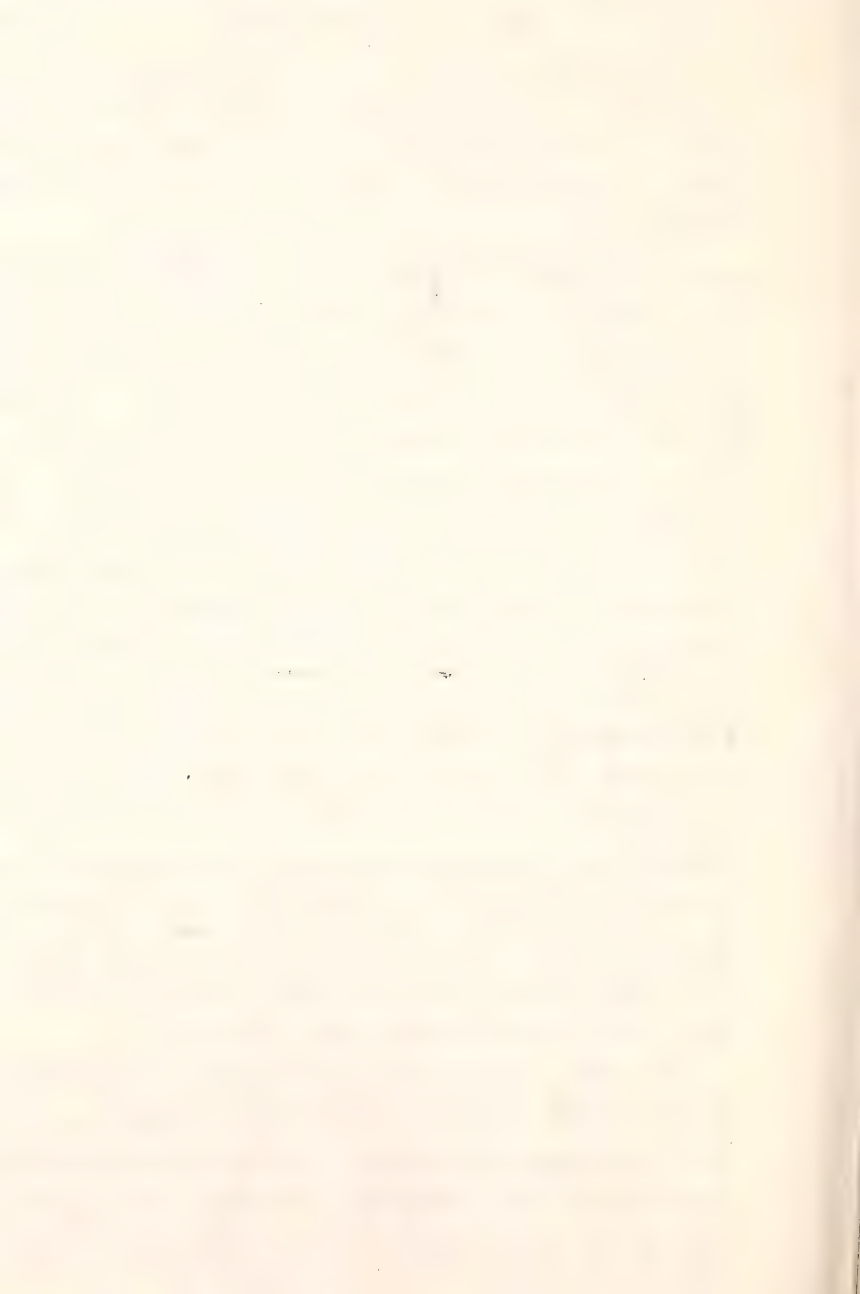
Our Martha Washington wore a modification of Antoinette's fichu. But in crossing the water, the frivolous French thing lost its lace ruffles, and became a serious kerchief, such as befitted a "Colonial Dame." A pity! it is not so pretty as that graceful model.

While our upper classes, as usual, spent all they could on finery, the peasants, the body of the people at that time a class, wore the dress of that class. They made the homespun and lindsey woolseys and linens for underclothes. Workmen had leather breeches or canvas ones. Look in a blacksmith shop to-day, and you will see him wear a leather apron. The poor made the most of their furniture. They used tallow candles; if enterprising, made green wax ones of the myrtle berry. Ordinarily a pine knot fire was good enough, or a lighted string in a bowl of grease. Little wonder they went to bed soon.

Our men fought so often with the Indians that they adapted their tactics in hiding behind trees, the ambuscade,—the scattering, each for himself. The British ridiculed them for this, not appreciating the necessity for, and good sense of it. After a petty war would come a lull, and then a conference with the Indians looking to a peace, nearly always ending in a cession of more lands. The Indians were treated with much ceremony and elaborately feasted. The presents given might stand for the favors.

White gives a minute account of one of these functions, bare of comment. He leaves us to imagine the stately gathering in the solemn forest. We know how they were dressed. In feathers and paint: in deer-skins fringed and beaded. Perhaps for ear-ring, a living snake, the claw of a hawk; the dried hand of an enemy—that was savage full-dress.

White says, "Commissioners and Indians sat on the ground in a great circle, to have what they called a big talk." When all were seated, up rose the chief, Tassell of Chata, who addressed the commissioners thus,—“I am of this earth, on which the Great Man above placed me, to possess it. I am of the first stock as the commissioners know. I remember giving our lands to Col. Christy and others who treated with me, and in a manner compelled me thereto in 1775.” He goes on in a



hopeless kind of tone, ending with: "I have no more to say, but one of our beloved women has, who has borne and raised up warriors." The War Woman of Chata then spoke. She said: "I am fond of hearing that there is a peace. I hope you have now taken us by the hand in a real friendship. I look upon you and the Red Man equally, as my children." No doubt the Americans have done the best they could by the Indians, but the taking away these lands is not pleasant reading.

Cooper in his portraiture of Indian character is not so far wrong as is generally supposed, if the Georgia Historical Collections are to be believed. They give many instances of kindness and character among these doomed people. They could not have been altogether lazy, as the thriving trade shows. They had and have a sense of art. Their dress shows that the robes are very expensive, especially if trimmed with elk teeth, and descending in a family for generations.

We cannot deny the Southern Indian an ear for euphony. Take the Georgia names: Tallulah, Etowah, Oconee, Ogeechee, etc., all ending in the silent "h," or a vowel. Compare the names of a splendid Venetian doge of the tenth century and that of an Indian chief. Doge Orseolo; Chief Ocoela. Strange meetings of the opposite extremes of culture. It has always been impossible to do justice to another, after getting possession of what he has by force.

In the Revolutionary days, travel was largely on horseback,—the baggage and freight on pack-horses. This means in Georgia, of course,—in the eastern states roads were good. And it is surprising how soon Georgia stepped into line! In 1786 stages ran regularly from Portsmouth, N. H., to Savannah. It is fine to read of coaching days, when coaching was a serious business. Roads between large towns were lined with taverns; in a few instances, one to the mile. Teams of teams plying between were sometimes so continuous, that horses could snatch a mouthful of hay out of the wagon in front of them. Popular coachmen were celebrities. They took the greatest pride in coach and horses, which if so unfortunate as to have poor tails were given false ones. What would these men have thought of a horse with a docked tail?

On the journey, sign-boards with friendly pointing hand, were eagerly looked for, and mile-stones counted. Horses, too, watched for the wayside trough—a hollowed log, fringed with green moss—a cool spring dripping into it. It must have been pleasant, at last, to get out and stretch tired limbs, while being fussed over by the landlord. He was generally the big man of the village, well informed from association with many travellers.

In all towns, the tavern was the center of social life—the club. There was the big room with all the creature comforts, with a fresh sanded floor on which were traced intricate patterns. “Tondee’s Tavern” in Savannah had a famous “long-room,” in which the legislature sometimes met. We have souvenirs of these coaching days in cider pitchers, mugs, steins, Toby Filpots. A great deal too much drinking was done. A New England Puritan cut down his apple orchards, so that he might not be tempted to sin in cider.

Travelling men with trick animals went to these inns to pick up coppers. There were held social gatherings, political meetings, courts of justice that sentenced the prisoner in one room and had him locked up for safe-keeping in another.

A curious sight to be seen by the wide kitchen fire-place was the little turn-spit dogs, that were made to turn the roast until it was brown. They ran away and hid when they could. Quite right! A dog knows that he is a born gentleman of leisure and ought not to work. The savage Eskimos who like it, don’t count. Civilized dogs harnessed to wagons in Germany, seem to have forgotten how to wag their tails.

Another striking fact in United States social history is that while England was overrun by highwaymen, we, who received her law-breakers, had no such trouble. No doubt this is partly because, with our characteristic adaptability, we early adopted the check and draft system, so that travelers carried little money.

Of course, from ’76 to ’83 Georgia schools were few and poor; but we are assured that one branch of education—the road—was not neglected. Just one year after peace was declared, plans were made for establishing the University of

Georgia; that shows better than anything the bent of society in 1784.

To grasp the spirit of any time, original records are the best source. In a way resembling records, are contemporary periodicals. The "Gentlemen's Magazine," published in London during the eighteenth century, and part of the nineteenth, shows what people were doing and thinking. The editor's name on the title page, "Sylvanus Urban, Gent.," proves that class distinctions were formally recognized. They died hard.

Those ladies who look up the commissions of their forefathers, with a view of joining the Daughters of 1812, will find after the officer's name, the word "gentleman."

The "Gentleman's Magazine" had articles on "Fish Culture," "Electricity," "The Solar Eclipse," "Methods of Exercise in Doors," plans for "Ships to go under water." There were stock lists, reviews of books, pages of obituaries—they doted on them—much poetry and little domestic intelligence. The writers were quite intelligent enough to be our relations.

On the whole, I do not know anything so encouraging as the study of American history. Curiosity alone might make one want to live two or three hundred years, just to see what will happen next.

There is some question yet as to whether we are old enough to have evolved the genuine American type.

MARKING THE GRAVE OF A HERO.

E. C. Tulloch, 937 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D. C.

In fulfillment of one of the main objects of our society, the Dolly Madison Chapter of the District of Columbia has recently performed the patriotic duty of placing a bronze marker at the grave of General James Maccubbin Langan, a distinguished soldier of the war of the American Revolution.

The day chosen for the ceremony was the 12th of May, and perfect weather added greatly to the success of the occasion.

The place of burial is in the center of a quarter of an acre of land, all that remains of a noble estate once in the possession of the Lingan family. It lies at the intersection of the Foxhall and New Cut roads, two miles west of Georgetown.

Small houses and market gardens surround the plot of ground, but can never encroach upon it, for on the county books it is forever set apart for its present purpose. The grave is enclosed by an iron fence, a rose bush blooms at its head, and on it a plant of homely live-for-ever is growing.

At half-past four on the day appointed a large number of distinguished guests joined the members of the Dolly Madison Chapter to honor the occasion. Most interesting among them were the three granddaughters of General Lingan, and two great-granddaughters, beside other more remote relatives.

A bugler from Fort Myer blew the assembly call, and the company gathered about the grave, forming a body of patriotic, reverent listeners to the subsequent exercises.

Miss Anna Smith Mallett, the efficient regent of the Dolly Madison Chapter, made the opening address, stating in well chosen words the object which had called the assemblage together, after which an impressive prayer was offered by Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, chaplain general of the National Society.

Miss Eliza Colman Tulloch, historian of the Dolly Madison Chapter, then read the following original ode:

The letters traced on long enduring stone,
That tell of valiant deeds, and noble lives,
Present a lesson as they meet the eye,
While love of country, or of worth, survives.

The man who looks upon the witness mute,
To do his part new inspiration gains;
And hopeful youth perusing, subtly feels
The stir of emulation in his veins.

Here where we stand a Patriot lies entombed;
Long years have passed since friends the turf o'erspread,—
Alas, no stone to human view has told
In carven words, the story of the dead.

And yet, 'though tardily we mark the spot
Where 'neath the sod so much of valor lies,
Still not uncherished are his earthly deeds,
And to our lips the terms of praise arise.

When from their necks our fathers cast the yoke,
For freedom, giving treasure, blood and life,
He drew his sword to aid the patriot cause,
And risked his fortunes in the holy strife.

On war's dread field, in loathsome prison ship,
He suffered tortures which we leave unnamed.
Yet never was his high-born courage quenched,
Nor could his spirit through such woes be tamed.

Our own great Washington esteemed him friend;
In peace as well as strife for good he wrought;
The young Republic found his wisdom wise,
And new established Law his counsel sought.

Yet on that dreadful night when passion's torch
By wild, unreasoning words was set aflame,
In vain he bared his breast to show the scars
That proved his title to the Patriot's name.

Those dastard, cruel hearts no pity felt;
His noble plea could not avert his doom,
And all the glory of his useful years,
Seemed for the moment overwhelmed with gloom.

Too long his ashes have remained unmarked.
Too long untold the tale of his career.
To-day we raise this tribute to his worth,
Telling to all who come, *a Patriot lies here.*

At the conclusion of the ode, Miss Ella Loraine Dorsey, a great-grandniece of General Lingan, read an eloquent and appreciative paper on the hero, as follows:

We have met to-day to do honor to the memory of a patriot who for sixty years served his country as soldier, citizen, benefactor, and who in dying still upheld her liberties.

He was born in Harford county, Maryland, on the 31st of May, 1751, and was of distinguished English and Scotch ancestry; but his American forefathers were identified with Maryland history as early as 1687. His first Colonial ancestor, George Lingan, was a member of the House of Burgesses and Lord Baltimore asked and recommended that he be appointed a member of the council.

They were extensive land owners as shown by the successive grants in Calvert county—"Lingan's Adventure," "Bachelor's Quarter," &c., and in Frederick county the name lingers on hill and in village, and is "writ in running water."

When the call to arms came after the battle of Lexington, the Maryland troops hurried to join Washington's forces in the north. "They were an exceeding fine body of men," President Hancock wrote the great Virginian, and among them was young Lingán, who was commissioned a second lieutenant July 13, 1776.

His baptism of fire was the battle of Long Island, August 22, 1776, and Field has told the story of the valor of these young heroes more graphically than any other of their many historians. It was necessary to hold the enemy in check while the shattered army of Sullivan made its escape. The 400 Marylanders charged the head of the advancing column and actually drove Cornwallis back to Cortelyou House, holding him there and forcing him to bring up two guns to resist their attack. Sweeping nearer until the guns were fired into their very faces, their ranks were torn and shattered, but the only sound heard beside the rattle of small arms and the rip of the grape and canister, was the call of the officers, "Close up, close up!" as they swung gallantly onward to their death.

The desperate valor of Lingán attracted the attention and admiration of his seniors even where all were heroes; and Kips Bay, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Chatterton's Hill and Fort Washington brought fresh honor and glory to him.

At the latter place Gordon says it cost Knyphuysen 800 men to drive back this single regiment.

With his breast torn open by a bayonet he was captured when the stronghold fell, and the day he was promoted to a captaincy, November 16, 1776, saw him on his way to a martyrdom as cruel as any recorded in the savage history of the world.

He was sent a prisoner aboard the "Jersey"—that grave of thousands who perished, or were cruelly slain, in her rotten hulk.

Confined in a cell too short for him to lie at full length, too low for him to stand erect in, tortured by the sights and sounds, starved, ill treated, even here his courage rose sublime, and the dying breathed out their mournful lives on his broad breast, and the dignity of the dead was protected at the risk of his own life.

While here his cousin, Admiral Hood of the British navy, came to him with the offer of liberty, wealth and rank in the English army if he would desert the American cause. His terse answer was, "I'll rot here first."

And he nearly did so, suffering long from rheumatism brought on by the trickling water and permanent damp of the prison hole, and sleeping for months after his release in a chair, being unable to straighten his cramped and rigid limbs.

But he returned to the field with his beloved rifle corps, whose captain he was, and the end of the war found him in the field.

At the close of the Revolution his adored chief, now his warm personal friend and the head of the nation, appointed him collector of the

port of Georgetown, and he began a long career of valuable citizenship, laboring hard for the advancement of Washington's plans for a federal city. He was a man of substance. Two of his handsome estates were named for the battles in which he was wounded. "Harlem," the one on which he is buried, and which was bought by Judge Thurston after his death, and "Middlebrook," on the Frederick Road several miles beyond Rockville. The house on the last named was of brick with two wings and over the door a stone slab bearing the name "Lingan" and date. It belonged when last visited to the estate of Ogle Tayloe. His town house was a stately mansion at the junction of 20th and I streets and Pennsylvania avenue, with wide grounds, for he, his youngest brother Nicholas (who married Anna Hanson), Mr. Laws (who married Miss Custis), and General Van Ness (who married Marcia Burns) were the largest land owners in Washington.

Mr. Laws bought east of the Capitol, thinking that would be the court end of the town, General Van Ness bought south of the avenue, and General Lingan bought west of 18th street and north of the avenue. The latter presented every other lot to the government on condition of improvement, and the city owes him a heavy debt of gratitude, for when the public buildings had to be stopped for lack of money, and the general credit of the government was so low that even devoted Maryland required guaranty from the commissioners in their individual capacity before lending \$200,000.00, Lingan was one of four gentlemen who became security for the additional \$50,000.00 which was lent December 23, 1799.

When the war cloud of 1812 began to gather, party strife ran furiously high, and Alexander Contee Hanson's paper, "The Federal Republican," published in Baltimore was the exponent of the Federalists. The office was destroyed once by a mob, but Hanson, claiming justly that a free press is the voice of a free people, rented another and determined to defend it by force if necessary.

General Lingan and General Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry), devoted Federalists and warm friends of the young editor, determined to use their friendly offices to temper the rashness of youth, and yet to give him full benefit of their experience if the mob attacked.

The story of that frightful night of August 28, 1812, has been told so faithfully by every historian of that and later times, from the gentle, conservative Harriet Martineau in her *History of England* (Book 2, Chap. 7) to Scharf (*History of Maryland*, Vol. 3), who gives the depositions in full, that repetition is not needed.

When the mob burst into the jail, the keys having been delivered without any attempt at defence, the gentlemen were hustled to the door where Mumma—a butcher who led one faction of the mob—stood with a club and struck them down. Hanson, Lee, Lingan, Hall, Nelson, Kilgore, Musgrave, Warfield and H. C. Gaither were thrown down the

steps "where they lay in a heap for nearly three hours, during which time the mob continued to torture their mangled bodies."

The suggestions to cut their throats, to throw them into Jone's Falls, etc., finally gave way in favor of the one to hang them next day and dissect them afterwards.

Think of it! Men like Gen. Henry Lee, whose dashing services thrill the heart to this day, whose loving lips had framed the eulogy on Washington "First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen;" Lingan, who had spent his youth, his strength and blood for his country and who had gone through the living death of the prison ship; Warfield, son of that Peregrine Warfield, the first citizen in Maryland publicly to propose separation from England, and who directed the burning of the *Peggy Stewart*!

The brutal decision of the mob enabled Doctor Hall to save their lives, and aided by Doctors Birkenhead, Smith, Owen and one whom they called "the Boston Beauty" he drafted them off to places of safety.

But Lingan was dead, and I sometimes wonder if his heart was not broken, as well as his skull fractured, and I think you will join me in the speculation when I repeat a portion of the statement made to my mother, Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, by Thomas Reyburn, of Baltimore.

He was an eye witness of the tragedy and being thrust forward by the pressure of the crowd, was within ear shot of the victims as well. He said "when Lingan was driven to the door his appearance was hailed with cries of 'Tory, Traitor: Tory, Traitor!' He tore open his shirt bosom exclaiming, 'Look at these scars! I got them fighting for your liberties. Do they look as if I were a tory or a traitor?' But the words had hardly left his lips when a blow from Mumma's club felled him to the ground." Scharf, in the 3rd volume of his History of Maryland, says: "After receiving the fatal blow he reached his hand to one of his companions and said, 'Farewell, I am a dying man—make your escape—return home and take care there'—death prevented the completion of the sentence, but it was doubtless some charge as to his wife and children, although he did not leave them destitute as Scharf was led to suppose, the one item of his will dedicating some thousands of dollars each to two of his daughters settling this point.

The mob refused to give up his body, and it lay until the noon of the next day, exposed to their cruel gaze; and when finally they consented it was on condition of obscure burial.

But later (September 1, 1812), when the funeral services were held, no church or building was large enough to contain the throngs, and they had to be celebrated in Parrott's Woods (now Oak Hill cemetery), where under Washington's tent, the orator, the clergy of different denominations, Lingan's comrades, Musgrave (still disfigured by his wounds and bandages), Stoddart, Stewart (he who with sixteen men led the forlorn hope at Eutaw) and others made all reparation that love

and justice could make to his memory; the city and church bells were tolled, minute guns were fired, and the ship then building by Kurtz and Bowie was named for the patriot and martyr.

The outraged country rose in protest against his murder, and the only good that could come out of such savagery was effected—its repetition was rendered if not impossible, at least improbable, and the liberty of the press, bought in 1776 by the blood of thousands, was reassured by these gentlemen in 1812.

Lingan was such a lover of justice that it would be unbecoming to leave his grave without a word that might seem to furnish a reason for the atrocious crime, an excuse for his actual murderer, Mumma.

You will find the story detailed in full in Harvey's "Reminiscences of Daniel Webster," but told in brief it is:

The coach conveying Mr. Webster to Washington broke down some 15 miles north of Baltimore. He had a case before the supreme court and felt compelled to push on. He hurried to the nearest tavern to get a private conveyance to Baltimore. While his supper was being prepared Mr. Webster told his host of his haste and the reason for it. The landlord objected to the darkness, the distance and the hour, but finally said he had found a man willing to go. He proved to be Mumma, and Mr. Webster said it occurred to him as the man had butchered General Lingan, he might think it a patriotic service to butcher him, too, but as he said: "I felt young and strong and thought no man could easily put me under the wheel."

After a few miles Mumma drew up the horse in a dark grove and said:

"Are you Daniel Webster?"

"That is my name," was the reply.

"Do you know who I am?"

"I do," said Mr. Webster. "You are John Mumma the butcher."

"You knew me then, and you are not afraid to drive over this road alone with me in the night?"

"Not in the least," said Mr. Webster. "Why should I fear you?"

"I do not know, but I think there is not another Federalist in the country who would say as much." He added he was glad to free his mind about the Baltimore riots. He and others had no ill will to General Lingan, General Lee and the rest. They were misled, they were told—out there in the country—"that the Republic was to be betrayed to the enemy by traitors, and a nest of them had a press in Baltimore, and were every week publishing their treason to the world and plotting the ruin of the nation."

When they reached the journey's end he would take no pay for his service, said he was glad of a chance to explain the part he took to one of the injured party, and rode off into the night.

The coincidences of history are stranger than the incidents of fiction.

One that touches me deeply is attendant on the ceremony of this afternoon. For when the Marylanders were made a component part of the fighting force the only strangers with whom they fraternized were Glover's men of Marblehead. In that battle of Long Island they checked the enemy by a splendid sacrifice of three-fourths of their men, while the retreating troops they had saved were embarked by Glover's men and borne to more permanent safety and future usefulness. Today's celebration was enthusiastically worked for by a descendant of Glover and to me, a kinswoman of the patriot, the honor of reminding you of his career is given.

The lesson of this and all such graves is: that the generations come and go, party strife flares and fades, but so long as we do our duty and keep unbroken and inviolate the letter and spirit of the Constitution purchased by such precious lives, sealed by such martyr blood, just so long will the covenant of our forefathers made in the past be kept by the American citizen in the future, for it is always the man and woman of *to-day* who must receive, preserve and transmit intact the priceless heritage of freedom.

After Miss Dorsey's paper the bugler sounded retreat, then the marker, bearing Gen. Lingan's name, the dates of his birth and death, and decorated with a small flag, was placed in position, and Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, late treasurer general of the National Society, laid a wreath of galax leaves and roses, the offering of the chapter, on the grave.

Judge Job Barnard of the District judiciary, closed the exercises with a brief address in which he eulogized the Daughters for their zeal in preserving historical places and honoring the graves of heroes.

At this conclusion of the program one of the guests, Judge McCalmont, a tall erect man, wearing the button of the Loyal Legion in his lapel, asked permission to say a few words. After stating that when a boy at school he chose for his declamation on a notable exhibition day, the funeral oration pronounced by George Washington Parke Custis over the body of General Lingan, he closed his very interesting remarks by repeating from memory the final sentences of that eloquent tribute.

This unexpected contribution to the exercises was fully appreciated by the members of the chapter, who felt that it gave added dignity to the occasion.

The bugler stepped forward again and the marvellously

touching notes of the soldier's requiem sounded on the still air of the secluded place.

Taps—who that has ever heard can forget its soul stirring cadences, embracing as they do the hopes, the fears, the memories, the long farewell, the whole gamut of human emotions!

So on this occasion, although the body of him honored had long since turned to dust, yet the mellow notes as they floated out over field and meadow, and were lost on the ridge behind whose densely wooded slopes the sun was sinking to rest, awakened a solemn feeling in every heart, as the assembled company left the simple enclosure wherein a hero sleeps.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

Mrs. Daniel Manning,

Honorary President General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Address delivered before the New York State Conference.

Madam Regent, Officers and Members of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter, and Delegates: I deeply appreciate the privilege of being with you to-day, and bringing to you a message from the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Under the act of congress the national commissioners were authorized to appoint a board of lady managers of which there are twenty-three, and of which board I have the honor to be a member.

The treaty by which the Louisiana Territory was acquired by the United States was signed April 30th, 1803. The Louisiana Purchase was the indirect outcome of our strained relations with France, which threatened the permanent closing of the Mississippi River against American commerce. In 1800 the king of Spain desiring the aid of Napoleon in the erection of the kingdom of Etruria for his son-in-law the Duke of Parma ceded the Louisiana Territory to France in return for that aid. When this became known, the planters in the Mississippi Valley were alarmed. A resolution was offered in congress authorizing the president to call out 50,000 militia

and take possession of New Orleans, but a substitute was adopted appropriating \$2,000,000 for the purchase of New Orleans. James Monroe was sent to France as special envoy of Jefferson to co-operate with Robert R. Livingston our minister to France, for the purchase of New Orleans. Monroe, on his arrival in Paris found that negotiations for the purchase had already been begun by Minister Livingston. Livingston was surprised by a proposition from Napoleon's representative, Barbé Marbois, in which he offered to sell all the Louisiana Territory to the United States for \$15,000,000 of which \$11,250,000 was to be in the form of 6 per cent. United States bonds. The American Minister was not long in deciding to accept Napoleon's proposition, and waited only for the arrival in Paris of Monroe, of whose coming to sign the treaty of purchase and sale he had been advised. Monroe arrived soon after the middle of April, but was too ill to attend a conference and the conclusion of the treaty was delayed till April 30th. It was then signed by Barbé Marbois and the two American representatives. This agreement in the form of a treaty reached Washington July 14th for ratification. Congress was called in special session October 17th. The treaty was confirmed by the senate after two days of discussion. A resolution was passed to carry it into effect; but only after much opposition. Many persons expressed their belief that the territory was not worth the price to be paid; that its control would be difficult and unprofitable. The land area of the Louisiana Purchase exceeds that of the original thirteen states, being 864,944 square miles against a total area of 820,944 square miles in the original thirteen states. The states and territories that have been created in whole or in part from its area number fourteen. When the negotiations were completed Napoleon made the following prophecy. "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States. I have given England a rival." When the negotiations were pending Marbois expressed to Napoleon the difficulty in reaching a definite conclusion as to boundary, and regretted the obscurity in which so important a reference was made, but this did not trouble the conscience of Napoleon who replied "that if an obscurity did not already exist it would perhaps be good policy to put one there." Even

when questioned as to the eastern boundaries evasive answers were returned. "What are the eastern bounds of Louisiana?" asked Livingston. "I do not know," replied Talleyrand, "You must take it as we received it." "But what did you mean to take," said Livingston. "I do not know," replied Talleyrand. "Then you mean hat we shall construe it our own way?" said Livingston again, to which Talleyrand made final reply, "I can give you no direction. You have made a noble bargain for yourselves and I suppose you will make the most of it." When we consider that Jefferson at one time was willing to give \$2,000,000 for New Orleans alone, we can well marvel that so vast an empire as the whole province should come to us for the price paid. We can afford to overlook any defects in the treaty details, and forever hold in gratitude the illustrious men who by their diplomatic skill, their earnestness of purpose, and well directed efforts, achieved one of the greatest triumphs in the world's history, and which one historian writes, "ranked in historical importance next to the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution." It well justified the assertion of Minister Livingston as he placed his name to the treaty of cession, and rising and shaking hands with Monroe and Marbois, said "we have lived long; but this is the noblest work of our lives."

Local history tells up that St. Louis was under three flags in the short space of twenty-four hours. In the morning they were Spanish, that evening they were French and the next morning they became Americans.

In this great region stretching from the Gulf to the Canadian border, from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, we had the material for great opportunities and great development.

Upon the centennial of the day the Louisiana territory was sold by Napoleon to the United States the exposition which is to embody all that the now vast territory represents was consecrated to its purpose. In the presence of 50,000 persons the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally dedicated. 12,000 troops, the pick of the United States regular army, and the best militia of the country moved past a given point for one hour and a half. Governors and their staffs were loudly cheered. Prolonged applause announced the approach of Gov-

ernor Odell and his staff at the head of a picked regiment of the New York National Guard. Gathered on the reviewing stand was a notable assembly. Our Chief Executive President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland,—whom Governor Francis introduced as the most distinguished private citizen in the world,—ambassadors and diplomats, cabinet officers, the general of the army, senators, representatives and governors, Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Potter, President Francis and Worlds Fair Commissioners, National Commissioners and the Board of Lady Managers.

At the meeting in the Liberal Arts Building, following the parade President Carter of the National Commission addressed the great assembly. The enthusiasm was unbounded when in turn the president and ex-president spoke to the vast multitude. After the meeting an adjournment was made to the Administration Building where President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland received many of their friends. The Board of Lady Managers entertained at five o'clock a distinguished company, then followed the official dinner and after that the wonderful display of fireworks, the cost of which for the three days was \$50,000. Thus ended the first of the three days of the dedicatory ceremonies, each in turn being important and interesting.

Under the act of congress the Board of Lady Managers can "appoint one member of all committees authorized to award prizes for such exhibits as may have been produced in whole or in part by female labor." Under that act the women have great opportunities and great power. While in Washington last February the chairman of the committee on woman's work of our Board and myself conferred with some of the highest government officials in regard to statistics of woman's work. We found that there was hardly any calling or occupation in which women did not take part. We found there were women policemen, women pilots and women engineers. As a result of our conference and through the kind offices of the Hon. John R. Procter the president of the Civil Service Commission, President Roosevelt graciously issued an executive order to the various departments requesting that statistics be prepared showing the work performed by women. This will probably

be of great value to the Board of Lady Managers. One of the earliest acts of our board was a resolution asking "that no indecent dances or improper exhibits be allowed in the midway during the exposition and that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company be urged to use the utmost care in awarding the concessions for shows, in order that there may be no objectionable features."

Immediate action was taken by the local board assuring the Board of Lady Managers that every possible precaution would be taken. From all sections of the world came letters and telegrams approving of the action of the Board of Lady Managers. Even foreign nations felt the importance of it and believed more creditable exhibits would be made as a result of this resolution. Our board of 23 women has an interesting personnel. We have been appointed from all sections of this country, and meeting as we do in sympathetic intercourse, it must result in a broadening of the horizon of all its members. We must leave the narrow confines of our individual lives and by this intermingling enter into the thoughts and aspirations of others. We must sincerely and conscientiously realize the greatness of the opportunity that is given to us and our moral responsibility in this work. Then when the exposition's gates are opened, and the beautiful city, a marvel in its glory, with its rare possessions from every land is before you, the members of the Board of Lady Managers will be there to bid you welcome and in their building which has been set apart for their use you will find them ready to extend to you every courtesy and help you to realize that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has done more to advance the interests of women than any exposition the world has known. Alluring vistas will be opened to the women of the world, and encouragement and hope will be given to many. The ground space to be occupied by the exposition will be 1,240 acres, being greater than the combined area of the expositions at Chicago, Paris and Buffalo. We hope through this great space to establish hospitals equipped and cared for by women nurses. No more fitting time and place could be found for their usefulness and merciful service to humanity. The women's exhibits are to be competitive with men's as was the case at the Paris Exposition of

1900. It gives women's work a higher standard and does not separate the work of sexes and is more in keeping with the trend of affairs. King Edward's offer to send to this great exposition the "Jubilee" gifts of Queen Victoria is a great compliment to the women of the world. The world's best offerings will be found at this exposition. Fifteen departments are sub-divided into one hundred and forty-four groups including every feature of the world's resources, and of man's activity. The historic buildings to be represented are Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, the Cabildo at New Orleans, where the transfer of the Louisiana Purchase was made, Washington's headquarters at Morristown, Beauvoir the home of Jefferson Davis near Biloxi, Mississippi, Independence Hall at Philadelphia, the Capitol at Montgomery, Alabama, and many others. The department of education and social economy under the directorship of Dr. Howard J. Rodgers will be one of the most interesting features of the exposition as it was in Paris. Women will be largely represented in this department. Classic and popular music from every country in the world and states of the Union will delight the ear. Woods and dells, cascades and gardens, lagoons and bridges, interior courts fragrant with flowers and cooled with flashing fountains will delight the eye. One week is to be given to the greatest international congress the world has ever known. The scientists of all nations are invited to be present. The women's congresses will be an interesting feature of this exposition, and we hope you will be many times represented there. To one and all, to you and yours we bid you come and to all it will be welcome—welcome.

THE HISTORY OF WHAT IS NOW THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PRIOR TO THE PENN CHARTER.

Bess M. Winder, Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

The Julia Hogg testimonial provides prizes for the best historical essays written by the members of the graduating classes of the woman's colleges in Pennsylvania. The prize last year was won by Miss Bess

M. Winder, Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pa., who wrote under the name of *Rubria*.

It has been beautifully said, "The wisdom of former ages, when transmitted in writing to posterity, is an inestimable treasure; but the actions of illustrious and virtuous persons, in the same manner exhibited, are still more beneficial: by the former our judgments are rightly informed, and our minds brought into a proper way of thinking; by the latter we are animated to an imitation, and while the excellency of noble examples is displayed before our understandings, our minds are inspired with a love of virtue. This appears to be the office of history, by which every succeeding age may avail itself of the wisdom, and even of the folly, of the preceding, and become wiser and happier by a proper application. Through this medium when we view the conduct of those great men of antiquity who have benefited mankind in their most essential interests, they appear frequently to have been actuated by motives, the most disinterested, and attended with a satisfaction more than human. Adversity, which refines men and renders them more fit to benefit the human race, is a frequent concomitant of worthy minds; and apparent success does not always immediately attend noble and just designs. When a Socrates is put to death, wisdom and truth seem to suffer; and when an Aristides is exiled, justice appears to be in disgrace. But virtue is its own reward, and depends not on the fluctuating opinions of mortals nor on the breath of popular applause, which is often on the side of error and entirely opposite to the real interests of its votaries."

An example of true wisdom and fortitude is no less conspicuous in the venerable founder of the province of Pennsylvania, the great and worthy William Penn, than in many of the celebrated sages and legislators of former ages, who, in opposition to the vulgar notions of the times in which they lived, have seemingly suffered in their own particulars in order to benefit mankind.

Before it was taken possession of by Europeans, the territory now called Pennsylvania was occupied by Indians. They belonged to two great families, the Algonquins and the Iroquois. These occupied a part of North America which was triangular



in form, the base extending from Cape Fear to the coast of Labrador, and the sides terminating in Lake Superior. The Iroquois, or Five Nations, were in the center of this triangle, in the lake region of New York, from Albany to Niagara Falls. Surrounding these dwelt the numerous nations and tribes of the Algonquins. It was in the language of the Algonquins that Raleigh's colonists were greeted at Roanoke, the Pilgrims at Plymouth and the Quakers at Shackamaxon.

Both these groups had traditions of a western origin. Of the Algonquins, the Lenni-Lenape, or the Delawares, as they were called by the English, were the most important. Their Indian name signifies "the original people," and nearly forty tribes acknowledge them as "great-grandfathers." A legend was current among the Lenni-Lenape that in the dim past they and the Iroquois were one people, living beyond the Mississippi. After a time they migrated eastward and came to the Mississippi, where their passage across was disputed by a nation of fierce warriors on the eastern bank. The Lenni-Lenape tried to pass over in the face of the enemy on the other side. The Iroquois crossed higher up the stream, out-flanked the enemy, and so enabled their friends to get over. The fierce warriors on the east bank were the Allegewi, who were driven back until they reached the mountains. Thence they made their way southward, never to return, leaving no trace except the names Allegheny and Youghiogheny. The Lenni-Lenape crossed the mountains and reached the ocean, while the Iroquois went up the Allegheny and thence into Central New York. But this is only a legend. Still, it accounts for the geographical distribution of the Algonquins and the Iroquois over the triangular part of North America known to have been occupied by them at the time of its exploration and settlement.

It would be an interesting and certainly a valuable thing to study in detail the facts concerning the whole subject of German immigration to America, or even such immigration in the eighteenth century. There were colonies in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, and even so far north as Maine and Nova Scotia. The German settlements in Pennsylvania, however, were more numerous and more important than those of all the

other states combined. In other states the Germans formed but a small percentage of the population, and have influenced but little the character of the state development; while those in Pennsylvania have from the beginning down to the present day formed at least one-third of the population, and have undoubtedly exercised a profound influence on the development of the Quaker commonwealth and of the neighboring states, especially those to the south and west.

It is the custom to consider the history of Pennsylvania as beginning with the early settlements on Delaware Bay, for the reason that some of these ancient people extended their habitations for a few miles within the present limits of our state, and also because any title the Dutch had to the land on the river included part of our present territory.

The early settlers were first of all the Dutch, who, beginning in the year 1623, occupied the shores of the Delaware for fifteen years. After them came the Swedes, who held the country for seventeen years. The Dutch reconquered the country and held it for nine years, when the English took it, and, under the Duke of York, held it until the arrival of Penn and the Quakers in 1682.

The Dutch were the first Europeans who attempted to occupy Pennsylvania. Any right they may have had to it, as well as their right to New York, was acquired by the discoveries of Henry Hudson, who was an Englishman in their employ. Hudson belonged to a family of explorers. They were all interested in the Muscovy Company, an organization founded in 1555 and devoted to discovering a path for commerce to China by going around either the northern extremity of Europe or the northern extremity of America. Hudson made several voyages for this purpose under the direction of the English nation before he entered the service of the Dutch.

The Swedes were more within the boundaries of Pennsylvania than the Dutch had been. Their numbers increased and they drove the Dutch almost entirely out of the fur trade. The first year of their arrival they exported thirty thousand skins, a number which is significant of the immense supply of beaver as well as the value of the trade to the Dutch.

The importance of the trade became widely known and

aroused the keen commercial sense of the Puritan colony in Massachusetts. They resolved to strike at the source of the fur supply, and sent an expedition up the Delaware River, hoping to cut off the beaver from both Dutch and Swedes. But the little forts and their watchful garrisons stopped the Yankee vessel, and she returned to Boston.

The key to the beaver traffic on the Delaware was apparently the possession of the Schuylkill. The reason of that seems to have been that the Indians found it more convenient to meet the white man on the west bank of that stream. The places where they met appear to have been at the highland now occupied by Gray's Ferry Bridge and Bartram's Garden. This was the first natural landing place after passing the low ground and marshes near the river's mouth. Probably the woods were of a large growth free from underbrush, and afforded a convenient meeting place. Probably, also the trails converged to that point. For nearly two hundred years afterward Gray's Ferry was the natural highway from Philadelphia to the west and south.

Both Swedes and Dutch struggled for the control of this spot. The Dutch built forts and houses and the Swedes tore them down. The Swedes also tried to forestall the Dutch by establishing stations some miles in the interior to collect the furs at lower prices before they reached the river. The Dutch are said to have retaliated by furnishing the Indians with guns and ammunition, in the hope that they would be used for the benefit of Holland.

The Swedes were more than traders; they were thrifty and industrious cultivators of the soil, and had flourishing farms along the river. They brought with them their cattle, which grazed the meadows and marshes and roamed through the woods. These herds were very numerous when the Quakers arrived, and probably most of the common cattle of eastern Pennsylvania are descended from them. The woods at that time were quite free from underbrush and afforded a short nutritious grass. It was easy to ride on horseback almost anywhere among the trees. But the second growth, which came after cutting or burning the primeval forest, brought on the underbrush and destroyed the woodland pasturage.

The Swedes never attempted to clear the land of trees. They took the country as they found it; occupied the meadows and open lands along the river; diked them; cut the grass; plowed and sowed and made no attempt to penetrate the interior. But as soon as the Englishman came he attacked the forest with his axe, and that simple instrument, with a rifle, is the natural coat-of-arms in America for all of British blood. In nothing is the difference in nationality so distinctly shown. The Dutchman builds trading-posts and lies in his ship off shore to collect the furs. The gentle Swede settles on the soft, rich meadow lands, and his cattle wax fat and his barns are full of hay. The Frenchman enters the forest, sympathizes with its inhabitants, and turns half savage to please them. All alike bow before the wilderness and accept it as a fact. But the Englishman destroys it. There is even something significant in the way his old charters gave the land straight across America from sea to sea. He grasped at the continent from the beginning, and but for him the oak and the pine would have triumphed and the prairies still be in possession of the Indian and the buffalo.

Nevertheless, the Swede seems to have lived a very happy and prosperous life on his meadows and marshes. He was surrounded by an abundance of game and fish and the products of his own thrifty agriculture, of which we can now scarcely conceive. The old accounts of game and birds along the Delaware read like fairy tales. The first settlers saw the meadows covered with huge flocks of white cranes, which rose in clouds when a boat approached the shore. Ducks and wild geese covered the water, and outrageous stories were told of the number that could be killed at a single shot. The wild swans, now driven far to the south, and soon likely to become extinct, were abundant, floating on the water like drifted snow. On the shore the Indians brought in fat bucks every day, which sold for a few pipes of tobacco or a measure or two of powder. Turkeys, grouse and varieties of song-birds which will never be seen again were in the woods and fields. Wild pigeons often filled the air like bees, and there was a famous resting-place in the southern part of Philadelphia, which is said to have given the Indian name, Moyamensing, to that part of the city.

The Delaware Indians always claimed Pennsylvania as their special hunting-ground, and they had every reason to love it. The river and country near Philadelphia seem to have been particularly favorable to wild animal life. All through the colonial period and for many years after the Revolution the game of Pennsylvania afforded an important and abundant supply of food and contributed not a little to the prosperity of the province. It might still be a source of profit as well as of pleasure if means had been taken to preserve it.

The Swedes planted peaches and fruit trees of all kinds, had flourishing gardens and grew rich selling the products when the Quakers arrived. They made wine, beer or brandy out of sassafras, persimmons, corn, and apparently anything that could be made to ferment, and they imported Madeira.

Their rule, however, lasted only seventeen years. The Dutch, seeing them become of more and more importance, obtained assistance from Holland, overset their authority, and were again, in the year 1655, in possession of the Delaware. Before they conquered the Swedes they appear to have bought from the Indians the present site of Philadelphia and to have set upon it, according to their custom, the arms of Holland, which were promptly removed by the Swedes.

This second control by the Dutch lasted nine years and was a rather barren conquest, for the Swedes continued to occupy the land, and there were comparatively few Dutch settlers. The whole population, Dutch and Swedes, living at this time along the river and bay is said to have been only about three hundred and sixty-eight persons.

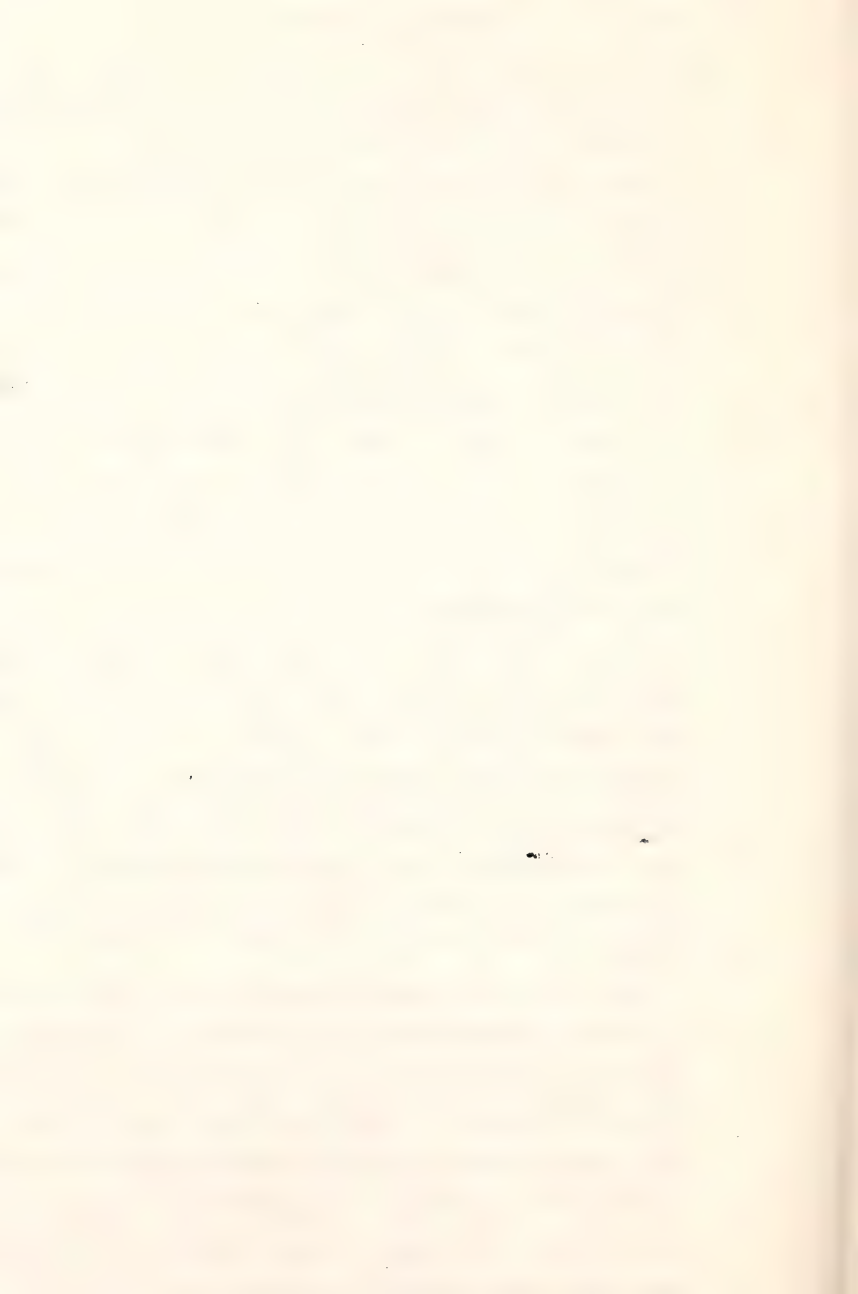
Under the Swedes the form of government, so far as it is known, appears to have been a very simple one. Pretty much everything was in the hands of the governor. Under the Dutch it was more elaborate. The West India Company had become indebted to the city of Amsterdam in a considerable sum for the expenses of the conquest and other matters, and the city was accordingly given an interest and control in the colony. Officers with strange titles ruled the shores of our river, which now seems as if it could never have been anything but English. There was the schout, who was a combination of sheriff and prosecuting attorney. There were schepens, who were inferior

judges, something like our magistrates. Finally, there were the vice-director and his council, who regulated everybody and told them what to do with their animals.

When the Dutch were ousted by the English in 1664, both the Dutch and Swedish dominion were ended forever, and those nations no longer figure in the history of our state. The Dutch have left behind them a few names like Henlopen, Schuylkill, and Boomties Hoeck, now called Bombay Hook. Schuylkill means "hidden creek," a name given because the mouth of the stream could not easily be seen from the river. The Swedes, although excellent pioneers and settlers, left very few names of places. Some of the descendants of both nations are still with us. The Swedes are said to have been quite numerous for a long time after the English conquest. Sixty years after the arrival of Penn and the Quakers, there are said to have been nearly a thousand persons on the river speaking the Swedish language.

Those familiar with the shores of the Delaware know that there are comparatively few spots within a hundred miles of the capes where high land of any great extent comes down to the water's edge with depth sufficient for large ships. The banks are usually marshes or low meadows. The land of Philadelphia was not only high, comparatively level, and of sufficient extent, but its position in the angle between the Delaware and the Schuylkill was by no means unimportant for military purposes. Penn always had an eye for such things, and, though a Quaker, could never forget the soldier days of his youth.

Ages before Philadelphia became the metropolis of America it had been the metropolis of the Indians. They came to that high land between the rivers to light their council-fires and settle their treaties and politics with the six nations of New York. A glance at the map shows its convenience for them. The Delaware and its bay were natural highways for a long distance north and south. The Chesapeake and its tributaries were near at hand. They could come down the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Swatara below Harrisburg, and follow up that stream whose head waters would bring them close to the Schuylkill. Trails branched out into the woods in all direc-



tions from the site of Philadelphia. Germantown avenue follows the line of one of them. It was in recognition of this immemorial meeting-place that Penn reserved a small plot of land on the east side of Second street near Walnut to which the Indians could continue to resort and build their council-fires. The land is still there, vacant and without a building, in the midst of one of the great cities of the world, and held in trust for its owners, who will never come.

The Swedes, the Dutch and the English under the Duke of York made no important settlement, so far as Pennsylvania was concerned, and did nothing which materially affected after events. Their peculiar laws and customs soon became completely obsolete; they and their descendants were absorbed in the rest of the population, and there is no institution in Pennsylvania that can be traced to their influence. They were not in the line of the real beginning and progress of our commonwealth. That commonwealth was created by the Quakers.

The Reformation in England gave rise to as many sects and parties as it did on the continent. We may find an analogy between the Lutheran church and the Church of England; between the Reformed (or Calvinists) and the Puritans (or Presbyterians); and between the Anabaptists or Mennonites and the Quakers and Baptists. This analogy is no mere fancy; we know the influence of Calvin on Puritanism; the Hanoverian kings of England were both Lutherans and Churchmen (the former in their private, the latter in their official capacity); and modern church historians have declared that it was from the Mennonites that the General Baptist Church in England sprang; while Barclay says of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, "We are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrines, practice and discipline of the ancient and stricter party of the Dutch Mennonites." Thus, in the words of Judge Pennypacker, "To the spread of Mennonite teachings in England we therefore owe the origin of the Quakers and the settlement of Pennsylvania."

In 1676 William Penn, the Quaker, became financially concerned, with others of his sect, in the colony of West New Jersey, and thereby acquired an interest in American colonization. His father, an admiral in the English navy, had left him

(1670) a claim against the government for sixteen thousand pounds; in lieu of this he induced Charles the Second to give him a proprietary charter of forty thousand square miles in America. The king called the region Pennsylvania, in honor of the admiral, but against the protest of the grantee, who "feared lest it be looked on as vanity in me."

Penn immediately planned what he called a "Holy Experiment" in government, a state in which religious as well as political freedom should be granted to all, and he went about at once to attract colonists to his new colony. In October three ship-loads of Quaker emigrants were sent out, and a year later (1682) Penn himself followed, with a hundred fellow passengers. At the time of his arrival the Dutch had a church at Newcastle, Delaware, which was within his grant; the Swedes had churches at Christiana, Tinicum and Wicacoa; and the Quaker meeting-houses were established at Chester, Shackamaxon and near the lower falls of the Delaware.

Three things moved Penn to plant a colony in the New World. First, he would get payment for the debt of sixteen thousand pounds due his father as an officer of the British navy; second, he would find a place for his brethren the Quakers, or Friends, where they would not be openly insulted in the streets, dragged from their meeting-houses to loathsome jails, and robbed of the last bed or cow to pay the fines for not attending the established church; and third, he would satisfy the desire which the glowing accounts of his brethren in West Jersey had created in him. The second of these motives was by far the strongest.

Planted as Pennsylvania was, half a century after the earlier Southern and New England colonies, and aided by rich men and court favorites, its progress was rapid and its prosperity assured from the beginning. The pacific policy of Penn towards the Indians saved his colony from the expense and danger of frontier wars. And Pennsylvania shortly became the most considerable of the middle colonies, and eventually equalled Virginia and Massachusetts in importance.

Though the settlers of Pennsylvania were of various sects, churches and nationalities, which at times had quarrels more or less serious, we, their heirs and descendants, know no such

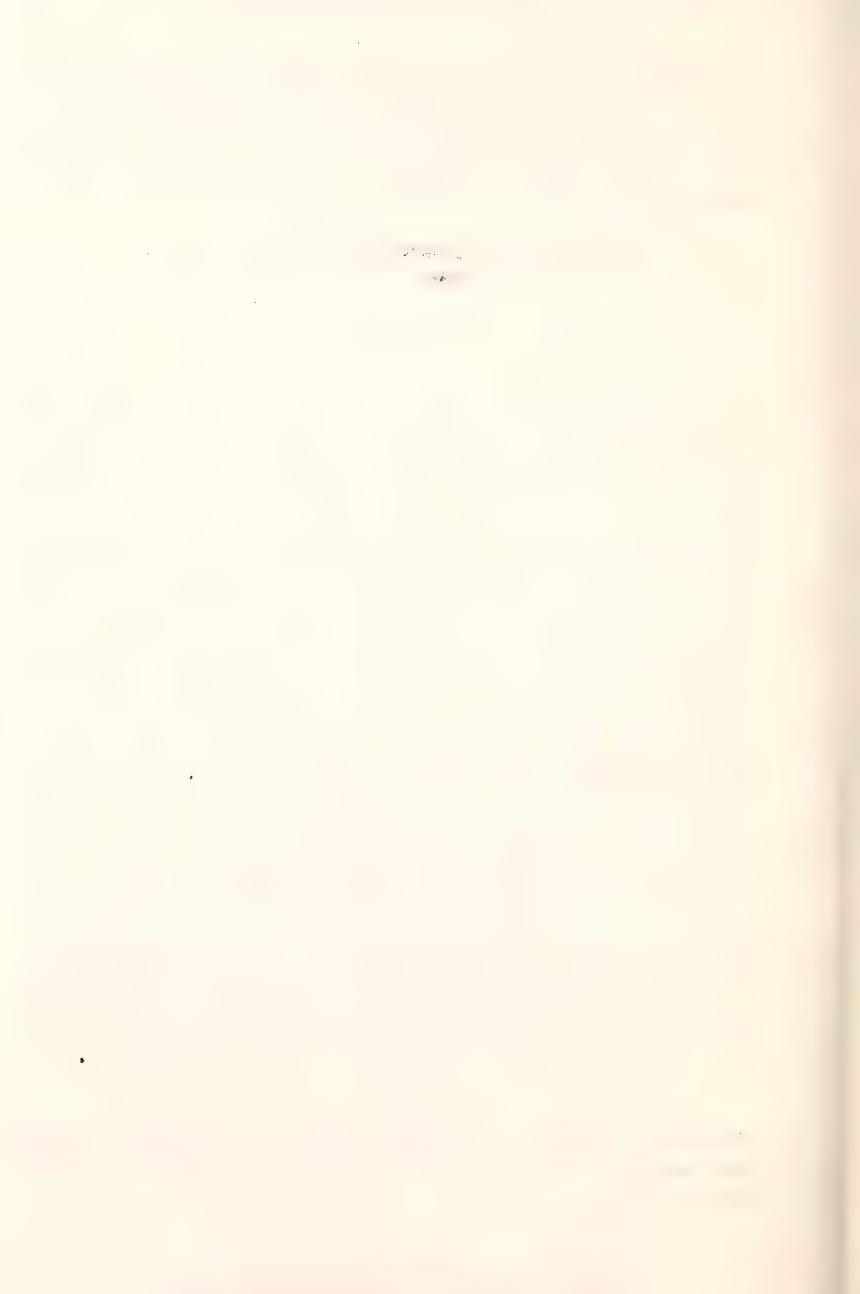
differences in the discharge of our duties to the government. We are all Pennsylvanians now, and the question whether a citizen is English, German, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, or French, happily never enters our minds. Nor do we inquire into his religious preferences. With us to-day it is—

“The union of hearts, the union of hands,
And the flag of our Union forever.”

Governor Chamberlain of Connecticut has appointed a commission of seven persons, each of whom is either a Daughter or a Son of the American Revolution, to have charge of, to protect, and to hold as a public park, the property on Groton Heights, Connecticut, which is known as *The Fort Griswold Tract*. This tract of land includes old Fort Griswold, where the dreadful massacre of Americans by the British troops occurred on September 6th, 1781. It is beautifully located on a high bluff overlooking the busy river Thames, and just west of the Groton monument which commemorates the sacrifices of the Revolutionary defenders of the old fort. The names of the lady commissioners are familiar to many Daughters of the American Revolution throughout the country. Mrs. Kinney, state regent for Connecticut, and now the president of the new commission, needs no introduction to readers of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*. Mrs. Slocomb, regent of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, is well known through her fine work in connection with the memorial annex to the Monument House on Groton Heights,—the legislation of Connecticut's state flag, and many other patriotic enterprises. Mrs. Slocomb has for many years been the state director of the Society of Children of the American Revolution. Mrs. Muzzey is ex-regent of the Katherine Gaylord Chapter, and will be remembered as the fortunate winner of the first prize offered by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in 1897, for the best biographical sketch of “A Woman of the American Revolution.” The first meeting of the commission was held at the residence of Mrs. Cuthbert H. Slocomb, in Groton, July 30th.

Remember the days of old, think upon every question; ask thy father and he will declare to thee; thy elders and they will tell thee. Deut., 32: 7.

“True to our flag on the field and the wave,
Living to honor it, dying to save.”



REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

(Continued.)

Among the numerous papers, stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphans' court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

JOHN MCCONNELL.—John McConnell, a Revolutionary soldier, died in Franklin township, on May 25, 1832, his place of residence.

SAMUEL MCCLUGHAN.—August 22, 1820, Samuel McClughan declares that he enlisted in December, 1776, for 5 years and 5 months in Capt. William Wilson's company, in the regiment commanded by Col. Edward Hann; that he served the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged. Aged 65; signed by mark. No family.

ALEXANDER MCCURDY.—Alexander McCurdy, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Westmoreland county, died January 6, 1839, aged 86 years. He left five children, viz: Andrew, Alexander and Samuel, and Jane Duncan, formerly Jane McCurdy. He enlisted in 1776 in Capt. William People's company, Second regiment of Riflemen, Pennsylvania line, commanded by Colonel Miles; served two years and was honorably discharged.

EDWARD McDONNELL.—Edward McDonnell, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Westmoreland county, died February 4, 1836. He left no family.

BARNEY MCGUIRE.—July 8, 1822, Barney McGuire on oath declares that he was enlisted July 1, 1775, by Capt. William Hendrix; that he marched under Capt. William Hendrix for Quebec, in the corps

commanded by Col. Benedict Arnold; that he was enlisted for the term of one year; that on December 31, 1775, he was taken prisoner by the British at Quebec; that being a prisoner he made his escape from the British; that he went to White Plains, where he joined the American army, the regiment then commanded by Col. James Chambers, being again enlisted in said regiment by Capt. Thomas Buchanan in 1776; that he marched to and was engaged in the battles of White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth and Stony Point; that he was wounded in the right thigh by a bayonet at the latter place, and also wounded at Germantown; was at the battle of Green Springs, Virginia; he was enlisted by Captain Buchanan for 3 years or during the war; on account of wounds was discharged August 21, 1781. Aged 78; signed by mark. Two daughters.

ALEXANDER McLEAN.—February 27, 1821, declares that he enlisted at Lancaster, Pa., for 3 years, in Capt. Deyl's company and the regiment commanded by Col. Hand, of the Penn'a line.

PETER MARTIN.—July 18, 1820, Peter Martin, aged about 70, on oath says—That he was enlisted by Lieut. Hyle in the company commanded by Capt. Braton, who, being wounded at the battle of Brandywine, was afterwards commanded by Capt. Miller, in the regiment commanded by Col. Butler, and, he thinks at sometimes by Col Harmer; that he enlisted for three years, but cannot now recollect the year he enlisted; that he served the whole of the period for which he enlisted, he believes in the Seventh Penn'a regiment; that he received an honorable discharge at Trenton, signed, as he believes, by Gen. Wayne.

Signed by making his mark. Aged wife.

CAPT. SAMUEL MILLER.—Samuel Miller was appointed, August 9, 1776, a captain of a company in a battalion enlisted in 1776 for the protection of the frontier on the west side of the Allegheny mountains, which was afterwards called the 8th Penn'a regiment. Returning to his home in this county, on a furlough, Capt. Miller was killed by the Indians on July 10, 1786, at a point in Westmoreland county.

ANTHONY NEWHOUSE.—August 25, 1820—Was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; is 68 years of age. Signed in German. Wife aged 70.

JAMES PEYTON.—December 1, 1830, James Peyton on oath declares that he enlisted in the county of Westmoreland for the first time in 1777, August 4, for 3 years, in the company of Capt. Hans Hamilton, in the 8th regiment, commanded by Col. Daniel Broadhead; that he served in same corps for the whole period of 3 years, and after the expiration of said 3 years, served 1 year and 2 months in said corps; that he obtained an honorable discharge from Col. Broadhead at a place called the Bullock Pens, near the city of Pittsburg.

Aged 79; signed in English. Children.

From Westmoreland Democrat, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

(To be Continued.)

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. ELIZABETH WALLINGFORD BUNKER DURKEE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wallingford Bunker Durkee, born February 16th, 1818, in Athens, Maine, and died in Mankato, Minnesota, March 8th, 1902. She was the daughter of Jonathan Wallingford, who enlisted at the age of eighteen, in the New Hampshire state militia, serving as a private until the close of the Revolution, in Captain Timothy Emerson's company, of Colonel Thomas Bartlett's regiment.



Mrs. Elizabeth Wallingford Bunker Durkee.

Mrs. Durkee was made an honorary member of the Kansas City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and presented with a spoon by that chapter. After a chapter was formed in Mankato she was transferred to membership in Anthony Wayne Chapter, Mankato, Minn.

MRS. SUSANNA ATWATER GILLETT.

In the January number of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* the Oshkosh Chapter reported a "Real Daughter," Mrs. Sarah Atwater Ward. Through Mrs. Ward, her sister, Mrs. Gillett, of Kenosha, has also become a member, so that the chapter is proud to own two "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Susanna Atwater Gillett, daughter of John and Lucy (Davis) Atwater, was born in Genoa, New York, September 8, 1810. In 1836 she married Gurden Gillett and lived first in



Mrs. Susanna Atwater Gillett.

Courtland, then in Genoa, until 1848, when she and her husband came to Wisconsin and settled in Wheatland, and five years later made their home in Kenosha, where Mr. Gillett died in 1899.

Mrs. Gillett is always pleased to talk of her father and his experiences as a Revolutionary soldier; how he enlisted when a mere boy, a student at Yale, and served to the end of the war. Being a message bearer from General LaFayette to

General Washington, John Atwater frequently saw LaFayette, but only once was he so fortunate as to catch a glimpse of General Washington's imposing figure on horseback. John Atwater took part in the battle of White Plains and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. At the close of the war he returned to Yale and worked his way through college, after which he married and settled in Genoa, New York. He brought up a large family, gave them each a good education, and left them each a thousand dollars.

Mrs. Gillett will celebrate her ninety-third birthday in September, and, although her eyes have failed so that she can no longer occupy herself with the beautiful needlework for which she was once famous, she still retains her other faculties to a remarkable degree.—EMILY TURNER, *Historian*.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, by Richard S. Cullum, *Major United States Marine Corps*. L. R. Hamersly Co., N. Y., 1903.

A custom has prevailed in Europe of keeping a correct account of the services and achievements of their regiments. This has not been so in the United States, and difficulty arises in presenting any authentic account of the Marine Corps. The author has endeavored to overcome this defect and to present such an account as shall reflect lustre and encourage a spirit of emulation. Among the subjects considered may be noted: The antiquity of the marines; the Colonial marines; commencement of the new navy; war with Tripoli; war of 1812; operations against the pirates; war with Mexico; expedition to Japan; the Civil war; Portland fire; Corean expedition; labor riots, and the Panama expedition.

"In heaven we place a manly trust,
That truth and justice may prevail,
And every scheme of bondage fail."

"But Freedom is beyond the price of any earthly cheer,
And Freedom's flag is sacred."

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Anna Warner Bailey Chapter (Groton, Connecticut).—In June, 1900, the second memorial window in the Monument House was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The Lucretia Shaw Chapter of New London were the guests of the occasion and after the ceremonies all were entertained at the home of our regent.

In September of this year Mrs. Slocumb was appointed state director of the Children of the American Revolution societies, at which time six societies were present. A medal of honor was presented to Jonathan Brooks Society to be given to Richard Bishop Smith for services in the Spanish-American war, bronze markers for graves of Revolutionary soldiers were given by the Sons of the American Revolution of New London to the Children of the American Revolution, and lastly the Children's societies each presented an offering to the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, for the memorial annex to the Monument House. The total amount of these offerings was \$85.00. Mrs. Slocumb again entertained at "Daisy Crest."

At the October meeting the generous gift of \$50.00 was donated from the Middletown Chapter to the Monument House fund, making nearly \$1,000 in the treasury.

During the year many relics had been presented and a bust of Captain James Avery had been placed in the Monument House by members of the Avery Memorial Association.

At this time Mrs. Slocumb proposed that the chapter send a tribute to the grief-stricken queen of Italy and it was voted that Mrs. Slocumb be a committee to arrange for some fitting memorial.

When the chapter convened in December our regent proposed her plan for this memorial and it was accepted.

Several relics were presented, among them a Revolutionary sword by Miss Helen Avery and a British cannon ball, excavated at Eastern Point, from Mrs. Edmond Spicer.

In January, 1901, the memorial for Queen Margherita, prepared by Mrs. Slocomb, was signed by members present and later by all the members of the Connecticut Children of the American Revolution societies.

A gift of ten dollars for the Monument House fund was received from the Elizabeth Porter Chapter and a chair once belonging to Anna Warner Bailey was given by Mrs. Elisha Turner.

In February the chapter voted to offer silver medals as prizes to the pupils of the public schools of Groton and Stonington for the best essays on the lives of Colonel William Ledyard and Captain William Latham.

At the April meeting the fine report of our delegate to the National Congress, Mrs. Whitman, was read and her gift of \$25.00 to the Continental Hall fund was ratified by vote of the chapter.

In May, at the regular election of officers, Mrs. Slocomb was again unanimously made our regent.

On June 11th the regent, with four other members, attended the state regents' meeting at New Haven. Ex-Governor Cooke honored the session with his presence and in behalf of her chapter, Mrs. Slocomb presented him with a silk state flag, which he accepted and to which he responded in a graceful and happy speech.

In June the members accepted an invitation from the New London Sons of the American Revolution to attend the dedication of the Nathan Hale school-house. An invitation was also received from Faith Trumbull Chapter of Norwich to be present on July 4th at the unveiling of a granite boulder with tablet, in memory of French soldiers buried in Old Norwich Town cemetery.

The silver medals, sixteen in all, were given at the end of the school year to the children for the prize essays.

In September occurred the dreadful tragedy that deprived our nation of its chief magistrate, and at the first meeting thereafter our chapter sent resolutions of sorrow and sympathy to Mrs. McKinley, and in November five trees were planted in the Monument House grounds and dedicated to the memory of President McKinley.

For a long time our regent and many others interested in the preservation of Fort Griswold had regretted the rapid dismantling of the fort and removal of many of the guns. Something must be done and quickly, or all would be gone, so at the October meeting it was voted, if possible, to secure what guns remained. This was accomplished through the efforts of Mrs. Slocomb, and eleven cannons and about two thousand cannon balls were donated to our chapter.

The memorial sent to Queen Margherita, an album made by Tiffany, exquisitely beautiful in design and execution, reached its destination in the summer and at the December session Mrs. Slocomb read a report of its reception with messages from the queen and extracts from Countess Di Brazza's letter, all of which showed pleasure and grateful appreciation of the beautiful gift.

Other interesting features of the day was a paper by Miss Elizabeth Avery on "The Old Kinne Meeting House" and extracts by Miss Emma Palmer from the diary of her granduncle, Benjamin Palmer, written while on English prison ships and in English prisons. In April an especially interesting paper was read by Miss Grace D. Wheeler on the old houses of Groton and Stonington.

June 17, 1902, was a day long to be remembered by the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter. The first ceremony was the planting of a constitutional oak by the Children of the American Revolution. Through many tortuous ways but with untiring energy our regent had secured for the embellishment of our park a Spanish gun from the flagship of Admiral Cervera, the *Marie Theresa*, and this was the day for its unveiling. By the happy thought and skill of Captain John O. Spicer, a British cannon ball was made to hoist the American flag over the Spanish gun. Captain Hobson was present and delivered the address of the occasion. To add to the delights of the day the fact was announced that the state had secured from the government the historic Groton Heights as a state park and the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter was appointed custodian of the same.

As a fitting climax to all the work accomplished by our regent, a telegram was received stating that the site selected by her for Continental Hall had been purchased. In this con-

nection your historian would mention this fact; from the first Mrs. Slocomb had protested that a quarter square was insufficient for Continental Hall and at last the other members of the board were made to see it with the result that another quarter square has since been bought.

An adjourned business meeting was held on the twenty-fourth and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, President Roosevelt has by his personal interest expressed therein, caused the preservation of Fort Griswold on Groton Heights to the state and county for park and memorial purposes and the secretary of war has donated to the chapter the obsolete ordnance petitioned for by its regent; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the chapter's most fervent thanks be extended to President Roosevelt at the time of his visit to New London on June twenty-sixth and that as a souvenir of this occasion and in grateful recognition of his influence, he be presented the chapter's Mother Bailey's bell (which tells its own story) and with a posy of Mother Bailey's favorite flower, the red peony, which bloomed to welcome under her hospitable roof more than one president of the United States."

This posy consisted of a huge basket in form of the Mother Bailey bell, supposed to represent the red petticoat. This was delivered to President Roosevelt on the *Dolphin* on race day by Mr. Allyn Copp in person.

Among the many gifts received this year was one from Mrs. Charles A. Fairchild in memory of Col. William Ledyard. It is a beautiful book intended for the purpose of preserving any historical items concerning him. Resolutions of thanks were voted to her.

Our chapter has for many months been negotiating with the state to become an incorporated body. This has been accomplished and at the May session Captain John O. Spicer, always our friend and helper, accompanied by Lawyer Brenham brought the necessary papers which were properly signed and delivered.

On June sixteenth the bill for the acceptance of Fort Griswold was passed by the senate in session at Hartford, the house having passed the same bill on June 12th, thus completing our regent's work in regard to the possession of Connecti-

cut's National Reservation undertaken by her in November, 1902.

The bill empowers Gov. Chamberlain to appoint a commission of seven persons from different parts of the state to act as protectors, etc., of this historical spot and to have control of the sum of \$500 for the use therein; one of the commissioners to be a member of the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter, and another the president of the New London Historical Society. It also gives the Anna Warner Bailey Chapter the right to build a large addition to the eastward of the present stone house to be called the Memorial Annex, in memory of the heroic dead of the Spanish-American War, the designs to be submitted to the state comptroller and approved by him before being put into execution by the chapter.

Our chapter has done much work at Fort Griswold since January 1, 1903. The chapter also voted to mark the Monument House for the state of Connecticut by placing a heraldic shield inscribed: "Connecticut's Memorial Monument House."

In these three years we have sustained the loss of many sincere friends, Ex-Gov. Cooke, Representative Russell, the Hon. Frank B. Noyes and several of our own members have passed under the "bright arch of the portal to the streets of the City Immortal."

Of many things done by our own members one ought to receive especial mention. That of Mrs. Ira H. Palmer who has made a cartoon history of the Spanish-American War of several volumes for our library. It is a complete and valuable history requiring for its accomplishment much time, skill and thought and cannot be too highly appreciated by our chapter.

This slight retrospect does not by any means record the entire work of the chapter. It briefly touches the more important things accomplished.

One thing we can say without boasting: "Idleness is not one of our sins." There is always something to do and—we do it. Respectfully submitted.—MARY NOYES ROGERS, *Historian*.

Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter (Litchfield, Connecticut).

—The Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter has again demonstrated its ability to carry through to a successful issue anything it

undertakes. The chapter held an antique silver and glass exhibition on Aug. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th at the home of the regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, which was a beautiful and brilliant affair. The stars and stripes and the chapter flag were draped about the doors, and on the flag staff at the top of the house floated "Old Glory" which was illuminated every evening with a large electric light. The objects were displayed in upright cases with glass doors, and in show cases. They were arranged in an artistic manner by the committee. In the center of the large hall stood a glass case filled with cut glass, old decanters, flip glasses, smelling bottles, salt cellars, etc. There was another case also filled with glass. There were seventeen pairs of silver and glass candlesticks, many of them with the snuffers and tray, and extinguishers; and some beautiful candelabra. One entire case was filled with miniatures, and three others were filled with jewelry and other objects of art. The display of silver was marvellous. There were 111 teaspoons and 54 tablespoons, besides many odd ones, mustard spoons, salt spoons, ladles, etc. Entire tea sets, and coffee sets, urns, tankards, and many exquisite pieces of old silver filled every available spot. Each exhibit was carefully marked and numbered when it was received, a description, accompanying the number, also being put on the article. There were 528 exhibits, but as many of these included several pieces, there were really over 1,400 different articles shown.

Beside the exhibition proper, there were tables at which souvenirs of silver and glass were sold, candy, flowers and potted plants, and loaves of cake. In the tea-room, cake, coffee and tea were dispensed. The social features of the occasion were not the least successful. An entirely new plan was carried out on the third evening. This was the electric display. The pillars at the front of the house were twined with rows of lights, while at the back of the house the broad veranda was festooned with lights, which led from there to the lawn where the trees and flower beds were illuminated. Another part of the program which was greatly enjoyed was a concert given Thursday and Friday evenings.

The unbounded hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Buel in giving up their house for so many days was a very potent factor in

making the affair such a success, as were the willingness of people from all parts of the town to lend their valuable and much prized things, and the willing energy of all the Daughters who helped.

The following are a very few of the articles exhibited: Silver coffee pot which was buried during the Revolutionary War filled with gold coins; silver tumbler, one of six presented to Captain Isaac Hinckley when in China; silver and gold mug presented by the Czar of Russia to Ex-Governor Thomas Seymour, and by him offered as a prize to the best marksman in the Hartford Light Guards, won by Charles Carter and now owned by him; coin, 1790, found in foundation of the house of Elisha Horton, one of the Boston tea party men; teaspoon which belonged in Freylinghuysen family, bearing family crest; teaspoon owned by Almira Stanley, of Goshen, wife of Mark Hopkins; Chinese incense burner, brass, in the dynasty of Süan Tê, 1426; knee and stock buckles which belonged to the Rev. E. McLaughlin, chaplain on the Brandywine; miniature of Mrs. Lucy Sheldon Beach, who died in 1889 aged 101 years; tray which belonged to Miss Wolcott's grandfather, bearing coat and crest; silver tankard brought from England by Henry Wolcott; spoons belonging to the Carrington family of Virginia, very old; needle box, made from piece of dress worn by Mrs. George Washington; set of teaspoons from 100 to 150 years old; cut glass goblet of Sarah Irene Hurlburt, of Roxbury, a "Real Daughter;" shoe buckles of Ensign Jonathan Wright, born in 1746; bead chain with the word "Litchfield" made in it; rat tailed spoon, belonged to Margaret Herring who was born in 1725, married in 1751 to Cornelius Roosevelt, great-great-great-uncle of President Roosevelt; tankard, wedding present to Mary Floyd Tallmadge, in 1784; miniature of Frederick Wolcott; ruffle pin of Oliver Wolcott; silver snuff box, 200 years old, with original manilla bean still inside; dress sword of Daniel Sheldon worn at French Court when secretary of legation under our Ambassador Albert Gallatin, 1823; very old Sheffield coffee pot, loaned by Miss Fanny Brown, of Washington, Ct.; old silver cup belonging to President William Henry Harrison, loaned by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. G. C. Woodruff; silver and coral rattle, over

200 years old; cut glass decanter belonged to Ashbel Green, chaplain of first American congress and president of Princeton from 1812-1822. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney sent an interesting exhibit consisting of a pair of glass candlesticks and seven spoons and a cream pitcher once owned by Capt. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph of the Revolutionary army; Mr. E. G. Clark, of Washington, Ct., displayed an interesting collection of Philippine arms, savage looking bolos, elegant dress swords, etc. He also kindly loaned his collection of over 500 medals, many of them Masonic, which he has been gathering for many years. It will be readily seen that the collection was a really wonderful one, and many persons came over and over again to see it. The financial success was gratifying also, netting the chapter \$331. Of this sum three-quarters goes to the free library and the rest to the work of the chapter.—CORNELIA BUXTON SMITH, *Historian*.

Illinois State Conference.—The annual conference was held in Oak Park, the first and second of June, and two most enjoyable sessions were attended by delegates from twenty-three chapters, besides many visiting Daughters.

Preliminary to the business of the conference a reception given by the entertaining chapter at the Oak Park courthouse was greatly enjoyed. On Wednesday morning our state regent, Mrs. Chas. Deere, of Moline, called the meeting to order. A cordial address of welcome was given by Mrs. Frances A. Lackey, regent of the Geo. Rogers Clark Chapter, followed by a happy response from the state regent. Since the first conference was held seven years ago, the attendance and interest has steadily increased, a true index of this statement being that the contribution from Illinois for the Continental Hall fund was higher than that of any previous year. Mrs. Deere has manifested much energy in visiting and organizing chapters throughout the state. Five new chapters were added during the year, and seven regents appointed as organizers. There are thirty-one organized chapters and ten unorganized in the state.

A good condition in finances was reported by the state treasurer and \$100 was paid to Continental Hall fund for 1903.

Chapter reports showed a large amount of patriotic work accomplished and a general desire to promote the principles to which the Daughters of the American Revolution are pledged. An elaborate luncheon was served in the dining room of the First Congregational Church, during which enjoyable toasts were given by the following ladies: Mrs. Lackey, "Our Guests;" Mrs. Law, "A Daughter of the American Revolution and What it Means;" Mrs. Coleman, "Our President General;" Mrs. Deere, "My Diocese;" Mrs. Fessenden, "A State Conference and its Benefits;" Mrs. Marsh, "The Daughters of the American Revolution in the Public Schools;" Mrs. Walker, "The Flag;" Mrs. Scott, "Fort Massac." Mrs. Walker recited a beautiful original poem by request.

The afternoon session was rich in its program, including an address by Mrs. Scott, upon the subject of Fort Massac, also an address by the Rev. William Barton filled with information and interesting incidents of the colonial period.

The Beethoven quartette furnished delightful musical numbers during the afternoon. An invitation was extended the conference by the regent of Moline Chapter, Mrs. William Butterworth, to meet in that city for the next conference, which invitation was accepted.

The singing of "Illinois" closed one of the most enjoyable programs ever held by the Illinois Daughters of the American Revolution.

Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter (Effingham, Illinois).—We have not so much as lisped our name since we organized, December eleventh, 1902, but, as in ye olden time young children were bidden, have been listening to our elders. Now, however, we ask a little space that we may let out older sister chapters know that we have accomplished some work along historic and patriotic lines.

We have held our meetings regularly on the second Thursday in each month at the homes of our members, each meeting being marked by some feature of special interest. February, we were so fortunate as to have for hostess Mrs. James H. Ensign, chapter registrar, and, as it was the birth month of both Washington and Lincoln, a happy blending was observed

in the appropriate and tasteful decorations in the parlors and dining room, and, also, in the program rendered. A number of quotations, beautiful gems of thought from the mind and heart of our great Washington, were given by members of the chapter, and an interesting paper "Incidents from the Early Life of Lincoln" was read by the regent. At the same meeting, Mrs. Birdie St. Clair Dorsey, a great-great-granddaughter of Major General Arthur St. Clair, presented the chapter with a photographed copy of a letter written by George Washington to her illustrious ancestor, during the period that he was governor of the "North West Territory" and resided in Cincinnati, recommending a Mr. Tiffin to his favor for a position in the territory. The original letter now yellow with age though every word is distinctly legible is in the possession of Mrs. Dorsey's father, Dr. William H. St. Clair, of Effingham. The copy presented to the chapter is beautifully framed in oak and is highly prized by its members as a souvenir of Revolutionary days.

At our March meeting Mrs. Victoria Carpenter Rinehart, one of our charter members, read an exceptionally fine historical paper which, by a unanimous vote of the chapter, was placed on file with the historian. An amusing feature was the adoption of our chapter flower; after much discussion on so important a matter we decided upon the carnation, two white ones and one red one, tied with a blue ribbon when worn, the combination forming our national colors.

Quite a number of guests were present at our April meeting and all seemed pleased and interested in our chapter work and the manner of conducting, as our regent insists that we shall, to the best of our knowledge, conform to the usages of "Robert's Rules of Order," while in session. May was strictly a business meeting.

June 2-3, Mrs. Mary Crooker Lloyd, regent, and Mrs. Benson Wood, vice-regent, represented our chapter at the annual state conference of the Daughters of Illinois, which was held in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago. The delegates were royally entertained by the George Rogers Clark Chapter of that place.

June tenth, the members of the chapter with some invited

guests spent the entire day with Mrs. E. Judson Miller, one of our charter members residing in Sullivan, some forty miles distant from Effingham on the line of the Wabash Railroad. It was a day of delightful surprises and not the least a reception tendered us by Mrs. Miller. A large pavilion had been erected in a beautiful part of the grounds and artistically decorated with the national colors and our chapter flower, and here the Ann Crooker St. Clair chapter with their guests, received, and met socially, one hundred of the cultured women of Sullivan. While we unveiled no sculptured monument on that occasion we did lay the corner-stone for a new chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Illinois and Mrs. Miller, our hostess, has, fittingly, been mentioned for regent. June 13th, we celebrated as Flag day, holding our exercises in the chapel of Austin college, a local institution. The rostrum was lavishly decorated with Old Glory in all sizes, a flag of immense size forming a canopy over the center. Here were seated the Daughters rejoicing in the fact that through their efforts Flag day was being observed for the first time in Effingham. Some fine patriotic music was rendered, an address by Judge William Wright was much enjoyed, as, also, the "Origin and Early History of the Flag," a paper read by our regent. Conspicuously placed on the front of the rostrum was a spinning wheel, our society's beautiful emblem, which received a fitting eulogy from the Rev. Dr. Morton, when the exercises closed.

In connection, three young high school students contested for prizes offered by our chapter for the best original papers on Revolutionary subjects; the audience were greatly interested in the efforts of the contestants and manifested it by prolonged applause at the close. Our chapter has its charter and when framed, we hope to have our honored state regent with us for the first time. We adjourned June tenth and shall resume our meetings the second Thursday in October. Since we organized we have transferred one member, Mrs. Birdie St. Clair Dorsey, to the Denver Chapter, Denver, Colorado, and have had several additions to our membership roll, among them Mrs. Frances Kendrick Pike (Nitcher) Le Crom, a descendant of the celebrated Pike family, and Miss Mary Upton, a descend-

ant of the Heydens, of Massachusetts, and last though not least, Mrs. Jane Messer Ricketts, a descendant of Ethan Allen.
—MAY ST. CLAIR, *Historian*.

Alexander Macomb Chapter (Mt. Clemens, Michigan).—The June and annual meeting of the chapter was held at the home of the regent, Mrs. Geo. A. Skinner, she, with her daughters, Misses Alice and Harriet, royally entertaining the members. Interesting reports were read by the officers, after which the election was held, resulting in the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Geo. A. Skinner; vice-regent, Mrs. Marian Ferris Taylor; registrar, Mrs. Seth W. Knight; treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Price; secretary, Mrs. Harvey Scott; historian, Mrs. H. E. Russell.

As the meeting was held Saturday, June 13, the exercises were chosen appropriate for Flag day. "Old Glory," a selection by Miss Kate Shoemaker, Judge John Good's remarks on the presenting of the flag, by the Sons of the American Revolution to the Daughters on Feb. 23, 1903, and Mrs. McLean's acceptance of the same, were read by Mrs. C. W. Young and Mrs. Emma Decker. Vocal and instrumental music was rendered by the Misses Skinner. In May the regent, registrar, treasurer, historian and a number of the committee on locating soldiers' graves attended the state conference held in Lansing. It was a session full of patriotic enthusiasm. The historian reported that the Alexander Macomb Chapter had upon its rolls 29 names.

We had helped towards the buying and preserving of the Betsey Ross House in Philadelphia, and four boxes of reading matter had been sent to the Manila aid society, Detroit, three to be sent abroad, and one for the soldiers stationed at Fort Wayne.

Our meetings have been harmonious and helpful. We gladly welcomed Mrs. Chittenden, the state regent in November.—
MRS. H. E. RUSSELL, *Historian*.

Charter Oak Chapter (Faribault, Minnesota) held their annual meeting January 17th, and Miss Lulu Stiles Van Horn was elected regent. Although the chapter is small, numbering

only twenty-one, the work is enthusiastically carried on and for nine months in the year the large flag presented to the chapter by the former state regent, Mrs. D. A. Montfort, is seen floating at the doorway of one of the members telling its story that a small band of patriotic women are gathered that day to honor their ancestors who helped build up the nation, and to spread the spirit of our truer patriotism, peace and goodwill.

The year's work opened with a large reception, "A Colonial Tea," given at the home of Dr. and Mrs. E. K. Clements. The Daughters were radiant in colonial gowns, with powdered hair and patches. Mrs. Clements, Miss Van Horn, Mrs. Loyhed, the retiring regent, and Mrs. Alice Noyes Smith received the many guests in the spacious drawing room.

The program for the year bears on colonial home life, colonial women, colonial houses, the colonial kitchen, dress, manners, festivities, and literature being the subjects. Each year a gift of one or two volumes relating to the colonial and Revolutionary periods is given to the city library. "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," by Alice Morse Earle, was recently added. For three years an annual prize was given to that member of the senior class of the high school who wrote the best essay on a given historical subject, the school co-operating with the chapter by having that essay read at commencement by the prize winner. This year a large flag was offered in the grammar grades to that student of United States history who should write the best essay on some revolutionary hero, the flag to be the permanent property of the schoolroom in which the winner sat. One hundred pupils competed. The judges with much care and painstaking decided in favor of an essay on Patrick Henry by Miss Mary Grundman. The pupils and teachers prepared a flag program which was given in the high school hall where many invited guests assembled to learn the decision of the judges. Mrs. Smith made the presentation speech in a gracious and charming way, while the subject matter was full of suggestion and interest. After presenting the flag to Miss Grundman, small silk flags were awarded to Miss Dorothy Loyhed, Miss Elizabeth Kelly, and Mr. William Kelly for their own use because of the great excellence of their essays. Then a

surprise was given the pupils and their friends by the appearance of Major Louis B. Lawton, Ninth U. S. Infantry, who so lately came into prominence by his fearless dash for reinforcements and ammunition during the battle of Tien-Tsin. Major Lawton told of his own experience in following the flag in various climes and some of the marvellous episodes witnessed by him while under its colors.

On June 13th our meeting was held in Owatonna at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth Weld Peavey. After the lunch an informal meeting was held in commemoration of Flag day, and twelve of the Daughters ordered large bunting flags in order to emphasize their patriotism on the Fourth by flying the most beautiful of all flags from the home roof. After congratulating the hostess on one of the pleasantest gatherings of the year, America was sung and the Charter Oak Chapter adjourned for the summer months.—LULU S. VAN HORN, *Regent*.

The New York State Conference.—The state conference of representatives from the chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in New York State, met at the call of the state regent, Mrs. William Seelye Little, June 2d and 3rd, at Hudson, New York. The regent and one delegate from each of the seventy-three chapters in the state were cordially invited by the members of Hendrick Hudson Chapter to be their guests for the days of the conference, and each incoming train and boat was met by a committee, who warmly greeted the visitors and escorted them to the places assigned for their entertainment. The first session of the conference was held in the beautiful chapter house given to Hendrick Hudson Chapter by Mrs. Marcellus Hartley. Entering an old colonial doorway the guests were met in the entrance hall by ladies of the chapter, who gave them beautiful programs of the conference printed in blue with a picture of the chapter house on one cover and of Hendrick Hudson on the other. Delegates were escorted into the large reading room on the left of the entrance hall where the credential committee secured their signatures in the visitors' book and gave them their badges. This reading room contains, as do all the principal rooms in the house, an old colonial mantel, and is papered in soft yellow tones; here are

magazines, papers and books of reference for the use of the public. On the opposite side of the hall is the well filled library use of which is granted to all. In the center of the house is a foyer and broad colonial stairway, up which the visitors were escorted to a spacious chapter room, where the chapter regent, Mrs. F. J. Collier, and our much loved state regent, Mrs. Wm. S. Little, received. After a pleasant social time and hospitable entertainment, a bugler rang out the "assembly," and two doors in the foyer were thrown open, disclosing an audience hall with a stage at the further end set with a beautiful woodland scene. With stately dignity the state regent called the meeting to order and the Rev. Charles Park offered prayer, which was followed by "The Star Spangled Banner" as a cornet solo. The address of welcome was given by the regent of Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Mrs. F. J. Collier, with great cordiality, and gracefully responded to by Mrs. A. J. Lynch, regent of Onondaga Chapter of Syracuse. Interesting addresses were then given by Mrs. Crosman, vice-president general, Miss Forsyth, former vice-president general, Mrs. Horton, Mrs. McLean and Mrs. Earle. Again the bugle sounded the "recall," and until a late hour there was further social intercourse in the reception rooms. The next morning brought an ideal summer day and at 10.30 o'clock, with added numbers, the second session was called to order. After the singing of "America" and prayer the members of the conference sprang to their feet and gave an enthusiastic welcome to Mrs. Daniel Manning, who was escorted to the platform. The delight of the New York State Daughters at receiving our honorary president general was unbounded. When order was restored the minutes of the last conference were read and approved. Then the roll call of chapters began, forty-three chapters from all parts of the state were represented by about ninety delegates, and ten others sent written greetings. As the various reports were made all present realized what a mighty army the Daughters are within the Empire State and how much good they are doing in varied lines of patriotic work, under the leadership of devoted chapter regents, directed and encouraged by the state regent, to whom unquestioning allegiance is given. Each delegate gave close attention and frequent applause during the reports, and notes

were taken of deeds and suggestions which should aid in the further usefulness of the chapters. Promptly at one o'clock a recess was taken and all partook of a delicious luncheon served at tastefully decorated tables in the lower rooms of the chapter house. After the luncheon and a social hour with the state vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Terry, in the chair, the roll call of chapters was continued and finished. The report of the utility fund committee was given by its able treasurer, Mrs. W. C. Story, who also represented the Manhattan Chapter, of which she is vice-regent. Mrs. Daniel Manning read an able and interesting paper on "The Influence of Women in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition." As Mrs. Manning is a descendant of the Livingstons, from whose manor part of Columbia county is taken, she prefaced her paper by a few well chosen and touching words of reminiscence, and expressed her pleasure at having met so many whose families had been associated with her own. After the enthusiastic applause given Mrs. Manning had subsided, it was moved and carried "that this beautiful and finished address, this scholarly concise account by our honored honorary president general, be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for the pleasure and instruction of all the members not privileged to hear it here to-day." The matter of a memorial of the ratification of the federal constitution by New York, an act absolutely essential to the formation of a nation, was brought up by Miss Bushnell, vice-regent of Mahawenawasigh Chapter of Poughkeepsie, at which city the convention which ratified it met. The conference expressed by vote its approval of the memorial. Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, vice-president general, spoke earnestly of "Our Memorial Continental Hall," the subject and the manner of its presentation calling forth applause. Mrs. Little being again in the chair read a communication from our president general, Mrs. Fairbanks, conveying to Hendrick Hudson Chapter her regrets in not being able to be present. The members of the conference expressed their disappointment that she was unable to accept the invitation to attend. The proposed amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the National Society were read and each discussed at length. The Question Box was opened and several questions answered, others left with members for future

investigation. The following resolution was offered by Miss Blandina D. Miller, of Utica, seconded by Mrs. Mary Chase Mills, of Brooklyn, and carried: "Resolved, That this conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution send to Mrs. Marcellus Hartley its grateful appreciation of the beautiful gifts of the Hendrick Hudson Chapter House in Hudson, New York, and its generous endowment. As we have met within its hospitable walls, and tested its admirable adaptation for such meetings as ours, we are deeply impressed with the value of the gift, and believe that in due time her noble example will be followed in other parts of the state." The following vote of thanks was also unanimously carried: "As a member of the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter of New York city I would like to offer a vote of thanks to the Hendrick Hudson Chapter for its delightful hospitality. I feel sure that every Daughter will return home feeling with our honorary president general that Columbia county is one of the greatest counties in the United States and Hendrick Hudson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, its proudest boast. Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, regent."

Throughout the session Mr. Loos, Mr. Aitkin, Miss Loomis, Miss Peet and Miss Helen Peet furnished beautiful music which was greatly enjoyed. Late in the afternoon an adjournment was taken, good-byes were said and a most enjoyable conference ended.—MADELINE O. FOLGER, *Secretary*.

Olean Chapter (Olean, New York).—The year just passed has been marked by many pleasant meetings, by historical papers of merit, by an entertainment to raise money for local patriotic work, by a reception in observance of the fifth anniversary of our chapter's organization, by the awarding of four gold medals to the pupils of the public schools for essays on patriotic subjects and by a generous response to an appeal for aid in fitting out the new city hospital.

At the first meeting of the year, October 25th, Mrs G. H. Strong, our organizing regent, was again re-elected as was also most of the official board.

On the first of November the chapter listened to the reading of some of the prize essays and those which received hon-

orable mention. At this meeting it was planned to give a series of entertainments to raise money for local patriotic work. The first of these was a delightful card party, held on the evening of November 5th, at the home of the first vice-regent, Mrs. F. N. Blakeslee. The tables were arranged to represent the thirteen original states and the score cards flaunted the continental and tory colors. Refreshments were served. \$29 was netted.

On the afternoon of December 5th Prof. Steele gave an interesting talk on "The Early History of New York State" at the home of Mrs. J. B. Strong.

The reception in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the chapter was given at the home of the historian December 12th. During the evening Mrs. Strong was presented with a gavel of historic wood, the gift of Mrs. J. F. Johnson (great-great-granddaughter of Major General John Patterson) and the historian. The handle of this interesting gavel is made of rosewood from the cabin furnishings of the *Maine*, and the head is of wood from the *Constitution*, the vessel which figured so prominently in the War of 1812. A silver plate on the head of the gavel is inscribed as follows: 1897-1902. Anna McIntosh Strong, regent Olean Chapter, D. A. R. The chapter was also the recipient of several gifts. One of historic value being a large fragment of pine from the *Jersey*, British prison ship, which was unearthed during the past year at the Brooklyn navy yard. Another bit of wood was from a door-casing in the Holland land office at Batavia, occupied by Joseph Ellicott, whose name is closely identified with the early history of western New York. The third gift was a piece of cherry wood grown at Mt. Vernon. These, it is hoped, will form a nucleus of a frame for our charter. \$47.00 was added to the fund for patriotic work.

About this time the chapter through the press called attention to the approaching centennial of Olean, suggesting that the event should be appropriately observed.

At the meeting of January 3rd it was decided, on the recommendation of the superintendent of public schools, to award an extra medal this year, making four instead of three as in the

past. An interesting parliamentary drill by the regent occupied a part of the afternoon's program.

The chapter convened again on February 7th. The chief feature of the day being a paper on "Colonial Homesteads of New York State," given by our hostess, Mrs. Horner. Many articles of colonial and historic interest were on exhibition.

At the March meeting an excellent talk on "Battlefields of New York State" was given by Miss Burlingham.

On invitation of our treasurer, Mrs. George Fobes, the congress day reception was held at her hospitable home on Saturday, March 21st. The historian gave the report of the Twelfth Continental Congress. It was decided to assume charge of a booth at the approaching hospital fair. Mrs. Fobes was appointed chairman, and Miss Brooks treasurer of the committee on arrangements.

The result of the Daughters of the American Revolution medal contest was announced in the schools on the morning of March 23rd. In the senior high school the medal was awarded to Warren C. Conrad, Jr., subject, "The Most Dramatic Event in American History Prior to 1820." In the high school sophomore and freshmen classes the medal was awarded to Fannie C. Moore, subject, "The Financial Problem of the New Country Aided by Robert Morris." The medal in the junior high school was won by Richard F. Davis, subject, "Foreigners who Helped Gain our Independence." In the grammar grades Chester Rockwood received the medal for his essay on "Nathan Hale, the Martyr."

All the Daughters were busily engaged during the week of the hospital fair, April 13th to 18th. The Daughters of the American Revolution booth occupied a conspicuous corner of the state armory. Above the entrance was suspended the wheel and distaff, the insignia, beautifully illuminated by electricity. Here ices, ice-cream, cakes, lemonade and flowers were sold. The members of the chapter contributed to the work over \$100 in money and supplies, and handed over to the hospital fair committee \$314.43, the total receipts.

The patriotic work which appeals very strongly to our chapter is that done in the public schools. The gold medals offered annually for the four best essays on American historical

subjects, chosen by the chapter's committee have brought out some fine work on the part of the pupils.

This year the exercises were held on the evening of April 20th in the junior high school hall. The essays were all ably presented and an opportunity was afforded to impress upon the minds of all assembled the subject of real patriotism and true citizenship.

One of the most delightful meetings was held May 2nd at the home of Mrs. Dusenberry in Portville. An entertaining paper on "Alexander Hamilton" was delightfully read by Miss Jones. Miss Bartlett contributed an original poem on "The Contrasts of Then and Now," and our first vice-regent, Mrs. Blakeslee, gave a graphic account of the "Battle of Saratoga."

On Memorial day we decorated, as in previous years, the graves of our three Revolutionary soldiers.

June 6th, the members of the Olean Chapter and a large number of their friends were guests of Mrs. Jewell. A delightful and instructive address on "The New York of To-day" was delivered by Prof. Batcheller.

It has been suggested, and an effort is already being made, to locate the graves of all Revolutionary soldiers buried in the limits of Cattaraugus county, to ascertain their record of service and dates of birth and death.

The chapter has now a membership of ninety-eight.

Through the kindness of our congressman, Hon. E. B. Freeland, Vol. I of the Smithsonian Report has been added to the chapter library. We also possess the 16 volumes of the Lineage Book, all published up to date.

The history of New York colony and state has been the general subject of study during the year. At this, the beginning of another year, we pledge ourselves to a renewed devotion to "home and country."—MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

Cateechee Chapter (Anderson, South Carolina).—Our esteemed state regent, Mrs. Henry Warren Richardson, of Columbia, entertained the Cateechee Chapter August 17th at the residence of Mrs. Rutledge Osborne. She was greeted by a full attendance of the chapter and many visitors who were delighted to have the pleasure of meeting this cultured and intel-



lectual woman who has labored successfully in bringing forward the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Richardson's principal object in calling our chapter together was to discuss the State Monumental fund, to consider the Continental Hall fund and also to discuss the by-laws and constitution of the state conference which convenes every year in our state capitol during fair week, and our state regent thought it time to make preparation for that important event. The state regent also saw the importance of having a state historian appointed in order to keep alive history and notable events. Mrs. Richardson appointed Mrs. Sylvester Bleckley state historian, the chapter concurring in her appointment. The chapter had the pleasure of receiving a new member, Mrs. Mell, wife of Prof. Mell, of Clemson college. She was state genealogist of Alabama and kindly gave our chapter an entertaining talk on the subject. After business was disposed of Mrs. Richardson called the chapter's attention to several interesting Revolutionary articles she had collected. Noticeable among them was an old solid silver tankard, property of Mrs. Rutledge Osborne, which she inherited through the Guillard line. This tankard is interesting because it was buried during the Revolutionary War and during the struggle between the states with a lot of other silver antiques in a tan vat on the Guillard plantation. A copy of the Martha Washington tea service presented by the French government and a small plate with the picture of Lafayette burnt in was also shown. On a table was placed an astral lamp over one hundred years old and an exquisite cake plate painted from an old English castle was kindly loaned the chapter by Mrs. Walton. Mrs. Richardson gave the ladies the pleasure of examining an exquisite miniature. On the back of the miniature are the little yellow curls laid on a ground of crystal inlaid with lapis lazulia and seed pearls showing color of this court dame of long ago, an old seal of curious English workmanship, deep yellow gold heavily chased and the red stone setting bearing the crest and motto was also the property of Mrs. Richardson. Mrs. Bleckley exhibited several musket balls and battered slug picked up a few weeks ago by her brother on the famous battlefield of Cowpens.

Our state regent impressed upon the chapter the importance of sending a large delegation to the state conference which meets in Columbia in October and to contribute as many old Revolutionary relics to the museum the Daughters of the American Revolution have in the state room as they can. The secretary of state has confided to the Columbia Chapter the custody of some old documents and it is the desire of the state regent to make this room worthy of the great trust imposed in the Daughters of the American Revolution of South Carolina. The chapter passed a most enjoyable afternoon.

Cumberland Chapter (Nashville, Tennessee) closed a profitable year with the celebration of Flag day, June 14th, at the beautiful and artistic country home of Mrs. W. A. Spurr. A paper on the U. S. flag, showing deep research into its origin and meaning and setting forth the difference between the number of points on the stars of the flag, and those of our coins, was read by Miss Donna Seay, the chapter's youngest member. Refreshments in patriotic colors and design were served.

Mrs. A. M. Shook, regent, reported many new names to be added to the roll of members and a goodly sum in the treasury. During the year liberal donations were made to the Tennessee monument fund, also to Continental Hall, and the chapter accepted the invitation of the Nashville park commissioners to have an historical exhibit in the history building at the opening of Centennial Park July fourth. The chapter banner and charter were conspicuously placed and individual members loaned portraits, ivory types, weapons and other relics of rare value and interest.

The chapter is making extensive plans for entertaining visitors and delegates to the state convention which meets in Nashville in November, at the invitation of Cumberland and Campbell chapters.—JANIE BRANCH SEAY, *Hisorian*.

YEAR BOOKS:

CUMBERLAND CHAPTER, Nashville, Tennessee, Mrs. A. M. Shook, regent. The book contains a list of officers, committees, members, and attractive program of work and the by-laws and rules of the chapter.

JEAN ESPY CHAPTER, Fort Madison, Iowa, Mrs. George B. Stewart, regent. The program is of especial interest.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS.

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address, 4614 Lake avenue, Chicago.

The business of a deliberative body is transacted by means of motions. A motion is a statement of a proposition to be considered by the assembly. Before considering these various motions we will first take up the necessary steps preliminary to getting a motion before the assembly.

One of the first principles of parliamentary procedure and one that should never be lost sight of is that all members of an organization have equal rights. Members are equal in their right to place propositions before the assembly, to speak to all debatable motions, and to take part in all action necessary to arrive at a decision. Parliamentary rules furnish the agents for the application of this principle of equality and protect the members from personalities and favoritism.

The first requisite on the part of a member to the right to make a motion is to get the floor. To do this the member must rise, address the presiding officer and receive recognition. After being so recognized the member has the right to proceed and so long as what she does is in parliamentary order the floor cannot be taken from her. As soon as the member has made her motion she should sit down. Another member seconds the motion. Concerning the seconding of a motion there are various customs.

For instance, if the recording secretary is required to enter in the minutes the name of the person who seconds the motion it then becomes necessary for the seconding member to address the chair and give her name. On the other hand, if the record-

ing of the seconder's name is not required, it is sufficient for the member to simply rise, address the chair, and, not waiting for recognition, say: "I second the motion." The foregoing statements concerning the making and seconding of a motion apply to all motions, whether main motions by which subjects are introduced or minor motions for their subsequent disposition. It is also necessary for a person who wishes to speak to the question to secure the floor by the same process as if presenting a motion.

As soon as a motion is seconded the chairman states it by rising and saying: "It is moved and seconded," etc. (repeating the motion). The motion then becomes the property of the assembly and each member has an equal share in it. Until a motion is stated by the chair it belongs exclusively to the maker and seconder, and may be withdrawn at their pleasure. After a motion is stated and belongs to the assembly it may not be withdrawn without its consent. The chair is the medium through which the private property of the individual becomes the public property of the assembly. After a motion is stated by the chair it is spoken of as the "pending motion" or the "question before the house."

The time when a debatable motion shall be put to vote depends entirely upon the assembly, the chair possessing no right to put it to vote at her pleasure. When discussion lags she may ask: "Are you ready for the question?" or, "Is there any further discussion?" There being none, she puts the question to the assembly while standing. The form is:

"The question is upon the motion (repeats the motion). All in favor will say aye; all opposed will say no. The ayes have it. The motion is carried," or, "The resolution is adopted."

It seems hardly necessary to add that the taking of the negative vote is quite as essential as the taking of the one in the affirmative. Each member has a right to vote as she pleases, and it may be her pleasure to vote in the negative, although the affirmative vote was practically unanimous.

A main or principal motion may be presented in the form of either a resolution or a motion. It may be entertained only

when there is no other motion before the assembly. An illustration of the resolution form is as follows:

The member, Mrs. Ward, rises and addresses the chair thus:

Mrs. Ward: "Madam President, Mrs. Ward."

President: "Mrs. Ward."

Mrs. Ward: "I move the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas, The only playground known to the children in certain districts in the City of Blank is the street, and

"Whereas, Children who have no other playground are exposed to many moral and physical dangers, and

"Whereas, It is possible to provide wholesome occupation and amusement during the summer months for these children by establishing a school and playground for them, be it

"Resolved, That the Woman's Economic Club establish and maintain a school and playground, and that one thousand dollars be appropriated for that purpose."

Mrs. Black: "Madam President, I second the motion."

President: "It is moved and seconded to adopt the following resolution (the president then reads the resolution or asks the recording secretary to do so)." The resolution is now before the assembly for consideration.

It is not necessary that a resolution should be preceded by the "whereas" form, that part of it being merely the member's reasons for offering the resolution which could be given later in debate.

The simple motion form of presenting the matter is: "I move the Woman's Economic Club establish," etc. The preference is in favor of the resolution form, either with or without the reasons under the head of "whereas."

"O, small beginning! ye are great and strong,
Based on a faithful heart and wearliness brain,
Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,
Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain."

"Rough are the steps slow hewn in flintiest rock,
States climb to power by."

THE OPEN LETTER.

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION,
Address Office of Secretary,
Lock Box 713. Philadelphia, August 10, 1903.
AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
Washington, D. C.

The undersigned is desirous of learning who the last surviving soldier of the Revolution was resident in each of the states and territories and will be glad to receive information on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

ETHAN A. WEAVER,
Secretary.

The Julia K. Hogg testimonial prize of fifty (\$50) dollars is offered by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution for the best essay forwarded to the state committee upon the subject: Pennsylvania under William Penn, 1681-1718. The competitors for the prize will be the women of the senior class of colleges in Pennsylvania.

The object in offering the prize is to awaken an interest in Pennsylvania history among young women; to stimulate a desire for historical research; and to promote patriotism.

The essays must not exceed three thousand words; must be type-written; signed under an assumed name and given to the president of the college of which the writer is a member. A small *sealed* envelope must be attached to the essay, addressed with the assumed name of the writer, containing her *true* name, age, address and college.

When the president has made a choice of *three* out of the essays submitted to him under assumed names, he will forward them, with the "sealed envelope" enclosed, not later than February 1st, 1904, to the chairman of the state committee. Large envelopes will be addressed and furnished.

The name of the successful competitor will be announced in the state regent's report at the Continental Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, April 19, 1904. Honorable mention will be made of such other essays as are worthy.

The committee will consider: First, correctness in historic statements; second, purity of diction.

(Mrs. J. R.) Rachel H. L. Mellon, Chairman, 400 N. Neagley Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

In connection with query 263.—Kilburn.

A memorial window is to be placed in St. Mary's church, Wood-Ditton, Cambridge, Eng., to Thomas Kilburn, by his descendants in the United States.

Thomas¹ Kilburn was born in the parish of Wood-Ditton, 1578; he served as warden of St. Mary's, 1632. The church was built in 1600 and has recently been restored. The records of the Kilburn family in Eng. are kept in this church. Thomas¹ sailed from Eng. in the ship Increase at the age of fifty-five with five of his children and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., 1639. His oldest son, Thomas², came in the ship Elizabeth in 1638; and it is probable that the second son, George², came with his brother, as he is registered as a member of the church in Roxbury, Mass., 1638. In 1640 George was living in Rowley, Mass. The children of Thomas¹ were Margaret, Thomas, Elizabeth, George, Mary, Lydia, Frances, John.

I would like to correspond with descendants of Thomas Kilburn in regard to the memorial window and also to perfect the family tree.—
E. ADAMS ATWOOD, South Haven, Mich.

QUERIES.

356. (1) GILBERT.—Was Jonathan Gilbert, who was born in Middletown, Conn., 1686 or '87, the father of Jonathan Gilbert, Jr., who married Prudence Harris in Middletown, Oct. 25, 1739?

(2) GILBERT—HARRIS.—Information is desired of the parentage of Prudence Harris, wife of Jonathan Gilbert, Jr.—G. I. S.

357. SAWYER.—Who were the ancestors of Elizabeth Sawyer of Haverhill, Mass.? She married Nov. 29, 1764, Jonathan Poor, born in Plaistow, March 31, 1742. Elizabeth (Sawyer) Poor died Oct. 4, 1784. The Poor Genealogy does not give her parentage.—E. L. G.

358. (1) PATTON—FRAZIER.—The ancestry is desired of Isabella Frazier, born about 1763. She married Lieut. Robert Patton. They lived in Penn.

(2) ALEXANDER.—Wanted the name of the wife of Francis Alexander, of N. J., married before 1750. She is thought to have been a sister or daughter of President Blair of Princeton University.

(3) Also name of wife, Sarah ———, of John Alexander, son of Francis. He owned two farms near Gettysburg, Penn., moved to Rockbridge Co., Vir., about 1774, to Washington Co., Tenn., 1780. I can furnish the names of the children of John and Sarah Alexander.—A. E. B.

359. (1) KNOX—FREYER.—I would like to learn the names of the ancestors of William Knox and his wife, Mary Freyer (Friar). Their daughter Jane married Richard Hill of N. Car. and settled in Knox Co., Tenn.

(2) HILL.—Also the ancestry of Richard Hill. He is thought to have been the son of William Hill and Nancy Friar of N. Car.

(3) JACKS.—I am desirous of learning the names of the daughters of Patrick Jacks and whom they married. Also the names of the daughters of James Jack and his wife Margaret Houston, of N. Car. Mrs. O. B.

360. OLMSTED.—My great-grandfather, James Olmsted, was one of the first settlers of E. Hartford, Conn. He married Mary Beaumont. Their daughter, Mary Beaumont Olmsted, married Levi Smith, son of Samuel and Mary (Goodrich) Smith, of New Britain, Conn. James Olmsted served in the Rev. war, was wounded and died in a few years from the effect of his wounds. His brother was Timothy Olmsted, who wrote music. I wish to learn if James Olmsted of E. Hartford was a descendant of James Olmsted who came to Boston in the ship Lion, 1632, and settled at Cambridge, but removed to Hartford, 1636, died 1640. His sons were Nicholas and Nehemiah.—W. A. L.

631. THOMAS.—What relation was William Thomas, of Charles Co., Md., to William Thomas, of St. Mary's Co., Md.? Also name of wife of Nehemiah Thomas, son of William of Charles Co., Md.—A. L. M.

362. (1) GILBERT.—I would like to learn of the services of Jabez Gilbert of New York in the Rev. war.

(2) WEST.—Also of any Rev. service of Hezekiah West.

(3) BINGHAM.—Rial (Royal) Bingham was in Continental regiment, Capt. Luther Stoddard's Co., Conn., 1776. Rial Bingham was in N. York Levies, 1779. Where can I learn the date of birth of Rial Bingham, his ancestry, and the name of his wife? Were the two names above of the same man?—A. E. B.

363. (1) WESTCOTT—TRAFFARN.—Wanted the names of parents of Nancy Westcott, b. 1772. Married, 1795 or '6. Cromwell Traffarn lived in Sharon, Schoharie Co., N. Y., until 1802, then moved to Oneida Co., N. Y.

(2) WARREN—DENSLOW.—Names of parents of Patience Warren, b. 1764, married about 1783 or '4, James Denslow, b. 1767. James, John and William Denslow came from Conn. to Oneida Co., N. Y. Any information of the Denslow family prior to 1790 will be appreciated.

(3) TRAFFARN.—Information is desired of the family of Philip Traffarn, who served in Rev. war, was captain 1778-1781. Were Cromwell Traffarn and Philip Traffarn of Bristol, R. I., his sons?—A. D. W.

364. PETERS.—Information desired of the ancestry of John Peters, who was living in Hebron, Conn., 1781, and of any Colonial or Revolutionary service of John Peters or his ancestors. Whom did he marry? When? Where? In 1781 he made a deed of land in Grafton Co., N. H., to his three children, Absalom, Andrew and Margaret Case, wife of Zenas Case.—H.

365. BENNETT.—Theophilus Bennett—born 1738, died March 19, 1823—lived in Ridgefield, Conn. His son Amos married Mary Barnum Judd. Can any one give her ancestry or any revolutionary service of Theophilus Bennett?—A. B. H.

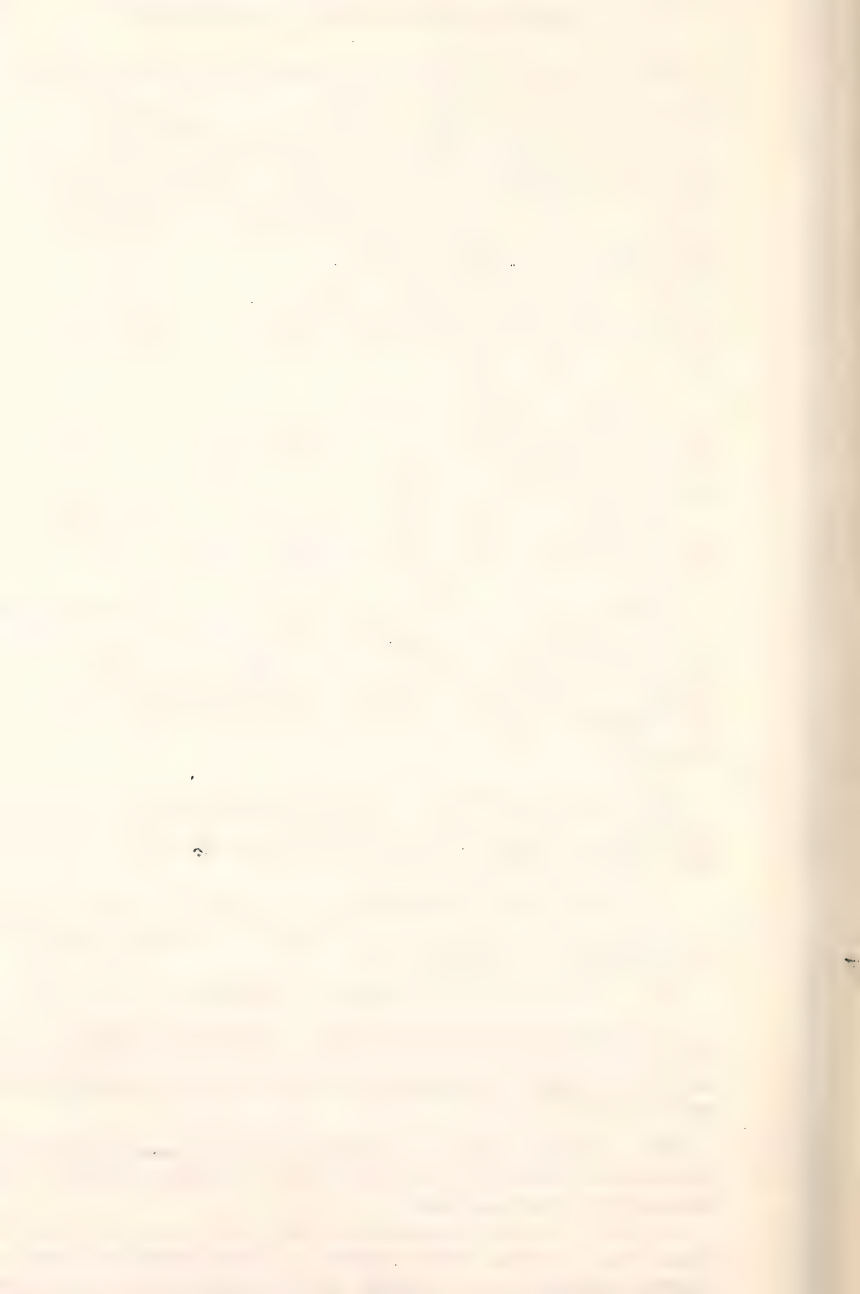
366. (1) PORTERFIELD.—Information is desired of Col. Porterfield mentioned by Fiske in the second volume of "American Revolution." He was killed in S. Carolina, 1780.

(2) VANCE.—Also of Dr. Vance of Virginia.—E. P.

367. WALLACE.—My great-grandfather, Benjamin Wallace, was a Revolutionary soldier. He lived in Tenn., then in Ky., then in Ohio, but I do not know where he enlisted or where he served—possibly in one of the Carolinas.—M. G.

368. (1) HATCH—PERRY.—I should like to learn the parentage of Temperance Hatch, who married Feb. 24, 1788, at Sharon, Conn., Abraham Perry of Lee, Mass.

(2) OLDS.—Also the parentage of Caty Olds, who married in Lee, Mass., Jan. 15, 1795, Abijah Crowley. They moved to Ohio, 1811. Family traditions says the father of Caty Olds served seven years in Revolutionary War.—C. C.



369. MONTGOMERY—MCELROY.—Wanted to learn the names and birth-places of the father and brothers and sisters of Samuel Montgomery, who was captain in Col. William Irvine's Penn. regiment from 1776 to 1783. He married Elizabeth McElroy in Lancaster—afterward Cumberland Co.—Penn.—B. M. J.

370. (1) BEALL.—Would like to learn the ancestry of Thomas Beall, founder of Cumberland, Md. He was appointed captain July 25, 1776, died 1823, about eighty years of age. Also the ancestry of his wife, Eleanor Beall, his own cousin.

(2) ALEXANDER.—Family tradition says that Alexander Alexander, who emigrated from Ireland soon after 1750 to Crowsville, S. Car., took part in the Revolutionary War. Can any one tell me where to find record of this service?—E. B. H.

371. BRIDGE—WARNER.—Proof is desired of the Rev. service of Bezael Bridge of Shoreham, Vt. His wife was Almira Warner. Was she connected with Seth Warner, who took charge of soldiers at Quebec?—A. B. S.

372. WELLS—BAILEY.—Information desired concerning Thomas Wells, who enlisted for the Rev. War from one of the Carolinas. He married Ann Bailey in S. Carolina. He was killed during the war.

373. PERRIN.—A clue is desired to information of service rendered by William Perrin of S. Carolina during the Rev. War.—A. M. W.

374. (1) STEVENS—HASKELL.—Information desired concerning the ancestry of Levi Stevens. He married 1st Clarissa Haskell, 2nd Mary Kinney. He was living in Canterbury, Conn., 1793. Also of the ancestry of his wife, Clarissa Haskell.

(2) LINDLEY—IDE.—Also of Thomas Lindley, who married 1717 Experience Ide. He died in Rehoboth, Mass., April 7, 1750.

(3) WALKER.—The maiden name of Mary ———, who married Peter Walker of Rehoboth. Their daughter Mary married Daniel Perry of Rehoboth, 1737.

(4) MILLARD.—Ancestry of Mary Millard (or Miller), wife of Samuel Perry of Rehoboth, married 1676 or 1678.—M. C. D.

375. ALLEN—HOLLIDAY—HENDEE.—My grandmother, Laura Hendee Holliday, is said to have been related to Ethan Allen, her mother having been an Allen. Can any one assist in tracing the connection?—M. H. McC.

NOTE.

The address of Mr. Heiskell Argenbright, possibly of Virginia, is desired. He is mentioned page 971, June issue, AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

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1306 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

PATRIOTISM.

By Wilbur Warren Johnson (Bud Jones), aged 16 years, 11 months,

Children of the American Revolution, Washington, D. C.

This essay received third prize in the prize essay contest.

Read at the annual convention, February 21, 1903.

Wilbur Warren Johnson, died January 6, 1903, aged 17 years.

Patriotism is defined as "love of one's own country, the spirit that originating in love of country prompts obedience to its laws, to the support and defense of its existence, rights and institutions, and to the promotion of its welfare."

The importance of patriotism cannot be overestimated. One writer says, "A nation without sentiment is a nation without virtue, without character, without aspiration or self-respect. Sentiment is the basis of the family, the most sacred of all obligations, instituted among men. From the fire-side, sentiment reaches out and embraces the state and the nation, and takes on the pride, the determination, and willing service of the soldier in defense." It is said that within the grounds of a convent in Paris, founded by his ancestors, a silk flag bearing our Stars and Stripes continually floats over the grave of LaFayette. This is an example of patriotic sentiment.

We see indications of patriotism in children of an early age in their admiration for their own national ensign. What little "Son of Erin" is not proud of the green; what young British boy does not hurrah for the Union Jack, and what young American does not uplift the Stars and Stripes, as the foremost of all emblems! During the sum-

mer of '88, in a New England village, a little boy, an only son, lay dying. In an interval of freedom from pain, he asked for a flag which was immediately procured and fastened to his bed, above him where he could admire its beauty, with possible remembrance of his being color-bearer in parades with his little comrades. A few hours after with a cry, "wave the flag, mamma," the spirit of my little cousin was wafted from beneath the folds of "Old Glory" to the New Glory, which is a heavenly one. Truly a young patriot was dead; and the flag hung, as it were, at half-mast above him.

A little incident which occurred in China, a few years ago, Americans may well consider. At a Fourth of July dinner in Shanghai, the English consul toasted the British flag. He said, "Here is to the Union Jack forever, the flag of flags, the flag that has floated on every continent and every sea for a thousand years, the flag on which the sun never sets!" It was a strong sentiment, and the Americans were a little overawed until Eli Perkins was called to toast the Stars and Stripes. Looking into the proud faces of the Englishmen, he said, "Here is to the Stars and Stripes of the new republic; when the setting sun lights up her stars in Alaska, the rising sun salutes her on the rock-bound coast of Maine. It is the flag of liberty, never lowered to any foe, and the only flag that ever whipped the flag on which the sun never sets!"

Respect for our flag indicates our love of country, and the Stars and Stripes are especially dear to those who have sacrificed their dearest and best on the insatiable, but glorious altar of patriotism. It is doubtful if the following story of a banner can be paralleled among all the magnificent annals of our country. "At the battle of Malvern Hill in our late Civil War, a number of boys in blue were captured by the Confederates and imprisoned in Barret's tobacco factory, where they well-nigh perished through sickness and starvation. Their sacrifice only intensified their patriotism, and though under strict surveillance, they determined to celebrate in some fitting way the approaching Fourth of July. This was in 1862. The leading spirit in this heroic band was Timothy J. Regan, of Irish descent and a recent emigrant from Wales. He belonged to Company E of the 9th Massachusetts regiment. How to give vent to their love of country was a problem. They decided to make a flag, although its discovery meant instant death for its possessors. Pathetic and beautiful was the task, these martyrs in the cause of human liberty set themselves to accomplish. They must literally rob their own backs for its accomplishment. Gathering as best they could the necessary materials for a large flag, the Fourth was made the day for concerted action. Twenty or twenty-five men were in this part of the prison. Some of them were able secretly to purchase enough white and red for the stripes. A flannel shirt made the ground of blue. From another shirt of white cotton were cut the stars. Poor as this garment was, Regan paid for it \$6.50. He also furnished the needles

and thread. In early twilight, in concealment, and as best they could, the brave men wrought. The task was accomplished. The flag was theirs. High up among the timbers of the roof, the eloquent banner was unfurled, where the wary guards could not see it as they looked in through the window. Then as the sun mounted the sky, the sick and weary, hungry and starving and dying men huddled together under the Stars and Stripes, that they might celebrate the day of their nation's independence. Who can picture the feelings of those boys in blue huddled together on that memorable Fourth, in that southern prison, under the 'Red, White and Blue?' The flag was soon taken down. As it could not be kept without peril to life, it was torn into strips, and divided among the twenty or more present. Each wound around his body, as a sacred memento, the piece given him. Nor was this the last of this wondrous banner. The men of this prison were soon exchanged. Regan was so sick that his comrades were compelled to support him while standing in line waiting for his turn. Wherever the liberated patriots went, their portion of the flag went with them. After the war, by persistent correspondence, Regan succeeded in recovering every piece, the last piece being recovered only ten years ago. All were again sewed together and the banner of the prison days, completely restored. This flag is now in the possession of Thomas G. Stevens Post, No. 26, Grand Army of the Republic, Boston, Massachusetts."

It has taken volumes to enroll the deeds of our brave patriots; and it is due to the splendid heroism, and the matchless and pathetic patriotism of those who gave their lives for the defense and preservation of the nation, that the United States is recognized as one of the greatest, if not the most powerful, of the world powers. In the Revolutionary days, our patriots fought for liberty, equal rights, and just laws for a nation struggling against crowned oppression. Later patriotism struggled for unity and the freedom of the slave, and since the word "Santiago" has been burned into our hearts, our patriotism has broadened, as it were, until our brave boys in blue have followed over land and sea that flag which means to-day not only freedom of our land, or the elevation of a single race; but everywhere it is the sign of succor for the weak, aid for the suffering, and liberty for the oppressed. Edward Everett said, "It speaks for itself. Its mute eloquence needs no aid to interpret its significance. Fidelity to the Union blazes from the stars, allegiance to the government, beneath which we live, is wrapped in its folds."

We may never understand how intensely burned the patriotism in the heart of poor Philip Nolan, "the man without a country," after he was banished from the country he loved so well. To a young sailor, he said, "And for your country, boy, and for that flag never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you; no matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you, or who abuses you; never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that flag."

Hon. Charles E. Rice, ex-chief justice of the supreme court, has said that "two accusations have been made against the people of this country; one that they are too much given to that self-glorification, which has come to be known as spread-eagleism; the other that they are sordid in their aims and impulses, devoting their energies and aspiring above all else to advancement in material things and lacking in what for want of a better term is denominated sentiment. That is to say that they are a practical, not a sentimental people, that as to any proposed action the controlling question with them is, 'will it pay?,' not is it a noble, unselfish or patriotic thing to do? A sordid, unimaginative, practical people, lacking in noble sentiment, whose controlling passion is gain. What is the flag to them?"

"Let the pages of the history of our civil war answer; let the history of the Spanish-American war, scarce yet written, answer. From fever-stricken camps, from dusty plains, where columns of marching men are swinging along under a tropical sun; from a hastily dug trench, where in alternate heat and cold, they lay, expectant of the hour when they shall charge up the heights and strike a blow for their fellow men, or perchance yield up dear life as a sacrifice, worthy to be made for a noble sentiment; from almost impenetrable thicket, where many an ill-fed, but stout of heart northerner and southerner, Union man and ex-Confederate, college-bred and unlettered, foreign born and native born, white and black, but American soldiers all, are pushing on up the hills; from the captured heights, where waves their victorious flag; from the far-off Orient, where men are wading swamps and swimming rivers, under the enemy's fire, to open the way for their comrades on the other side; sounding forth loud, clear and exultant, in the booming of Dewey's guns at Manila, echoed and re-echoed by the guns of the victorious fleet at Santiago; from every place where the American soldier and sailor has carried the flag, comes back the answer, that thrills the heart and lifts the soul out of the cheerless environment of material things, up into the clear life-giving atmosphere of noble and exalted sentiment."

Enough has been said to convince the most skeptical that an American is not without patriotism. Our attention will now be turned to the methods of fostering patriotism in the young. First of all, as all good things should emanate from the home, so our first lessons in patriotism should be learned at the fire-side; then the schools help to a great extent to promote national sentiment in the hearts of the pupils. A study of our country's heroes cannot but generate a deep-seated respect for our nation bought with so great a sacrifice of life and blood. Patriotic societies also keep in mind past victories, as well as present duties, until each member can reverently say, "surely this is God's land." The motive that led to the establishment of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution was a noble one. It is not fame, wealth or honor that influences a woman to organize or build up such

a society, but simply patriotism, and its members are turned aside for a little, from ribbons and the routine of school to dig deep into the mines of history; and such a change of work or play is healthful recreation.

Keeping ever in remembrance the sweet, sad story of our nation's history, may our lives not only be tinted with the patriotic lustre of the heroic dead, but worthily maintain the freedom and power so dearly bought, and go forth to yet more splendid victories, proud of the banner that heaven has blessed, and the sacrifice of man has sanctified.

"BUB JONES."

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED:

GEORGE WALTON CHAPTER, Columbus, Georgia, Mrs. Elisha Paul Dismukes, regent. The subject of the year is Colonial Georgia. The careful arrangement of the different topics shows much thought and knowledge.

HANNAH WOODRUFF CHAPTER, Southington, Connecticut, Mrs. Charles S. Bissell, regent. The program has many appropriate quotations. One of the papers for the year will be on the Louisiana Purchase.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. P. H. Sawyer, regent. Among the standing committees are the following: Endowment of a Chair of American History in College for Women; Revolutionary graves; genealogical library; Revolutionary relics; genealogical research; patriotism in the public schools; patriotic lectures to foreigners; Children of the Republic; Needle-work Guild, and reception of new members.

The Children of the Republic are patriotic clubs formed without reference to ancestry, the only qualification being love of the United States and a promise to be true to her. The Western Reserve Chapter has seven such clubs now in operation.

PATTERSON CHAPTER, Westfield, New York, Mrs. George W. Patterson, regent. Among the interesting topics are Literature of Revolutionary Period and Whiggs *versus* Tories.

"Freedom, not won by the vain,
Not to be courted in play;
Not to be kept without pain—
Stay with us."

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. CATHERINE STEBBINS, Owahgena Chapter, Cazenovia, New York, died recently greatly lamented. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their deep regret.

MRS. LUELLA AGNES HANDLEY, Kewanee Chapter, wife of Jos. R. Handley, died at her home in Kewanee, Illinois, June 22, 1903. The chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sense of their great loss.

MRS. CAROLINE E. HALE, Lucretia Shaw Chapter, New London, Connecticut, died in Watch Hill, Rhode Island, August 4, 1903. She was seventy-one years of age.

MRS. A. H. BARRETT, charter member, Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, later regent Ori Fino Chapter, Helena, Montana, passed away in Baltimore, July 17th. Her noble and helpful life has made itself felt all over the state.

MRS. GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER, died September 11, 1903, in Chicago, Illinois. She was an enthusiastic Daughter of the American Revolution. She established the General de Lafayette Chapter; she held the offices of vice-president general, of historian general and of corresponding secretary general in the National Board, where her work and influence will long be felt. Her husband, Robert Stockwell Hatcher, survived her but a few days. The sad and impressive services for both were held at the same time, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Lafayette, Indiana, where both were baptised. The chapter she had formed sent flowers as a token of their love and passed resolutions expressive of their sense of their great loss.

MRS. RUTH GAYLORD GRANT, charter member and first treasurer, Silver Bow Chapter, Montana, died in Salt Lake, Utah, September 1, 1903. She was the wife of Robert Grant.

MRS. LOUISE R. WOODRUFF, "Real Daughter," Tuscarora Chapter, Binghamton, New York, passed from this life June 24, 1903. She was born in Coventry, Connecticut, 1819, the daughter of Joseph Thompson, who served throughout the war for independence. Mrs. Woodruff inherited the sturdy independence and common sense which were so eminently traits of our Revolutionary ancestors.

MRS. MATHILDA MARKHAM SMITH, "Real Daughter," Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, died September 22, 1903. She had passed her ninetieth birthday.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

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902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
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Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

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Mrs. DENNIS EAGAN, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
Jacksonville, Florida. V. S. R.
- Georgia, Mrs. I. Y. SAGE, "The Kimball," Atlanta.
Mrs. MARY ANN LIPSCOMB, Athens. V. S. R.
- Illinois, Mrs. CHARLES H. DEERE, "Overlook," Moline.
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- Indiana, Mrs. JAMES M. FOWLER, Lafayette.
Mrs. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER, Lafayette. V. S. R.
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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

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Lilian Lockwood,
Business Manager.

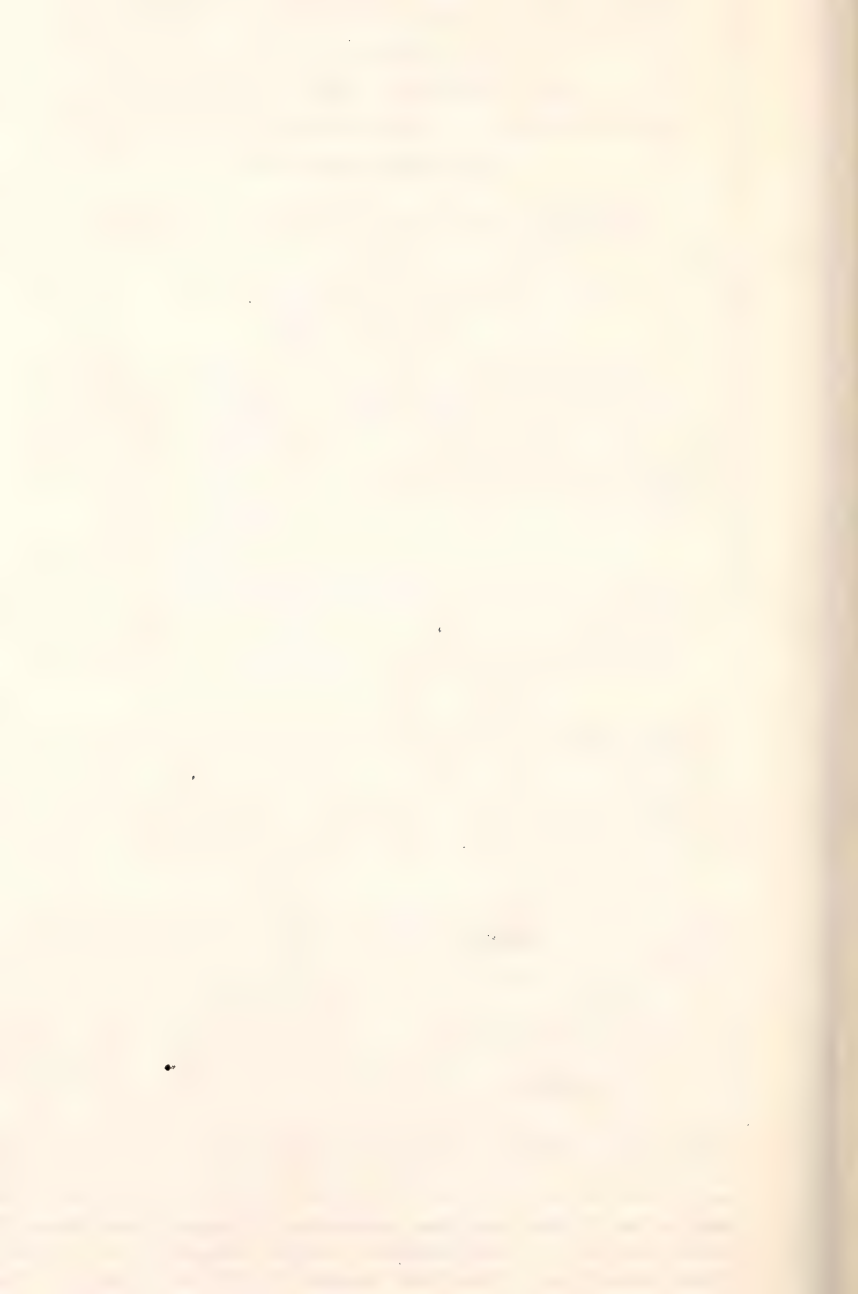
Parliamentary Law at a Glance

BY MARY BELLE KING SHERMAN.

A book setting forth clearly and concisely the character, purpose, and effect of each motion by which the business of a deliberative body is conducted; the relation of each motion to all other motions; forms of reports, and illustrations of the form in which all motions are made. Of especial value to Club members and presiding officers. Based on Robert's Rules of Order.

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THE MASSACRE AT HANCOCK'S BRIDGE.

Dr. Ellen B. Smith.

During the winter of 1777-78 the British army under Howe occupied Philadelphia. Within its comfortable limits the Red-coats made themselves quite at home at the firesides of the Tories, who were many and rich.

While within the city the invaders danced and drank, made love and played cards in their wigs and ruffles, gold lace and powder, without the patriots starved, froze and barely managed to keep life in their miserable bodies at Valley Forge.

The cause of the Revolutionists was at its lowest ebb; to an impartial observer it did not seem that there could be a doubt as to the ability of the British to crush the American army in the spring. Washington was forced to scour the country far and wide for food and many expeditions were sent into New Jersey on this errand. To break up this source of supplies and to put a stop to the annoyance to which he was subjected from Wayne's command, the British commander sent a strong expedition into the lower counties of New Jersey with orders to destroy thoroughly all animals and provisions that they could not carry off and to break up any bands of militia which they should encounter.

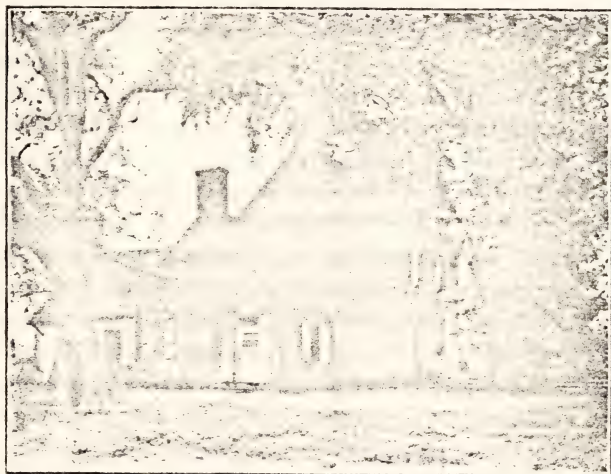
It is probable that the destruction of the tea at Greenwich had not been forgotten and punishment for the bold rebels at Cohanscy was part of the program.

The British force consisted of a body of regulars under Colonel Mawhood who, by the way, had commanded one of the regiments so thoroughly whipped at Princeton; and of a force

of irregulars called the Queen's Rangers, consisting of Tories who had been recruited in New York and Connecticut and who were, as their name implies, hardy, active young men whom their intrepid leader, Major Simcoe, had brought to a high state of discipline and efficiency.

Had the British armies everywhere been disciplined and led as was this expedition into Salem county, the outcome of the struggle would have been different.

Mawhood's men marched down from Camden, while the Rangers came down the river in boats landing in Penn's Neck



Hancock House, Hancock's Bridge, N. J.
Built 1734.

and marching to unite with their comrades at Salem. There they were joined by Tories to the number of 300 who were at once uniformed and drilled.

We are informed from patriot sources that the British forces numbered from 1,200 to 1,500 men before they were joined by the neighborhood Tories. If this number is correct it is not to be wondered at that the patriot militia, which assembled under Col. Benjamin Holme, could not make head against them. The wonder is that they assembled at all.

Let us imagine the bustle of excitement and preparation among the people of the county side when it was known that the British were really coming.

Once before, when the British war vessels had sailed up the Delaware, had the county been thrown into a fever of apprehension, but the stately *Augusta*, the gallant *Roebuck* and their consorts had sailed on to be met at forts Mifflin and Mercer with that stubborn resistance whose story forms one of the brightest spots in the annals of the Revolutionary War.

Now, however, there could be no doubt. The British were advancing, coming nearer every hour. Trustworthy scouts brought news that they had left Camden on the 17th of March. That night they bivouacked at Sharpstown. To-morrow they would be in Salem.

What hasty collecting together of household treasures, burying of silver and of money, hiding away in secure places of barrels of flour, sides of bacon and driving of horses and cattle to the woods. What galloping to and fro along the muddy roads of messengers big with important errands; what furbishing up of old flint locks unused since the French and Indian war; what casting of bullets from pewter plates and spoons; what consultations in taverns, aided by Salem county's famous apple-jack; what burning courage found vent in high-hearted resolves to hurl the tyrants from their peaceful farms and villages! But alas! these brave resolutions needed to be backed by something more substantial than high sounding language stimulated as above hinted; they needed the sustained courage and steadiness which discipline alone can give.

To think of opposing hundreds of the best soldiers of the best army in the world by a crowd of farmers, fishermen and trappers who had never been under fire, never marched five miles in company, had only the semblance of organization and were under the command of men of little more experience than themselves, was madness and yet it was done.

And here in this old mansion on the night of the 21st of March, 1778, was struck a blow which for a time was the undoing of the patriot cause in these counties. But the blow was achieved at such a cost that it decided the British com-

mander to return to Philadelphia at once and leave the Cohansey rebels to be punished at some more convenient season.

This is the story of the massacre at Hancock's Bridge.

When the British had arrived in Salem the militia was concentrated on the south side of Alloways creek and the three bridges which crossed this stream were all strongly guarded.

Twice the English soldiers attempted to force a crossing at Quinton's Bridge, but though successful in luring a part of our men across the bridge and into a disastrous ambushade they found the passage of the stream so stubbornly contested that after two attempts they were forced to withdraw. A demonstration was then made against Thompson's Bridge at Allowaystown, but finding our people in force there, that also was given up.

Nothing remained but to attack the detachment which guarded Hancock's Bridge, for it would never do to allow a rabble of militia to boast of having successfully resisted Mawhood's regiment and the Queen's Rangers.

Warned by the stout resistance encountered at the other posts the British planned a very hazardous and dangerous expedition which was executed with such dash and precision that it was thoroughly successful.

On the night of the 21st of March, Maj. Simcoe with a picked force of Rangers embarked at Salem and dropped down the river to Alloways creek. Here they were delayed from going farther down by the tide and so changed their plans and landed on the marsh about three miles from the village.

From this point they made their way across the marsh to the road which approached the village from the southwest, thus taking it in the rear.

Fancy the perils of that night's march across a half frozen marsh, stumbling into holes, miring in muddy ditches and crashing through shell ice and clumps of dead reeds, falling, rising with a muttered oath and ever staggering forward, forward perhaps to an ambush set by the foe, for who would be sure that the guides were not treacherous. At last they reached the road and soon closed in upon the village lying peacefully asleep. At the Hancock House in whose walls we set the memorial tablet to-day, those whom we would commemorate were

also asleep, worn out from watching a force of British who had threatened the town all day by the Salem road. At nightfall these enemies had disappeared and the weary militia now had gone to snatch some sleep.

Here was the farmer dreaming of his acres which would soon need the plough, here the fisherman longing to be spreading his net in the tumbling waters of the bay, here the venerable owner of the house Judge Hancock, a Quaker and non-combatant who, since his house had been used for barracks, had been in the habit of leaving it in the day-time and returning to sleep there at night, a practice to which he owed his death.

This little band had posted two sentinels and then gone peacefully to bed.

They woke to find themselves surrounded by armed men. Their sentinels had been bayoneted so silently that no alarm was raised; all the doors of the house were guarded and there was nothing to do but to surrender. This they did, but to no purpose. They were hunted from room to room and when in the attic they could retreat no longer were bayoneted like rats in a hole.

Judge Hancock and several Quakers with him met a like fate.

The triumph of Maj. Simcoe was complete and had it not been marred by the massacre of unarmed men, would have commanded our admiration, foeman though he was.

This disaster to our cause forced the militia posted at the other bridges to retire to the next practicable line of defense, a stream running parallel to Alloways creek, about twelve miles to the south. Here the British left them undisturbed and after ravaging the county for food and forage retired to Philadelphia, carrying their plunder with them.

So the gallant colonel, the brilliant major and their iron soldiers withdrew after a successful campaign, congratulating themselves that they had thoroughly broken up the nest of rebels in Salem county.

But these rebels were of their own blood and that blood is stirred by defeat to further effort. Perceiving plainly that they needed training and experience in order to oppose their foes with any show of success, they took the only way open to obtain

these. The visit of the enemy did good; it deepened and broadened their attachment to their cause. Instead of high hearted hopes and boastful speeches there now burned a steady determination to learn the game of war, and thus match the tyrants with men of equal skill.

It was this spirit in the land that recruited the thin ranks of Washington's army in the spring; that found food, clothing and ammunition for those ragged heroes, and above all upheld the hands of their great leader until victory came at last.

The old mansion where this occurred is still standing on the green and still surrounded by the great trees planted by the Hancocks for their refreshment and protection.

On a May day there is no pleasanter sight in our country side than the old brick house, the great trees and the green grass, then at its best. Later in the season the dryness of our summer takes away from its beauty, but there are few spots where the turf has been undisturbed as here for nearly two hundred years.

The old pent house has been taken down but the holes in the wall where the supporting rafters entered can still be seen. Bees have found their way through these holes and under the floors of the second story is a rich store of honey and wax.

Upstairs where the massacre took place they show you dark stains on the floor which are said to be patriot blood; and from a second story window in the low part it is said a woman jumped with her child to escape the British soldiers on that terrible night in March.

About the old house the farmers' children frolic in the sun, the geese and ducks discuss their affairs and people come and go on the errands of everyday life.

Yet in spite of all this there lingers about it an impressive atmosphere which seems to speak to us of the deeds of the past. It is as if a voice said "Look at me! remember the great sacrifice made here, remember the blood spilled within these walls that a nation might be free, remember the deeds of a sterner and simpler generation, who gave their all for liberty."

Thus speaking may it stand long as it has stood, an impressive reminder to the old and an object lesson to the young as long as liberty shall be cherished and our country loved by

the men and women who come and go around it, and if at midnight when the storm winds howl and the great tree branches creak and toss in restless agony over its mossy roofs—if then the ghosts of those who were here cut off “most untimely” do not walk abroad, and no tradition says they do, it is because the soul of the patriot however and whenever sped finds rest so sure and soon that naught can tempt it to return.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION BURIED AT LAFAYETTE, INDIANA.

Mrs. Charles F. Weigle.

Not pillared shaft, nor monument,
 We rear to-day,
 We mark the earthly tenement
 Of these who were with battle rent
 By boulder gray—
 Type of the rough, ascending road,
 Whose conquered heights lead up to God.
 Not their's the rest,
 The pampered luxury of life—
 They knew its toil, its rugged strife,
 Its stern behest
 To rise, and gird their armor on,
 Nor stay, till yet the dawning sun
 Of liberty.
 Pregnant with promise, flood, the skies,
 And blazons forth their victories.
 The panoply
 Of war was theirs, the battle-hymn,
 The full circumference and rim
 Of sacrifice:
 That we, who pluck the fruited vine
 Of Peace, and drink its sacred wine,
 Rich with the dyes
 Of life-blood which they shed, may know
 The gift of Freedom, and bestow,
 With open hand,
 Its crown of vantage, and its crest
 Of power, on lowly and oppressed
 Of every land.

And thus we come in humble gratitude.
Where time, nor death, nor latitude
Of East or West,
Can dim the memory of the just,
Or serve to lose their honored dust.
And where they rest—
These pioneers for truth and right—
We place this stone, symbol of might
And victory.
What though a century has passed?
The cycle of the years ~~at last~~
Has brought to thee,
Thou stranger dead! this crown of wreath,
And drapery of flag. Beneath
Its hallowed folds,
The barriers of age forgot,
Thy patriot daughters bless this spot,
And all it holds
Of valor, service, martyrdom.
The generations yet to come
Shall know thee:
For times effacing blight is not,
To such as fill thy chosen lot,
Of loyalty
To God and man; no longer then,
Unknown shall lie thine ashes: when
Roll of drum,
And thrill of fife, and tread of martial feet,
Once more Memorial day shall greet,
The breadth and sum
Of thy far-reaching strife shall break
From out the shadowed past, and wake
Its echo here,
Where laurel, and the immortelle,
Shall wreath thy deathless citadel.

"Freedom! their battle-cry—
'Freedom,' or leave to die!"
Ah! and they meant the word,
Not as with us 'tis heard,
Not a mere party shout;
They gave their spirits out—
Trusted the end to God."

BITS OF TENNESSEE HISTORY.

*Lucy Henderson Horton, Old Glory Chapter, Franklin,
Tennessee.*

"To know the old era you must search with a lantern; to know the new era you must winnow."

In searching for the history of the men who inhabited this land of ours in the days of the mastodon and mammoth our lantern fails us all too soon. Flint arrow heads have been found in the skeletons of these animals which prove that men skilled in the use of this weapon fretted their life upon America's stage many thousands of years ago, in comparison with whom Abraham was a modern man.

For eight years numerous expeditions have been sent out from the American Museum of Natural History for the purpose of exploring the homes of the cliff-dwellers. Thinking possibly treasures might be buried under their stone castles, excavations were made which resulted in unmistakable evidence of a race antedating the cliff-dwellers. The cliff-dweller had for weapon the bow, arrow and arrow point, these cave dwellers lived before such things were invented, their weapon was the throwing stick. There are evidences of greater culture, of a higher civilization than with the cliff-dweller. Their burial robe is more superb. Their art of making mummies, although the methods be different, was abreast with that of ancient Egypt.

It has required eight years to get enough of the remains of the American cave dwellers together to demonstrate the actual existence of paleolithic men on this continent.

The study of races antedating the American Indian is bewildering. The mound builders we know were a people who understood the smelting of ore and mining. They were not savage in a certain sense. They were a hard working people, and great labor is not characteristic of the savage. They had skill, and were lovers of the beautiful.

Innumerable mounds are found in the Mississippi Valley, which includes all territory between the Appalachian and the

Rocky Mountains. Some of these mounds are curved, some square and some serpentine in shape.

Whence came these people, how long did they remain and why and when did they go? What bewildering visions are raised by these questions. Bancroft says these mounds contain the bones of men unlike the American Indian, their "broader foreheads, larger facial angle, the less angular figure of the orbits of the eye, the more narrow nose, the less evident projection of the jaw.....bear a surprisingly exact resemblance to that of the race of nobles who sleep in the ancient tombs of Peru."

One of these mounds is in the immediate vicinity of Nashville and is known as the Carleville mound because Monsieur Carleville, the French trader, had his store upon this mound in 1714. Pottery which indicates skill in the workman and images which we suppose represented idols have been taken from mounds in our own county.

When the Long Hunters, led by Col. James Knox, came in 1769 to hunt and to explore what is now middle Tennessee they found vast cemeteries of an extinct race, they found many bones in caves and mounds. How densely populated the Mississippi Valley must have been in the days of the mound builders can be imagined from the fact that more than one hundred thousand skeletons of this ancient people have been found in a single county in Iowa.

The most interesting ancient construction in Tennessee is the old stone fort in Coffee county, one mile from Manchester, just above Barren Fork and Taylor Fork of Duck river. This shows great labor. Some have thought that DeSoto and his men built this fort, but it is impossible. August 7, 1819, Col. Andrew Erwin, who owned the land upon which the fort stands had a white oak tree growing upon the wall of the fort cut down, then he and Major Murray counted 357 annual rings, which proves the fort to have been at least thirty years old when Columbus discovered America.

When DeSoto, this El Dorado adventurer of the sixteenth century, roamed the wilds of what is now Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi, the mound builders had vanished, how long since one can only imagine. We know that De Soto gave

name to the Appalachian chain of mountains, a term derived from the Indians. On his way ever westward seeking gold he came, Bancroft tells us, to Chickasaw Bluffs (now Memphis, Tennessee), April 23, 1541. It was then he first saw our majestic river, the Mississippi. An incident happened here which bears the color of the times. The idea prevailed in all the world that there existed somewhere a fountain from whose waters if one drunk he would have perpetual youth. De Soto was told of an old Indian chief living at Chickasaw Bluffs who had great power with his tribe, but a mystery hung about him. He secluded himself from all the world except a very few personal attendants through whom his mandates to his tribe were issued. When De Soto heard of this and of the chief's great age he thought "this man surely knows where is to be found the fountain of perpetual youth and I will wring his secret from him." Hence he sought an interview, but was denied. This imperious man who brooked no denial finally prevailed and was admitted to the chief's presence. Imagine his great surprise when a man withered with age met him.

The old man with innate knowledge of humanity had secluded himself fearing the sight of his physical infirmities might lead others to think him incapable of ruling.

When La Salle had conceived his vast project of extending French power in the lower Mississippi Valley and thence attacking Mexico, on his way, at Chickasaw Bluffs in 1682 he built a fort and called it Prud'homme. This fort and a rude cabin built by La Salle were the first handicraft of civilized man in Tennessee except indeed the four pirogues built by De Soto in 1541. La Salle made here a trading post.

This seems ever to have been a desirable location, for later when Spain claimed exclusive right to the Mississippi river one of her cordon of forts was here, and here she exacted toll of the flat boats of Kentucky on their way to New Orleans with produce. Spain grew so wild in her exactions that at times she would confiscate whole fleets of flat boats until enraged Kentucky, hemmed in on the east by a barrier of mountains and on the west by the Mississippi river, declared she would have an outlet, that she would send down fleets of flat boats filled with armed men and take possession of New

Orleans. The remains of an old Spanish fort at New Orleans, St. Charles, built in defense against this threat still stands. This fort at Chickasaw Bluffs was abandoned by Spain during the administration of Gayoso. His name lives in that of one of Memphis' principal hotels.

Not from the west though was Tennessee to be settled but from Virginia and North Carolina. In 1655 Col. Wood, who lived at the fall of James river, sent a party of discovery westward, passing through Cumberland Gap. They were pioneers of that vast flood of emigration which but little more than a century later poured its current of life and activity into Tennessee. In 1748 Dr. Thomas Walker made a journey of exploration through this region about Cumberland Gap. In 1769 Joseph Martin of Virginia who previous to this time had been hunter and trader, with five or six other adventurers, tried to make a settlement in Powell's Valley. This included what is now Lee county, Virginia, and Claiborne and Hancock counties, Tennessee, and reached beyond Cumberland Gap. These men put in corn and other field products but in the latter part of the summer Indians broke up the settlement.

Haywood tells us in his history of Tennessee, that the "first settlers on the Cumberland river came thither under Henderson's purchase by virtue of the Cherokee deeds made to him and his associates." The purchase referred to was that of Transylvania, now Kentucky and a part of Tennessee extending to Cumberland river and the southwest of Virginia. This Transylvania company was organized in 1774 and consisted of Richard Henderson and John Williams of Granville county, North Carolina, William Johnston and James Hogg, Thomas Hart and John Luttrell and Nathaniel Hart of Orange, while Leonidas Henly Bullock of Granville and David Hart of Orange held half shares, making eight shares in all. The company signed a treaty with the Cherokees, March 17, 1775, at Sycamore Shoals on Watauga river. Joseph Martin was attorney for the company and entry taker for the Powell's valley division of the purchase. On this occasion Oconastota, a Cherokee orator, called Chief Warrior and head prince of the Cherokee nation (the same person whose elegant Indian treaty pitcher was presented to the Tennessee Historical Society by

Mrs. President Polk), made an eloquent and pathetic appeal to his people to hold their lands. But in spite of this the treaty was signed. The machinery of government was gotten into shape and a member sent up to Continental Congress.

Lord Dunmore, governor of Virginia, and Alexander Martin, governor of North Carolina, repudiated the purchase because it was the work of individuals. The two states however availed themselves of the benefit of the treaty and gave the Transylvania company in lieu of their purchase four hundred thousand acres of land lying between the Ohio and Green rivers.

In 1779 Richard Henderson opened a land office at French Lick (now Nashville, Tennessee) for the sale of the company's lands. This same year James Robertson founded a settlement at this place. It is worthy of note that Robertson deeded a lot in Nashville to the half-breed McGillevray, that remarkable character, chief of the Creek Indians, who was at the same time a general in the American army, a colonel in the British and in the Spanish armies. This deed of lot must have been a kind of peace offering from Robertson, for McGillevray made atrocious raids along the Cumberland for twelve years giving these early settlers much trouble.

Ten years previous to this time the Watauga settlement had been made. We note in passing a land mark. Near Jonesboro, Tennessee, a tree still stands in the bark of which Daniel Boone cut the words "D. Boone cilled a Bar 1760." This bold adventurer reported on first going to Kentucky "heards of deer and droves of buffalo thousands and thousands."

We are indebted to the buffalo for the tracery of our roadways. The buffalo trail became the Indian trail and this became the trader's trace, the trails widened into roads, the roads into turnpikes and these in turn were transformed into railroads. Thus we have the evolution of the railroad.

The brave men of the Watauga settlement under the leadership of McDowell, Sevier, Shelby and Campbell turned the tide of war in favor of America at King's Mountain. With what a thrill of joy Tennesseans recall this fact. And yet there was a force back of this we must not forget—the Indian agent.

Great Britain's policy during her invasion was to keep the

Indians excited. Washington had always thought to draw on this western country should matters come to the worst, and yet the fear of another Indian war was to him a nightmare. Col. Campbell writes to Gates under date Sep. 3, 1780, that the Indians were harassing their frontiers and pleads that as a reason for not being able to join him. Gates was defeated at Camden; Savannah and Charleston were in the hands of the British; Georgia and South Carolina were conquered and the enemy was turning with exultation to North Carolina and Virginia. This was the most critical moment of the Revolution. Just at this juncture the savages were quieted by the diplomacy of the Indian agent, Joseph Martin, so the Watauga men were enabled to strike a blow for liberty at King's Mountain. Had the Indians not been quieted these men must have stayed at home to defend their own firesides. Thus it seems that the Indian agent was the hinge upon which the Revolution turned.

When the cession of Tennessee was ratified by congress a temporary form of government was established. Martin was urged for the office of governor by Patrick Henry also by Lee, Grayson, Bland and others. John Sevier, however was called to this office.

In running over the roll of members of the state legislature from Williamson county in Tennessee's early history we find the familiar names—in the senate: N. F. Perkins, Thomas H. Benton, Newton Cannon, John Bell, Barclay Martin; in the house: William Martin, Samuel Perkins, Newton Cannon, M. P. Gentry.

A PRISON SHIP MARTYR.

DANIEL SULLIVAN commanded a company of militia at Bigaduce (Castine), Maine. A British sloop under Mowet entered the bay, February 21, 1780. They landed, took Captain Sullivan prisoner, burned his house and all its contents. He was sent to Halifax and from there to New York and put on the prison ship, the *Jersey*. After about six months he was exchanged but died on his way home.

(From a letter written in 1856 by Hiram Emery, who had the facts from Lydia and Hannah, daughters of Captain Daniel Sullivan.)

THE ELLSWORTH HOMESTEAD—ELMWOOD,

The State Chapter-House of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

In September an invitation was sent out by the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution inviting their friends to the opening of the new state chapter house, the far-famed Ellsworth homestead. Thus it read:

"You are cordially invited by the
CONNECTICUT
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
to attend the opening exercises at
The Ellsworth Homestead
at two o'clock p. m.
on Thursday, October the eighth
nineteen hundred and three
Windsor, Connecticut.

"The Ellsworth Homestead has recently been presented by the descendants of Oliver and Abigail (Wolcott) Ellsworth to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution.

"Oliver Ellsworth was born in 1745. He was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Connecticut, a member of the Council of Safety, one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, a Minister Plenipotentiary to France, Senator, and Chief Justice of the United States."

On the afternoon of October 8th, 1903, the historic, Colonial house in the old town of Windsor, once the house of one of Connecticut's most distinguished gentlemen and statesmen, Oliver Ellsworth, was formally presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution, and by Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, was accepted in their name.

Oliver Ellsworth was born in Windsor, April 29, 1745, dying in the same town November 26, 1807. His services to his country were many. He was a member of the Continental Congress, and also one of those who represented Connecticut at the federal convention which met in Philadelphia in May and June, 1787, to draw up the constitution of the United States. At this time he proposed and secured the acceptance of the "Connecticut Compromise," which settled the representation in congress.

From 1789 to 1796 he was United States senator from Connecticut, and soon after became the second chief justice of the United States, succeeding John Jay. For some years he resided in France, being envoy extraordinary to that country, and at that time he brought about a treaty between France and the United States.

Through the patriotic zeal of Mrs. Frank C. Porter, a lineal descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, has been secured to the Con-



Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth and his wife, Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth.

necticut Daughters of the American Revolution, this beautiful home of which he said it was "the best part, of the best town, of the best state, of the best country in the world." The gift was from every known living descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, about 135 in number, and the money value of the place between four and five thousand dollars, while the sentimental value is beyond computation. The generosity and efforts of Mrs. Porter have been met with the same spirit by the Connecticut chapters, the house has been placed in repair, partially furnished in luxuriant Colonial style, and it is hoped that the work may

in the near future be perfected so that the furnishings may be quite worthy of the home of so distinguished a son of Connecticut.

On the day of the dedication there was loaned and on exhibition a piece of Gobelin tapestry, which had been presented by Napoleon Bonaparte to Oliver Ellsworth, also a satin spangled bag, which was a present to Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth, wife of the chief justice.

The exercises were entirely out of doors, on the spacious lawn in front of the porch of "Elmwood." The state regent with Miss Jennie Loomis, regent of the Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter, and the speakers of the day, occupied the porch, while the audience occupied camp chairs directly in front.

Soon after two, the Ellsworth family, who had enjoyed a reunion breakfast in Hartford, arrived, closely followed by Governor Chamberlain and staff, escorted by the first company Governor's foot guard, which was organized in the year 1771. The audience arose as the governor's party approached the house, and at the same time, a large flag was unfurled from the new staff in the yard. The national colors were suspended from several large elms, (there were originally thirteen elm trees there, for the thirteen original states) and also our Connecticut state flag. Directly over the porch, between two draped flags, was a large Daughters of the American Revolution emblem. The house has been newly papered and painted throughout, one room having the original paper which Oliver Ellsworth brought from France. Colonial designs have been selected quite in harmony with the character of the house. The windows are draped with dainty white muslin curtains, edged with ball fringe. On the front door is the original brass knocker. There have been many beautiful and rare articles of Colonial design given, and loaned for the day, but the most interesting were the choice pieces which were in the old house in the days when the chief justice was living. Most conspicuous among these was the Chippendale sofa and chair, the latter having the original covering. These are in the state drawing-room, and are soon to be loaned for exhibition to the St. Louis exposition. On the mantel in this room is the dainty marble and gold clock brought from France. Facing the clock is a

very handsome mirror. In the breakfast-room is an old corner cupboard, which once belonged to Oliver Ellsworth's mother, and which has just been placed in this house. This cupboard contains the little solid silver pitcher owned by the Ellsworths, a genuine May Flower plate, Mt. Vernon tea-pot, and many other historic plates, etc. The dining room contains a fine specimen of a Happlewhite side-board and dining table, while over the fireplace are some pewter platters, etc. On a stand in this room is the celebrated copper and silver urn from which George Washington was served coffee when he breakfasted here. On the dining room floor is a carpet which has been woven on an old loom by one of the Connecticut Daughters now living. In the reception room may be found a desk where the guest book will be kept for visitors to register, and also several very pretty small tables. In the library back of the reception room was a quaint runaround, which was used in the olden time for serving tea. In the lower hall was a very handsome scroll-top high-boy and long sofa.

Three of the chambers have four-post bedsteads, and one room contains a trundle bed, and the cradle in which the Ellsworth twins were rocked. These beds are draped with the old fashioned chintz and the state bedroom has a beautiful old bed spread, the work of Mrs. Oliver Ellsworth. One of the back chambers is known as the spinning room, and contains several spinning wheels together with many articles which have rested in the attic for more than a century, including a toaster, a David Ellsworth cartridge box, Dutch oven, oven-shovel, etc.

Other gifts to Elmwood include chairs, tables, embroideries, candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, low-boys, china, etc.

The following program was delightfully carried out:

Mrs. Kinney, regent of Connecticut, presiding.

Invocation, Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of Connecticut.

Hymn, "For Home and Country." Singing by Consolidated Chapter Glee Clubs, under the direction of Mrs. S. S. Thompson, of New Haven; Mrs. Elmer Beardsley, of Bridgeport, and Mrs. Louis R. Curtis, of Southington.

A greeting, by His Excellency, Abiram Chamberlain, governor of Connecticut.

Address, Mr. William W. Ellsworth.

Presentation of the deed of the Homestead by Mrs. Frank C. Porter.

Acceptance in behalf of the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by Mrs. Kinney, state regent.

Singing, "The Star Spangled Banner," soloist, Mrs. S. S. Thompson, accompanied by Hatch's Military Band.



Mrs. Sara Thompson Kinney,
State Regent, Connecticut D. A. R.

Address, "Oliver Ellsworth," Mr. Arthur L. Shipman, of Hartford.
Singing, "The Darby Ram," by the Chapter Glee Clubs.

Letters, read by the Hon. Henry E. Taintor.

Remarks, Mrs. John Marshall Holcombe.

Music, "America," to be sung by the audience, with band accompaniment.

Benediction, by the Rev. Roscoe Nelson, of Windsor.

Reception to Governor and Mrs. Chamberlain, followed by an inspection of the Homestead and band concert on the lawn.

The various committees, under the able guidance of the state regent, must feel only gratification at the successful culmination of their summer's work, and the Ellsworth family are to be congratulated on the splendid gift they have made to the Daughters of the American Revolution, perpetuating for all time this historic homestead of Oliver Ellsworth, gentleman, jurist, and statesman, whom Connecticut is proud to claim and honor.—KATHERINE SEDGWICK BACON, *State Secretary*.

THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON AND HER TIMES, by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, *Honorary Vice-President General, Daughters of the American Revolution*. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York. Price, \$2.50.

The book should be in the hands of every Daughter of the American Revolution. It tells the true story of Mary Washington. It pays a noble and discriminating tribute to our ancestors. The social life of the eighteenth century has been dwelt upon, but the book is largely devoted to the annals of the Revolution. All previous theories of Mary Washington's childhood and girlhood are changed through the late discovery of her mother's will. Mrs. Pryor's information, beyond the ordinary sources, has been drawn from many unpublished letters, diaries and documents, telling facts of social and domestic life in early Virginia. It contains sixty illustrations, many of them loaned from the unequalled collection of colonial pictures owned by Alice Morse Earle. An interesting and brilliant book.

FOR HOME AND COUNTRY.

Connecticut D. A. R. Hymn. By Miss Ella A. Fanning.

Offspring of noble sires,
Proud of our heritage,
Ours to rehearse the deeds,
Heroes have done.
Ours to repeat the cry
Fired them in days gone by,
"For home and country fair,"
To do or die.

Daughter, or Son, or Dame,
Ours in fond memory
Still to keep unimpaired
Glory they've won;
Ours to restore to fame
Each half-forgotten name,
By home and country fair,
Not one shall die!

Hope of the land, arise!
Proud in your privilege,
Fondly the graves revere
Where heroes lie!
Each faded flag ye hoard,
Each rude and bloodstained sword,
Speak in resounding tones
Which ne'er shall die.

God of the patriot,
Heed our endeavoring,
Thou who our fathers' prayers
Didst not deny;
Blest be Thy love divine,
Each haunt shall prove a shrine,
Source of true freedom's fire,
Born ne'er to die.

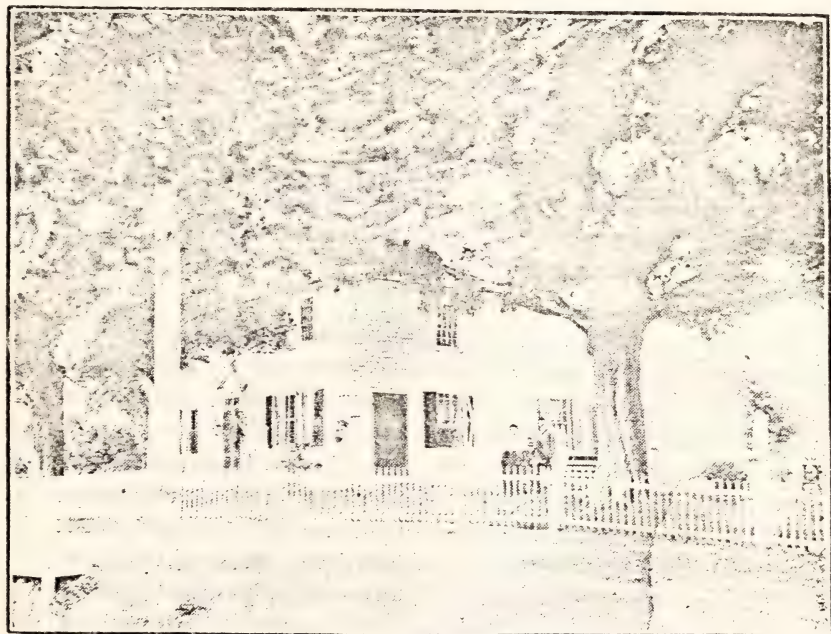
COGSWELL TAVERN, NEW PRESTON, CONNECTICUT.

August 26th, 1903, representatives of the New Milford, Washington and Litchfield chapters met with Mrs. Charles Whittlesey Pickett at her charming old home in New Preston, known to history as Cogswell Tavern, and also as the homestead of the numerous family of Whittleseys.

Cogswell Tavern was the home of William Cogswell, son of Edward Cogswell of Preston, who had moved into the hills of Litchfield county and given to his new home the name of New Preston. William was the first moderator of the town of Washington, and when the troubles with the mother country arose, was always a staunch patriot, rapidly rising in the Continental army to the rank of major. In 1762 he had married Annie Whittlesey, daughter of Eliphalet and Dorothy Whittlesey of Whittlesey valley, and a granddaughter of Governor Thomas Welles of Hartford. Annie Whittlesey Cogswell is the "patron saint" of the Judea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Washington, and was an able and efficient business woman, the mistress, in her husband's absence, over the many and varied industries of his large estate of more than two thousand acres. Many stories are told of her fearless encounters with Tories, and her patriotic responses to the frequent and sudden demands made upon her to feed large bodies of our troops on their way to the front. On one occasion twenty-six kettles were necessary to the preparation of one meal for the soldiers, on another a sudden order came for breakfast for three hundred. At this tavern Washington stopped with his suite on that same journey to West Point which had the Wolcott house for another of its halting places, and during which the news of Arnold's treason reached the commander-in-chief. Cogswell family tradition is very clear in its statement that Washington had heard the news before reaching the tavern, for his agitation while there was so great that he could drink but a bowl of milk as he paced the floor. In the kitchen is still to be seen the great stone fireplace whence all this hospitality was dispensed, a fireplace into which a tall

man could walk upright. Upstairs is "Washington's Room" where on other occasions the chief passed the night. Besides its fine colonial furniture it contains a large chest full of family homespun linen.

In this historic place Mrs. Pickett, herself a Daughter of the American Revolution, invited the Washington and New Milford Chapters and the officers of the board of management of the Litchfield Chapter to meet together for a social and patriotic "good time."



Cogswell Tavern.

Mrs. Pickett at 2:30 o'clock with her graceful address of welcome expressed the regret shared by all over the absence of the state regent, Mrs. Kinney. The regent of the Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, of Litchfield, was called upon to respond for Mrs. Kinney and to tell of the Oliver Ellsworth homestead, "Elmwood Hall," which has been presented to the Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution by the Ellsworth heirs. Mrs. Buel concluded her response with a short

paper she had been asked to prepare on the "Old Houses of Litchfield." Mrs. Pickett followed with an interesting and inspiring account of Anna Whittlesey Cogswell and the old house, couched in her best style of alternating wit and earnestness, of amusing incident and deep feeling.

The second half of the program opened with the presentation to Mrs. Pickett by the Judea Chapter, of a tablet commemorative of the "Tavern" and its entertainment of Washington and his officers and men. The tablet is a simple white shield with the following inscription in black letters:

"1764.

In this house lived

WILLIAM COGSWELL,

Major 13th Conn. Militia,

and his wife,

ANNIE WHITTLESEY COGSWELL.

Here General Washington and many of his officers
and men were entertained during the war.

Placed by the Judea Chapter, D. A. R.

Aug. 26th, 1903."

It was unveiled by the regent, Mrs. Orlando Brown, and presented with a gracious speech, to which Mrs. Pickett responded with much feeling. Mrs. Bostwick of the Roger Sherman Chapter of New Milford was then introduced and gave a brief, interesting paper on an historic house of New Milford now deserted like so many of its kind. Mrs. Henry S. Mygatt, formerly regent of the same chapter, followed with a few cordial words of greeting, one verse of "America" was sung and the meeting broke up with a vote of thanks and three hearty cheers for our hostess whose charming method of presiding had delighted all.

Generous hospitality well worthy of the traditions of the "Tavern" was then dispensed in the dining room.

BETSY ROSS AND THE FLAG.

Alice Crossette Hall.

When deftly you fashioned our first noble flag—
Put whether with linen or cotton or floss
What matters it since 'twas so skilfully done,—
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

Have known the full meaning of those glowing bars,
That square of deep blue with the stars thrown across,
And what it should stand for, that flag, through all time,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

What influence of progress and peace 'twould exhale
On whatever breezes its fair folds should toss,
What lessons of freedom and hope it would teach,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

What courage inculcate, what lofty ideals,
And well-grounded tenets all gold and no dross,
And yearning for liberty's consummate dower,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

With always a gain in good-will and respect,
Forever increasing, with never a loss,
And winning of laurels from near and afar,
Oh, if you could only have known, Betsy Ross!

Until the whole world should in time learn to love—
And its glorious principles gladly endorse—
That land which Old Glory so well represents,
Aye, if you *could* only have known, Betsy Ross!

"Land where the banners wave last in the sun,
Blazoned with star-clusters, many in one,
Floating o'er prairie and mountain and sea;
Hark! 'tis the voice of thy children to thee
Here at thy altar our vows we renew
Still in thy cause to be loyal and true—
True to thy flag on the field and the wave,
Living to honor it, dying to save.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

PENSION APPLICATIONS FILED BY REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERANS RESIDING IN WESTMORELAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the numerous papers, stored away in the loose records of the county, are a large number of applications, to the orphans' court for pensions, by veterans of the Revolutionary war, or their descendants residing in Westmoreland county.

Copies of a few of these records are given below.

CAPT. JAMES MONTGOMERY.—Capt. James Montgomery, Eighth regiment, of Pennsylvania, appointed August 8, 1776, and died in service July 26, 1777. Commanded by Col. E. Machev. Two children.

ZEBULON PARKE.—April 12, 1831, Zebulon Parke, aged 74 years, on oath says—That he enlisted for the term of one year on the — day of January, 1776, in the company commanded by Capt. Thomas Patterson, in Col. Elias Dayton's regiment (3d), New Jersey Continental line. He was first promoted to a corporal, and from that to a sergeant, in which capacity he served for more than two years before he was discharged; that he was honorably discharged by Col. Dayton, on May 27, 1780.

Entire term of service, 4 years and 5 months, all but 3 days. Resident of Donegal township.

BRINTNAL ROBBINS.—Brintnal Robbins, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, residing in Hempfield township, died July 24, 1836.

FREDERICK SHEIBLER.—December 2, 1830, Frederick Sheibler, on oath declares that he enlisted in the Revolutionary war, in the company commanded by Capt. John Steth, in the Dragoons commanded by Col. William Washington; that he served between one and two years, and was taken prisoner at the Santee river, and kept one year on board a prison ship at Charleston, from whence he was taken to the West Indies, when

he made his escape but was not able to return to America till after the close of the war. Has since resided in Penn'a for 40 years; aged 77; Hempfield tp.; signed in German. Son.

ANDREW SIMPSON.—Andrew Simpson, of Salem township, was an ensign in a company of foot, commanded by Capt. Samuel Moorehead, of the First Battalion of Westmoreland militia. The command had been at Kittanning fort. Returning homeward, on the 16th of March, 1777, and still in service Ensign Simpson was shot, killed and scalped by the Indians.

LIEUTENANT DAVID SLOAN.—David Sloan was a lieutenant in First regiment, Pennsylvania line, and was killed in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776.

JACOB SMITH.—March 1, 1820, Jacob Smith, on oath, declares that he enlisted for the term of 3 years from Aug. 12, 1776, in Westmoreland county, in the company commanded by Capt. Wendel Oury, in the 8th Pa. regiment commanded by Col. McCoy; that he continued to serve until the said term of 3 years was fully expired and received an honorable discharge at Pittsburg from Col. S. Bayard, who then commanded the said 8th regiment, on Dec. 11, 1779.

Aged 70; Hempfield tp.; signed in English. Some children.

JOHN STEWART.—John Stewart, of Hannastown, a soldier in Capt. Robert Orr's company, Col. Archibald Lochrey's battalion of Westmoreland militia, was killed on Aug. 24, 1781, below the mouth of the Big Maumee, in a battle with the Indians. One son.

FREDERICK STULL.—January 22, 1827, Frederick Stull, aged 76, deposes and says—That he enlisted in the county of Bucks, for the first time, in the year 1777, for the space of three years, in the company of Capt. John Peary, in the Second regiment of the Penn'a line, commanded by Col. Walter Stewart; that he continued to serve in the same corps for the whole period of three years, and after the expiration of the said three years, served two years longer in the said corps. Obtained an honorable discharge in Trenton, from Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Signed in German. Children.

SIMON TAYLOR.—Simon Taylor, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence near New Alexandria, on April 21, 1831. He left a widow, Ann Taylor.

WILLIAM WADDLE.—May 22, 1820, William Waddle, on oath declares that he enlisted as a private at Hannastown, Westmoreland county, in April, 1776, in Capt. Joseph Erwin's company of Riflemen, Penn'a line, on the Continental establishment, Col. Broadhead's regiment, for the term of 22 months; that he served during the full term of enlistment, when he was honorably discharged at Valley Forge, by Col. Walter Stewart; that during said service he was present at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, Trenton and Germantown.

Aged 73; signed by marks. Children.

ADAM WEAVER.—June 1, 1820, Adam Weaver, on oath declares that

he enlisted in the year 1776 or 1777, as near as he can recollect, in Capt. David Kilgore's company, 8th Penn'a regiment, commanded first by Col. McCoy and afterwards by Col. Broadhead; that he served in said regiment for the space of three years, the term for which he enlisted, and was honorably discharged by the said Col. Broadhead, at Pittsburg; that he was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli and Bound Brook.

Aged 67; signed in English; residence, probably Mt. Pleasant tp. (bought lot from 'Squire Martin.) Children.

WILLIAM WHITE.—Aug. 24, 1820, William White, on oath, declares that he enlisted for the term of one year on March 1, 1776 or '77, in Penn'a, in the company commanded by Capt. Jeremiah Talbot, in the regiment commanded by Col. Wm. Irwin, Penn'a line; that he continued to serve in the said corps until 1777 or '78 when he was discharged at Carlisle, Pa.

Aged 68; signed in English; unmarried.

—From *Westmoreland Democrat*, Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

REVOLUTIONARY GRAVES IN KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The following is a list of the names of soldiers of the American Revolution whose graves have been located in Keene, New Hampshire.

OLD WASHINGTON STREET CEMETERY.

Capt. Eliphalet Briggs,	Capt. Josiah Richardson,
Fifer Samuel Bassett,	Capt. Jeremiah Stiles.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Ebenezer Dodge.

HURRICANE CEMETERY.

John Balch.

WEST KEENE CEMETERY.

Obadiah Blake,	Simeon Clark,
Royal Blake,	Thomas Dwinnell,
Capt. Isaac Wyman (afterwards Lieut. Col.)	

NORTH END CEMETERY.

Benjamin Dwinnell,	Silas Perry,
Henry Ellis,	Jonathan Pond,
Capt. Isaac Houghton.	

From CLARA BURNHAM ABBOTT,

Regent, Ashuelot Chapter, Keene, New Hampshire.

REAL DAUGHTERS.

MRS. FANNIE ELIZABETH GLENN STEWART.

Member of Massanutton Chapter, Virginia.

The Valley of Virginia was called by General Washington, in a letter to General St. Clair, in 1796, "The Garden of America." Conspicuous among the fair women and brave men who have given an additional charm to every locality of this beautiful section are Captain James Glenn, of the American Revolution, who was also one of the first officers to receive a commission in the regular army of the United States, and his daughter, Mrs. Fanny Elizabeth Glenn Stewart, an honorary member, as a "Real Daughter," of the Massanutton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The lives of these two have covered the period of America's national history and link its savage natives with its highest Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The hand which the daughter of James Glenn extends in greeting as she approaches the threshold of the four score life-limit to her sisters of the Massanutton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is still warm from the paternal caresses of the friend and brother-officer of George Washington and those who, with him, laid the foundations of American greatness.

Born about 1764, in Jefferson county, on the sunny slopes of the Blue Ridge and dowered with a superb physique and military aspirations inherited from a sturdy line which shares the blood of Robert Bruce and the great Scotch clan of Campbell, young Glenn seemed foreordained to a soldier's career.

Such natural endowments, developed in the rugged physical conditions of the country at that day, aided by its incomparable climate and the heroic sports of the cavalier colonists of Virginia, fostered the robust manhood of a chivalrous race who were, "in the pride and joy of their athletic strength, like bronze

statues come to life and recalled the fine physical life of Ancient Greece."

At that supreme hour in his country's destiny—the fateful winter of 1779-80—when the successful outcome of the American Revolution was in gravest doubt, James Glenn, at the age of 16, ran away from home to join the army under General Nathaniel Greene. Washington's meagre forces were encamped about the hills of Morristown, New Jersey. The gaunt spectres, death and despair, confronted them with constant threats of a total dismemberment of the army.

In the south matters were at their worst. Marshall, in his "Life of Washington," paints the miseries of Greene and his men at this time in lines of blood. Barefooted, half-clad, famished, their forced march in rough weather, across North Carolina was so rapid that even friends to their cause had no time to join and aid them. Greene reached the Dan with only a remnant of his shattered army in which James Glenn, of Jefferson, served as a sharp-shooter scout.

Tardy relief came when congress supplied the army's needs. General Stevens reinforced General Greene with six hundred men. The spirit of war revived. A year later the conquering armies of Greene and Washington met at Yorktown, and Glenn, the boy-hero of many engagements, shared the glory of October 19, 1781, when England's might yielded to the invincible hand of the young republic and the lofty Cornwallis and his army cowered in defeat before "The Old Continentals."

After the Revolution Glenn remained with the army participating in all its movements and winning rapid promotion.

Upon the organization of the regular army of the United States he received his commission as lieutenant. In 1793, Henry Knox, secretary of war, assigned him to special service, at Pittsburg, in recognition of distinguished merit. These two commissions, which are imposing parchments, signed by George Washington and Knox, have been recovered from the government archives at Philadelphia by the husband of Mrs. Lillian Glenn Barnes, a granddaughter of Captain Glenn, and hang on the walls of her home in Snow Hill, Maryland. Photographs of them can be seen at the office of the treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, one of which was used

as an illustration in the fourth annual report to the Smithsonian Institute. A captain's commission was among the family papers of the Glenns until recently when it was accidentally burned in one of those, often fatal, domestic holocausts, known as "a-clearing-out," in which so much precious American history has perished in smoke and ashes.

Among his chief distinctions, James Glenn was the youngest officer sent by General St. Clair as bearer of dispatches to General Washington at Philadelphia, where congress was then in session. His reply to General Washington's inquiry as to the condition of St. Clair's army, "It is like a keg of nails, you can't tell heads from tails," has passed into history.

When St. Clair's army retreated from Fort Washington Captain Dark was killed at the first fire. Glenn took command in his place. All of his own men were killed but eight. Of these only three—O'Neal, Morgan and Glenn—lived to return to Shepherdstown.

Glenn's gallantry in saving the life of his friend, Raleigh Morgan, at this time, was an act of extraordinary heroism. He bore Morgan's body from the field; making his bugler dismount, he placed the wounded man on his horse and conducted him to a place of safety under fire of three Indians who followed them and continued to fire and hide behind trees until weary of the pursuit. For his valor and devoted service General Washington made him adjutant of his regiment. Subsequently he served as recruiting officer and was, finally, placed on the retired list of the United States army on account of continued ill-health, the result of hard service and exposure.

Returning to his old home Captain Glenn spent his remaining days in agricultural pursuits and the enjoyment of the social life for which the Valley of Virginia was so famous. He died when he had passed three score years and ten and lies buried at old "Glen Burnie."

In the strenuous life of this staunch patriot romance had its full share. At the age of sixty-three he married his second wife, Miss Ruth Burns, a girl of nineteen. She was a native of his own county, and three children of this marriage reached the age of maturity. The eldest, Fannie Elizabeth, who was born at "Glen Burnie," the family mansion near Shepherdstown, in

1824, was educated at Miss English's school in Georgetown, and has seen much of the best social life of Washington, Baltimore and Virginia.

She is now the widow of the late Judge James Erskine Stewart, of the Scottish royal genealogy, who died at Luray at an advanced age after a life of distinguished professional and literary achievement. Judge Stewart numbered among his personal friends many eminent men of his time and was an authority on American political history.

Mary, the second daughter of Captain Glenn, married Mr. Boyd and died in St. Louis.

Captain James W. Glenn, his only son, is still living in Jefferson county. He is a veteran confederate officer and carries in his own massive and soldierly physique, abundant proof of the justness of his mother's opinion that his father strikingly resembled George Washington in his attitude and military personality.

After the Revolution Captain Glenn and a number of Revolutionary soldiers met at "Morgan's Spring," in Jefferson county, and arranged to meet at the same place fifty years from that time, if living. Of the three who survived and shared this last reunion, Bedinger, of Kentucky, visited Mrs. Glenn, his old general's widow, and their children who were old enough to remember his visit and the occasion of it.

Mrs. Glenn survived her husband many years and is remembered by the writer of this paper who saw her in her childhood, in Luray. Mrs. Glenn often recited the military adventures of her husband, making them a very real part of his children's lives. Many of the facts in the career of Captain Glenn are recorded in the interesting papers on the history of Jefferson county's Revolutionary soldiers prepared by the late Col. Alexander R. Boteler and left in the hands of his daughter, Mrs. Dudley Pendleton.

Mrs. Stewart's varied and interesting family history is full of the hills and heather of Scotland and the love of mountains. There is eminent fitness in her membership in the Massanutton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her father knew more of Massanetto, the warrior chief from whom its name comes, than we can ever hope to learn. He knew

personally the last of the Indian natives in the valley. He was still living when "Kercheval's History of the Valley" was written and is referred to, by its author, as the best living authority on its Indian affairs.

Behind the battlements of the Massanutton Mountain Washington once sought shelter in a natural fort, from the "slings and arrows" of an unequal and overwhelming contest. At Luray the venerable daughter of his faithful officer finds a calm retreat in which to await the repose of a final refuge from the battle of life within the shadow of the Massanutton's protecting palisades.—ELIZABETH B. BORST.

St. Eustatius is a small rocky island near the northeast corner of the West Indian chain. Its area is less than seven square miles and it has but one landing place; yet it played an important part in enabling our forefathers to wage a difficult and unequal warfare with the mother country. In the time of the American Revolution it had no produce, no fortification, no garrison, no martial spirit. But it was a free port belonging to the Dutch, and Amsterdam merchants made it the means of an enormous export of military supplies to the American armies. It was also the chief and at times the quickest and safest means of communication between our representatives abroad and the Continental Congress and its officials at home. Here also American privateers were equipped and fitted out.

Sir George Rodney, British admiral, declared that "this rock of only six miles in length and three in breadth, has done England more harm than all the arms of her most potent enemies, and alone supported the infamous American rebellion."

On February 3, 1781, Admiral Rodney captured St. Eustatius, with all its riches, which were beyond comprehension, military stores of every kind, and more than two thousand American merchants and seamen. The admiral was intoxicated with the immense value of his prize and lingered long at St. Eustatius. Meanwhile, De Grasse slipped around the shoulder of Martinique and joined the other French ships in the roadstead of Fort Royal. Yorktown might never have happened if this union had not been effected. Thus the little island even in the hands of foes to American liberty served the cause well.

The complete article from which this is taken is by J. Franklin Jameson and will be found in the American Historical Review for July, 1903.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Denver Chapter (Denver, Colorado).—At the annual election of officers the following were elected: Regent, Mrs. Mitchell Benedict; first vice-regent, Mrs. Henry F. Brooks; second vice-regent, Mrs. Delos Chappell; recording secretary, Mrs. G. L. Schuyler; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. H. Thomas; treasurer, Mrs. John McMillan; registrar, Mrs. Jules La Barthe; historian, Miss Josephine Anderson. The awarding of the prize of \$25 in gold for best essay on "Colorado, the Centennial State," was given Miss Minnie T. Williams. A second prize of \$10 was given to Roy Armor. The historical value of these essays being of such importance they will be placed in the State Historical Society. So many essays were submitted that the motto of our society, "Home and Country," proves of loving interest to the students of our state. The outline for the coming year will not only be of interest but of profit to our members. The subjects embrace the work of our brave women as well as the men of Revolutionary times—"Abigail Adams day or Women of the Revolutionary Period." The study courses, with questions and answers: 1st. "Causes which led to the American Revolution;" 2nd. "The Declaration of Independence;" 3rd. "The Articles of Confederation;" 4th. "The Constitution of the United States," with one special program for "National Flags," historical quotations and patriotic tableaux and music for February 22nd and Bunker Hill day on June 17. The membership is increasing rapidly, this chapter now having 125 members.—JOSEPHINE ANDERSON, *Historian*.

Hannah Woodruff Chapter (Southington, Connecticut).—The annual meeting of the chapter was held June 11, 1903. The reports of the officers were read and new officers elected for the coming two years.

The work of the past two years under the regency of Mrs. J. C. Pultz has been the caring for the resting places and clean-

ing and straightening the headstones of our Revolutionary soldiers, and the erection of a boulder marking the site of the first "Meeting House" of the township, erected one hundred and seventy-seven years ago.

Invitations were sent to all state officers of the organization, to the chapter regents of the state, and to many others interested in the work, to be present with us June 4, 1903, the day set apart for the unveiling of the memorial. The site which is marked is at Oak Hill Cemetery, on a high point commanding one of the grandest views north and south of the Quinnipiac valley.

One of the townsmen, Mr. Martin W. Frisbie, presented to the chapter a fine boulder of native granite weighing nearly seven tons, which has been preserved these ages and shall we not say for this very purpose, for surely no more fitting memorial could have been selected.

The stone was unveiled by Master Kenneth Curtiss (a lineal descendant of the seventh generation from the Rev. Jeremiah Curtiss the first pastor of the church), and bears this inscription:

Near this spot stood the first
Meeting House
in this town from 1726—57.

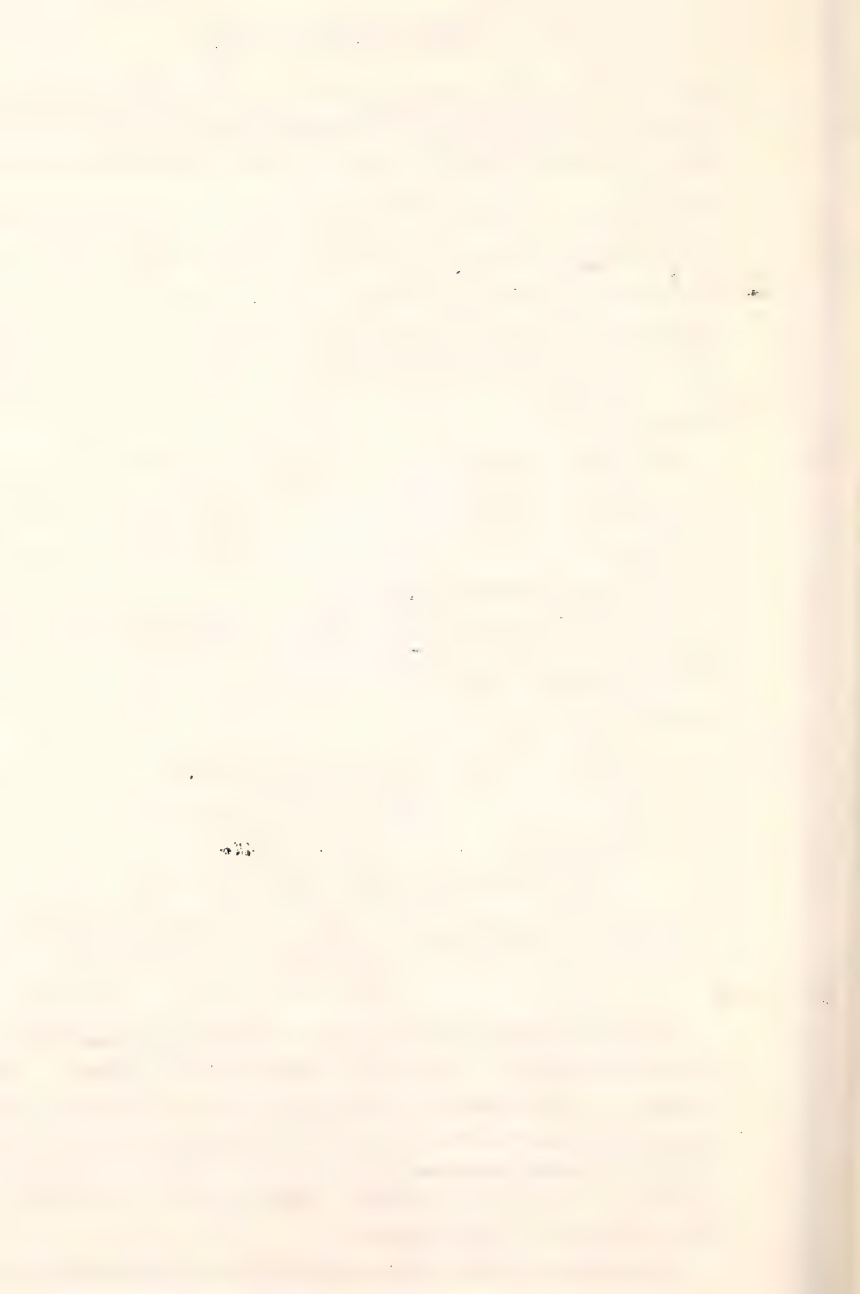
This stone is also a Memorial to our
Revolutionary Soldiers.

Erected by Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Daughters of the American
Revolution.

June, 1903.

At the appointed hour the guests assembled and the following is the program: 1, address of welcome, Mrs. Jane C. Pultz, regent; 2, unveiling of monument, Master Kenneth Curtiss; 3, presentation to town, Mrs. C. B. Cowles, chairman of committee; 4, acceptance on behalf of town, Mr. A. M. Lewis; 5, address, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, state regent; 6, historical address, the Rev. F. Q. Blanchard.

Selections of music were rendered by the double quartette of the chapter. The day was delightful and all were enthusiastic over the work which had been done by the chapter. After



these public services a reception was tendered by the chapter to all invited guests, the honorary regent, Mrs. F. B. Bradley, with the other officers, receiving. Refreshments were served.

On June 18, a reception was given by Miss Edna Woodruff to the retiring regent, Mrs. Pultz, which gave also a favorable opportunity for the ladies to meet and congratulate the new regent, Mrs. C. H. Bissell.

The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, ferns and potted plants, with the national colors everywhere to be seen. The broad veranda was artistically arranged with chairs, settees and fine decorations. The serving was in the hands of eight young ladies, the many guests receiving prompt and courteous attention. Much credit is due Miss Woodruff for making it possible to hold such a delightful reception.

The regular meetings of the chapter have been held with the members who have kindly opened their pleasant homes, once each month. Our calendar for the year has included three historical papers, a symposium, a lecture, a musical and a play. These with the reports of the delegates to the national congress and the annual meetings have made up the literary work of the nine months when our meetings are held.

The meetings have been well attended and much interest is manifested by the members, and the coming year opens with much promise of good work under the new regent, Mrs. Bissell.—MRS. JANE C. T. PULTZ.

Chicago Chapter (Chicago, Illinois).—Having been honored by election of the Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, it becomes my pleasant duty to report to you and the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. At the annual meeting, April 16, the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1903-1904: Regent, Mrs. B. A. Fessenden; vice-regent, Mrs. Henry C. Lytton; recording secretary, Mrs. La Verne W. Noyes; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frances Sedgwick Smith; registrar, Mrs. Edwin Erie Sparks; treasurer, Mrs. G. Elwood MacGrew; historian, Mrs. Frederick L. Fake.

The program on Flag day was as follows:

PROGRAM.

FLAG DAY—June 12, 1903, 3 o'clock P. M.

Star Spangled Banner.

Poem, Flag Day, by chapter poet, Mrs. James H. Walker.

Song, "The Red, White and Blue."

Essayist of the afternoon, Dr. Yamei Kin, of China. Topic, the American Flag in Asiatic Waters.

"The United States flag has always been associated by the Chinese with justice and peace," said Dr. Yamei Kin at the Flag day celebration of the Daughters of the American Revolution. "To most of the Chinese a foreigner is always a foreigner, no matter what his nationality may be. But in times of trouble and riot the Americans are always asked to raise the flag of the United States over their houses so that the officials may know the occupants are Americans." Dr. Yamei Kin is the first Chinese woman who has ever received a medical degree in the United States.

Three members have been called to the higher life and will be much missed by the chapter. Mrs. Blanche Stearns Tolman died May 14, 1903. Mrs. Alice Park Sherman died June 1, 1903. Mrs. Lettie Mason Quine died June 14, 1903.

The program for the coming year will be full of interest. —MRS. FRED. L. FAKE, *Historian*.

The General Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Indiana), on the afternoon of Decoration day, May 30th, 1903, in Greenbush cemetery, Lafayette, Indiana, unveiled a beautiful bronze tablet in memory of four Revolutionary soldiers buried in that cemetery.

The chapter have been much interested in the event, and were happy in the success of their work. A large boulder was unearthed in Greenbush cemetery, about three tons in weight, the stone was removed and found to be suitable for the purpose. It was placed near the main entrance, where the walks and drives diverge, the most sightly spot in the cemetery, and to it the tablet was attached. The tablet of handsome bronze, is 15 by 18 inches, made by Paul E. Cabaret, of New York city, and bears the following inscription:

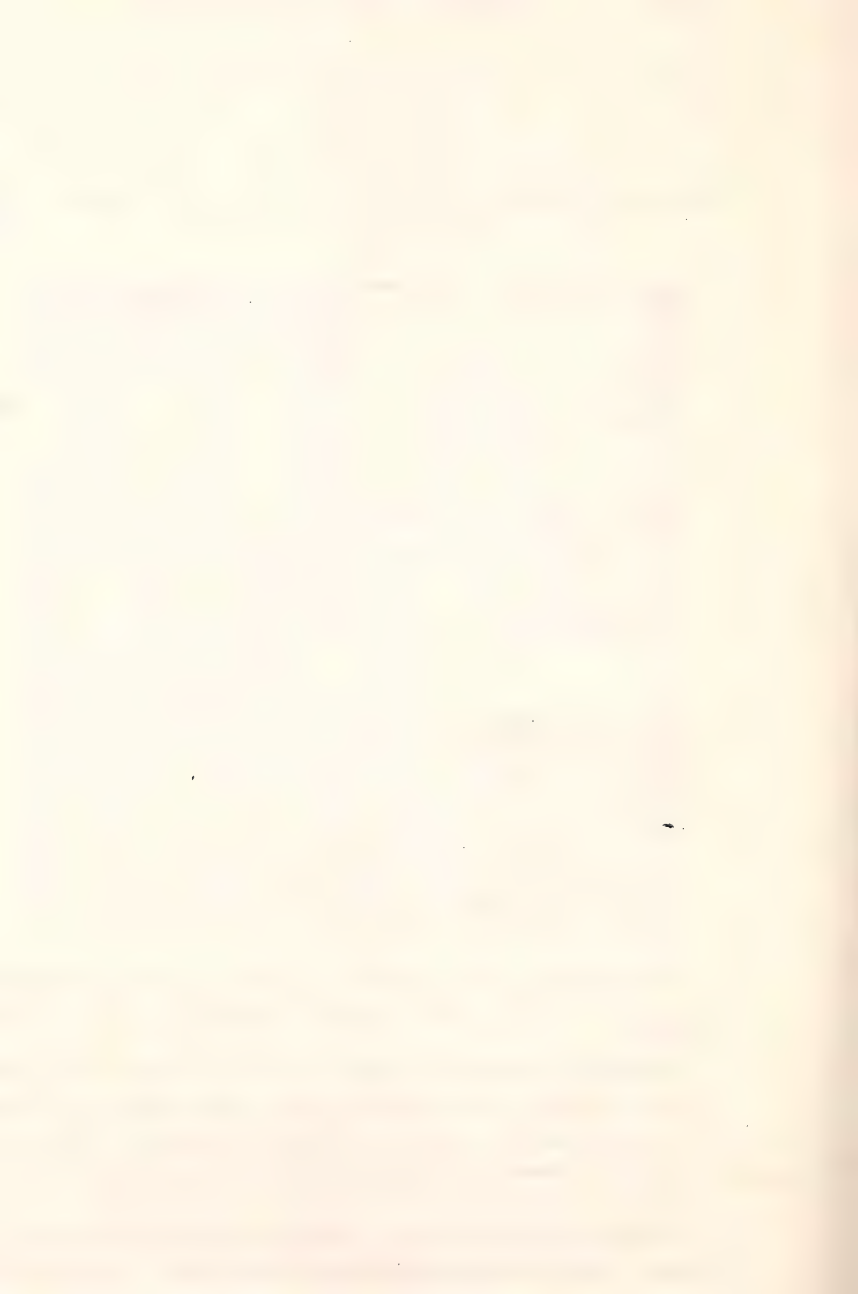
In Memory of the Revolutionary Soldiers,
Jacob Lane
Nathan White,
George Rank,
George Stoner.

Erected by the General de Lafayette Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. 1903.



It is the first tablet erected in Indiana by the Daughters of the American Revolution to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

After the invocation by the Rev. John P. Hale, Mrs. H. W. Moore, regent of the chapter, gave a short address, telling of the interest of the chapter in placing the tablet. The flag covering the stone and tablet draped with a handsome wreath was drawn by Miss Eleanor Ross. Dr. Kemerer, of Purdue University, delivered a fine address on the Revolutionary soldier. "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung. The benediction pronounced by the Rev. Chas. Lewis.



One of the features of the exercises was the reading of an original poem written by Mrs. Charles F. Weigle for the occasion. It was a beautiful service and greatly enjoyed by all who were present.—FLORA L. SHERMAN, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Kenton Chapter (Covington, Kentucky).—From December, 1901, to June, 1903, I have the honor to report the very thriving condition of the Elizabeth Kenton Chapter which now numbers fifty-three members.

In January, 1902, Mrs. Murphy, state regent of Ohio, was invited to address us on the subject of "Patriotism among the children of the republic," and an endeavor was made to interest the members of the chapter and the city schools but very little was effected beyond offering a premium to the public school pupils for the most worthy essay on American history.

An appeal for reading matter to beguile the weary hours of our soldiers in the Philippines was generously responded to. A large number of books were forwarded and the good purpose aided by the courtesies of the express companies in reducing rates. The literary program has been very good, especial interest being centered in a biographical sketch of Elizabeth, the heroic wife of that sturdy pioneer, Simon Kenton. The sketch was purchased by the chapter as the story of the life of our patroness. The writer, Miss Jennie Moore, being distantly connected, improved in a charming manner her facilities for obtaining information on this subject, which had been rather remote. Our venerable chaplain, Mrs. Margaret Johnson, discoursed feelingly and eloquently on the origin of our flag and national airs while other members brightened our meeting by their able and interesting essays.

In February, 1903, a euchre was given at the residence of our regent to aid the chapter's finances and one hundred dollars were sent to the Memorial Continental Hall fund by the delegates to the annual congress, Mrs. Worcester and Mrs. E. B. Johnson.

At our last meeting it was resolved to purchase eight facsimiles of the Declaration of Independence, one for the chapter and one apiece for each of the seven public schools. We are

entertaining several projects for the betterment of our chapter and the advancement of the patriotic cause.

Our present officers are Mrs. W. Reynolds, regent; Mrs. Mildred Quackenbusch, vice-regent; Mrs. E. B. Johnson, registrar; Mrs. Helen McLean, secretary; Miss Katherine Young, treasurer; and the historian who respectfully submits this report.—MRS. ELEANOR CHILDS MEEHAN.

St. Asaph Chapter (Danville, Kentucky).—This chapter has existed four years; numbers thirty odd members. The chapter has done good work; has spent most of its time on the study of Kentucky history and endeavoring to promote patriotism and perpetuate the memory of our brave ancestors. Many interesting papers have been read on early history of Kentucky. Have sent fifteen dollars to Continental Hall. We meet once a month. Our entertainments have been successful. The papers that were read this past year have been unusually fine and have been the means of increasing interest and patriotism. We have been called upon to mourn the loss of one of our charter members, Miss Martha Williams Dunlap.—MARY P. SHELBY, *Historian*.

Samuel Grant Chapter (Gardiner, Maine) observes Flag day each year by giving a flag to some school. This year it was given to the school at Riggsville, Georgetown, Maine. Its presentation and raising were observed by appropriate exercises and was an occasion long to be remembered by the children and parents.—MRS. LUTE B. MORRELL LIBBY, *Historian*.

Prudence Wright Chapter (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—August 19th was field day of Prudence Wright Chapter, and it was celebrated at Boston. Old Copp's Hill cemetery was the first place that was visited and a long time was spent in this weird yet interesting place, where in a small plot of ground 10,000 people are buried. Many noted ones sleep here. Among them the three famous Doctors Mather, Major Seward, Captain Lake, Governor Gore, Nicholas Upsall, friend of the Quakers; Mrs. Mary Baker, sister of Paul Revere; Deacon Shem Drowne who made the gilt grasshopper on the vane of

Faneuil Hall; and Robert Newman, the brave man who hung "the lanterns aloft in the belfry arch of the North Church tower," and who deserves to share Paul Revere's praise.

The Old North Church was visited next. Several of the party climbed the tower where the lanterns were hung. The church was built in 1723 and is next to the oldest public building in Boston. It is in good repair, containing many relics and in itself is very interesting. The Episcopal service is held there during most of the year. The chime of bells which are about the sweetest-toned ones in the country, were brought from England in 1744 and are still used whenever service is held. The party next walked down through the north end past the birthplace of Paul Revere on North Square which is marked with a tablet, on through Quincy Market and into old Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty." The fine collection of portraits here is interesting, especially the great historical painting "Daniel Webster's Reply to Hayne," which contains one hundred and thirteen portraits of senators and men of distinction. After lunch the majority of the party spent two delightful hours "seeing Boston," which means a continuous trolley ride through Charlestown, Somerville, Cambridge, across the long Harvard bridge through the Back Bay district and on out to Brookline the richest town in the world, and back to Park Square. The day ended with a stroll through the public gardens.—GERTRUDE S. TOWER, *Historian*.

Lewis-Clark Chapter (Fremont, Nebraska).—To our elder sister "Daughters," greetings! From the Lewis-Clark Chapter, Fremont, Nebraska.

The fourth chapter Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska was organized at Fremont, January 17, 1903. Lincoln, Omaha and Fairbury bear the honor of precedence.

By request of Mrs. Laura B. Pound, state regent, Mrs. Jan-nett Hollenbeck was appointed chapter regent for Fremont in May, 1902. We are indebted to Mrs. Hollenbeck for our organization, and our growth is due to her unselfish personal labor and contagious enthusiasm.

Nov. 15, 1902, Mrs. Hollenbeck gave a "Patriotic Luncheon," for the purpose of arousing interest in patriotism in gen-

eral and in our society in particular. Sixty invitations were issued to ladies who contemplated membership. Patriotic music was furnished by Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Albert Eddy and Miss Bertha Rine. The instrumental solo rendered by the latter, the "Dolly Madison Two-Step," was recently dedicated by its author to the Daughters of the American Revolution. After dinner a very pleasing address was given by Mrs. Laura B. Pound of Lincoln on the subject, the "Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution," and Mrs. W. D. Williams of Omaha read a fine paper in which she reviewed the early history of Nebraska and mentioned several historic spots in the state.

This meeting awakened interest in the work, and on January 17, another meeting was called for the purpose of organization.

Again we met at the beautiful home of Mrs. Hollenbeck. Some time was taken in discussing a suitable name for our chapter. Upon the third ballot the name "Lewis-Clark" was selected in honor of the explorers of the famous "Lewis-Clark Expedition"—who were also of Revolutionary days, endeared to us, not only for honor and bravery, but also because of the association of their names with our early history.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck, regent; Mrs. R. C. McDonald, vice-regent; Mrs. Harry Kemp, secretary; Miss Carrie Doane, corresponding secretary; Mrs. W. P. Foote, treasurer; Miss Katharine Richards, registrar; Miss Bessie White, historian.

The local woman's club requested the regent to take charge of one of their programs, and on the second of May our chapter met with them at the auditorium of the new library building. The program was given by "Daughters" and our regent presided. At roll call our members responded with Bible quotations. Mrs. T. W. Miller's instrumental solo and Miss Katharine Richards' vocal solo, "The Sword of Bunker Hill," were highly appreciated. Miss Bessie White recited "The Idyl of an Orchard," with musical accompaniment, after which Mrs. Laura B. Pound, who was again present with us, gave an interesting address.

On the 12th of May we joined with the Sons of the American Revolution in giving a reception to the state Grand Army of the Republic and the Women's Relief Corps who were hold-



ing their annual encampment in Fremont. The "Sons" and "Daughters" stood in line from eight o'clock to ten-thirty P. M. and received over five hundred.

We organized with nineteen charter members. We now have twenty members and have sent four other papers to Washington. We were happy to learn that to us belongs the honor of having the largest charter membership in the state. Truly a small band, but we are interested in our organization, proud of our society and hopeful of our future.—L. BESSIE WHITE, *Historian*.

Essex Chapter of the Oranges (Orange, New Jersey).—The annual meeting of the Essex Chapter of the Oranges is held in October.

A small chapter, organized less than four years ago, and working in a quiet way, it is very gratifying in reviewing the work of the year just closed to see how much has been accomplished of lasting value.

In arranging its plan of study for last winter the chapter felt that as it had devoted two years to studying the stirring events of the Revolution it might perhaps be interesting to try and come into closer touch with the men and women of these times. To get a nearer view of the home life of the people as it were. With this thought in mind a course of study was arranged entitled: "Every day life during the Revolution, or the ways and means of our ancestors." The subject was divided into six classes. The first was, "Public buildings and quaint houses;" second, "Furniture and house furnishings;" third, "Old china of the Revolutionary period;" fourth, "Clothing of Revolutionary times;" fifth, "Amusements," and finally "Funeral customs and quaint epitaphs." The chapter found that these subjects were so interesting and called forth so many thoughtful, painstaking papers bringing to light so much good history, local and otherwise, that last spring found its members only just ready for "Old China." It was therefore decided to continue the course during the coming winter. Let not the impression be made however that the chapter has been exclusively a study class. To the various calls upon its treasury it has at

all times responded promptly according to its means. Nor have the duties and pleasures of hospitality been disregarded.

In February the chapter had as its guest Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd. Mrs. Todd's account of her experience while traveling in Africa with her husband, Prof. Todd of Amherst, whose work as an astronomer is so widely known was too delightful to be soon forgotten. To use Mrs. Todd's own expression: "While the Professor chased eclipses she chased the Professor," and the chapter feels that for itself and its friends the opportunity of listening to the story of those "chasings" was a privilege not soon to be forgotten.

Another treat which the winter afforded was "A Story Teller's Afternoon." The story teller was Miss Dortha Stone Pinneo, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and the stories were original. With Miss Pinneo the chapter sympathized with "The sad fortunes of Mr. Malcom Peters" and rejoiced over "The gray silk gown of Persis Van Houghton." Miss Pinneo's style is charmingly fresh and original, and her audience felt itself quite transferred to "Tea-cup times of hood and hoop" as it listened to her pleasant voice.

The work for the year was closed on June 5th, when the chapter and a number of its friends went on a "pilgrimage" to historic Springfield, New Jersey, the guest of honor being Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, the president general.

The 5th was that rare thing, a day in June, when if ever come the perfect days, and gathered in the old church of Springfield it almost seemed that the shadowy figures of Parson Caldwell and his devoted band might be discerned as they snatched the hymn books from the meeting house to make gun wadding that their reception of the British might lack nothing in the way of enthusiasm. After an address illustrating the historic ground, Mrs. Fairbanks in her own gracious manner added a few earnest words on the true spirit of patriotism, closing with the hope that the subject of Continental Hall might always have the interest and co-operation of the Essex Chapter.

Through the courtesy of one of its members the chapter and its guests were then driven to Branch Mills, about three miles from Springfield, where an attractive collation was served. Mrs. Fairbanks still further added to her kindness by address-

ing the local school on "The American Flag," and her gentle, loving words to the eager little audience made a lasting impression.

The chapter dispersed for the summer's rest feeling that while it had worked in a quiet, unostentatious way its efforts to stand for all that is noblest and best in the great society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have been successful and it trusts and believes that better and larger work is awaiting it in the near future.—HELEN ORTON COLTON, *Historian*.

The Oak Tree Chapter (Salem, New Jersey) had the honor of entertaining the "Daughters" of New Jersey, at their annual meeting. The occasion was the unveiling of a tablet of granite on the old Hancock House, which was built in 1734, at Hancock's Bridge.



A special car was placed at the disposal of our guests, and upon reaching Salem they were escorted to the Young Men's Christian Association Hall where our luncheon was served.



The guests were received by the state regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam, the chapter regent, Miss Ellen Mecum, and by Miss Constance D. Eakin. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags draped in every available space, and with oceans of field daisies. The little stage was hung with white, and then long branches of crimson rambler roses were twined over it; the blue necessary to make up our national colors being supplied with Japanese iris. These were placed in tall slender glass vases, and stood across the footlights in such a stately fashion as to call forth universal admiration. The stage was set with very choice specimens of Colonial and Revolutionary furniture, among which was an exquisite low-boy that was in the Hancock house at the time of the massacre. The exhibit all came from the treasures of the chapter members. On the wall were hung some wonderful samplers loaned us for the occasion.

After a substantial luncheon, a few moments were allowed for the inspection of the exhibit and for social intercourse. Then, although the clouds were lowering, it did not rain, and we, hoping for the best, started in carriages for Hancock's Bridge, a village about six miles away, where the tablet was to be unveiled, taking by the way a look at the wonderful oak tree, which is at least three hundred years old and the pride of our city, and from which we took our name. The six miles' drive under smiling skies would have been delightful, but the clouds grew blacker and blacker, and just as we reached our destination, the heavens opened and the rain fell in perfect torrents. Our guests, numbering in all about two hundred, hurried into the old fashioned little rooms to escape the deluge.

All our exercises were to have been held on the spacious lawn under the great elm trees, and the program was well arranged and the ceremony of the unveiling was very beautifully planned. Miss Constance Eakin, a member of the chapter, and a great-great-granddaughter of Judge Hancock, was to have lifted the flag which covered the tablet, but the downpour was so great that we could have no formal unveiling. The regent of the Oak Tree Chapter mounted a bench carried in from the lawn, and introduced the Rev. C. M. Perkins, ex-chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, who pronounced the invocation, then she gave the visitors a hearty welcome, deploring the

weather which had disarranged all our plans, but assuring them that our pleasure in greeting them was great; she then presented Mrs. E. G. Putnam, our state regent, who, in an excellent speech, responded for the Daughters of the state.

The regent, in introducing Judge Clement H. Sinnickson, the orator of the day, said in substance:

"Judge Sinnickson is eminently fitted to fill the position assigned to him to-day, coming as he does from that sturdy Swedish race, who settled in West Jersey, only eighteen years after the Pilgrim Fathers landed in Massachusetts, and whose proud boast it was that never a drop of Indian blood was shed in the establishment of their colony, and yet those same sturdy Swedes had warlike blood in their veins as they had shown under Gustavus Adolphus, and their descendants proved it nobly in the Revolutionary War, the Mexican War and the Civil War; meanwhile they served their country in its halls of congress through many generations. Judge Sinnickson is especially interested in this occasion inasmuch as his wife is the great-great-granddaughter of Judge Hancock, who was shot in yonder doorway."

Then we were given an eloquent and stirring speech. The Judge paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in gathering up the scraps of history and preserving much that would otherwise be irrevocably lost. He then passed on to the history of the raid of the Queen's rangers which culminated in the massacre which we commemorate. He told us of the heroism of the men, who at Quinton, a few miles away, only militia men they were, and yet they opposed successfully the well trained company of British troop; of Captain William Smith, who led the charge, and being ambuscaded, escaped over the bridge, his horse shot and dying carrying him over before it fell; of Andrew Bacon, whose courage could well be ranked with Horatius of classic memory, as he stood on the bridge under a rain of bullets and cut away the supports of the draw and let the bridge fall, and thus prevented the British from passing over—a man who had never been under fire before. All honor to our brave militia! The British, foiled, passed down under cover of night to the lower bridge at Hancock and massacred Judge Hancock and thirty defenceless men who were sleeping in the old mansion.

After listening for a half hour with rapt attention to this

burst of eloquence, the visitors mounted to the attic, up the quaintest winding stairway and satisfied themselves that the dark stains upon the floor were indeed the blood of those martyrs.

We then took carriages back to Salem, and as we entered the town the sun broke through the clouds and we were glad to show to our guests our dear old town, all fresh and shining.

Our visiting Daughters were good enough to assure us that the day had been a success in spite of the unpropitious weather.—ELLEN MECUM, *Regent*.

Colonel George Croghan Chapter (Fremont, Ohio).—The second of August, 1903, was of more than ordinary interest to the people of Fremont in the annual celebration of their historic day. For months the members of the Colonel George Croghan Chapter had cherished the hope that they might erect in our beautiful Fort Stephenson Park, hallowed by sacred memories of loyal endurance and sacrifice in a bitter conflict between liberty and monarchy, a memorial to George Croghan in grateful remembrance of his gallant defense of the fort and rights of American liberty, August second, 1813. By this memorial tablet the chapter hopes to perpetuate the spirit and memory of the men who achieved American independence and that it may be an inspiration to the youth of the city for this generation and many generations to come to noble deeds and high ideals of patriotism and citizenship.

It has been said that a nation without ideals is a decaying nation, and it is only a little less so when the ideal is subordinated to the material.

"Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

The day was an ideal one for the ceremonies which were very beautiful and impressive. The chapter was indeed fortunate to have present at the unveiling of the tablet the distinguished visitors: Mrs. Cornelia S. Fairbanks, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and her husband, Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, Mrs. O. J. Hodge, state regent, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mr. Charles R. Wil-

liams, editor of Indianapolis News and Mrs. C. R. Williams. All of whom participated in the ceremonies and contributed to the success of the occasion.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Women's Relief Corps and other organizations attended in a body, as did the ladies of Croghan Chapter and visiting members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. A delegation of twenty ladies from Ursula Wolcott Chapter, Toledo, were in attendance; and also ladies from the Dolly Todd Madison Chapter from Tiffin.

The commemorative services began with singing "The Star Spangled Banner" by all present, accompanied by the Light Guard Band. Following the reading of the ritual and prayer, Miss Clara Elizabeth Seigfried, substituting for the regent, Mrs. Annie Rose Greene Bauman, in behalf of the chapter, in a delightful manner presented the memorial tablet to the city of Fremont and to the trustees of the Birchard library, to be guarded and preserved as a sacred trust in the following words:

"Citizens of Fremont: The Daughters of the American Revolution have for one of their objects the perpetuation of the memories of important events in the early history of our country, by the erection of monuments, indicating places and names where such events occurred.

Such is the occasion of our assembling on this historic ground to-day. Ninety years ago, on this anniversary, which has been observed from year to year, occurred an event in the war of 1812, which made the name of Fort Stephenson memorable in our national history. It was on this soil where we now stand, that on the second day of August, 1813, Major George Croghan, the commander of this fort, though only a young man of twenty-one years, showed such valor and fidelity to his trust, as to demonstrate to our countrymen and to the enemy, that the fire of patriotism that so marked the labors of the Revolutionary fathers was still burning in the hearts of their sons.

"As a memorial of this event, this monument and tablet have been here placed."

Master Walter S. Hayes, grandson of General Hayes, attired in white with blue ribbons, colors of the Daughters, unveiled the handsome tablet.



Fort Stephenson
Most gallantly defended by
Major George Croghan
With but 160 men
Against 1,300 British and Indians
Under General Proctor and Tecumseh
On August 2, 1813.

This tablet erected by
Colonel George Croghan Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution.
1903.

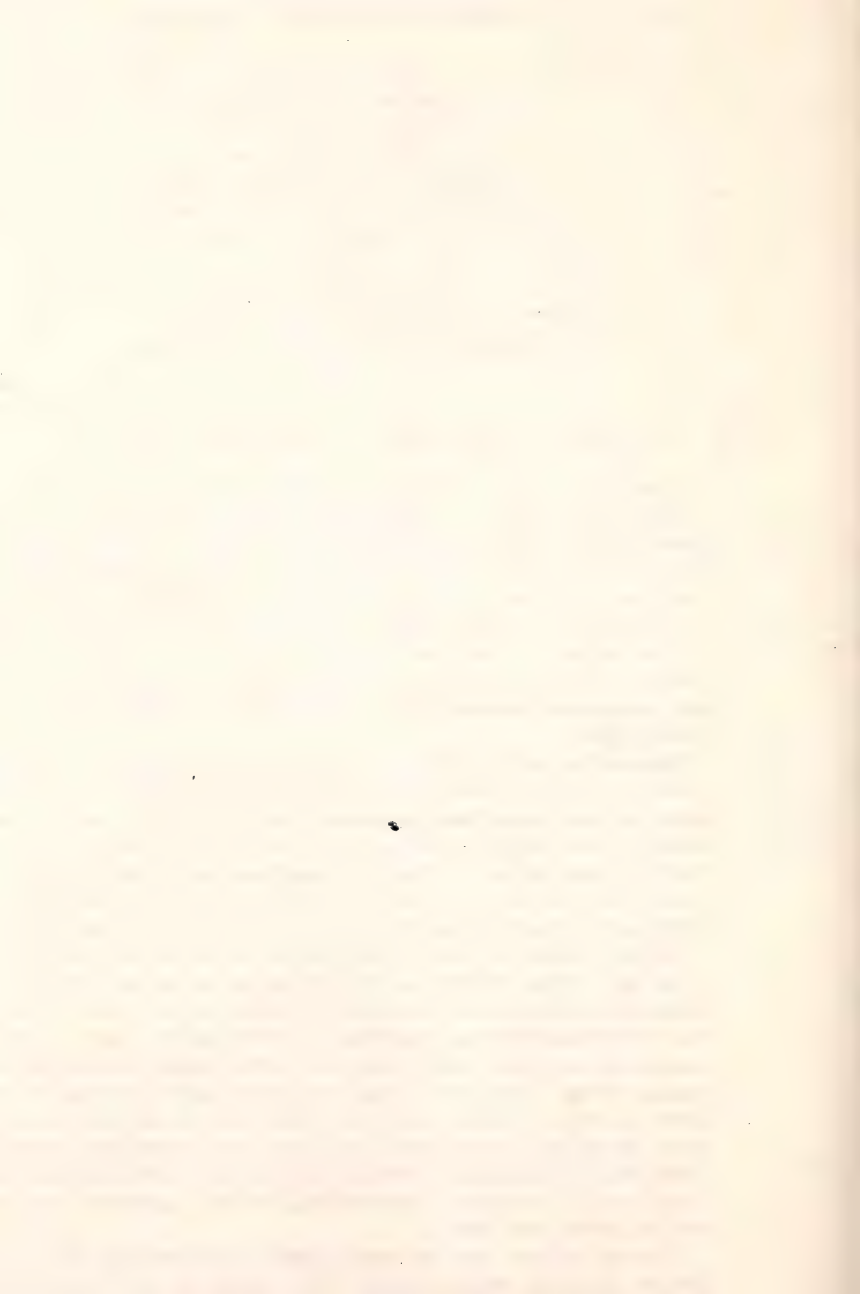
Dr. Stamm in his remarks of acceptance said in part:

Daughters of the American Revolution and my friends and fellow citizens: I consider it a very high privilege to be called upon to receive from the hands of the Daughters of the American Revolution such an appropriate and tangible proof of their patriotism and their devotion to higher ideals of citizenship. In behalf of the board of trustees of the Birchard library and of the citizens of Fremont, as well as the people of Sandusky county, I wish to give expression to our deepest sense of gratitude and appreciation for your noble work and the memorable occasion which has brought us together to-day on this historic spot.

No one can withhold his admiration for the undaunted courage and heroic spirit of Colonel Croghan and his little garrison of one hundred and sixty men, facing an enemy nearly ten fold in number, where death seemed their inevitable fate. General Sherman has aptly said that the occasion was worthy of a monument to the skies and that the victory of Croghan, combined with that of Perry at Put-in-Bay, and Harrison's at the Thames, has assured us the mastery of the great west.

There is, however, one incident in this battle of the second of August, 1813, which challenges my admiration and appeals to the emotional side of my nature more than all their feats of valor. The English had demanded the immediate surrender of the fort or else they would give no quarter and massacre every single soldier left. The smoke of the battle had hardly disappeared and the English forces been thoroughly routed when that little band of Americans had subdued all the passions aroused by a bloody encounter and hastened to take care of the wounded enemy, to relieve their suffering and supply them with all the means and provisions at their command, even at the risk of their own lives.

I firmly believe that the magnanimous and generous spirit shown by the American soldiers toward their enemy has had more to do to win the respect of the world than their martial valor.



The services of the morning closed with singing "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

At noon, Mrs. Birchard A. Hayes, at the Hayes home, Spiegel Grove, entertained at luncheon, in honor of the distinguished guests. The table decorations were the colors of the Daughters of the American Revolution, blue and white. The place cards were appropriate tokens, being white cards, with a blue engraving of Colonel George Croghan.

Following the luncheon the Colonial Dames from Toledo planted a trumpet vine at the base of a stately oak in the grove and appropriate remarks were made by the different ladies present. Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks responded with pleasing remarks pertaining to the planting of the vine and Senator Fairbanks paid a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Lucy Webb Hayes.

Following these pretty ceremonies the reception was held for Mrs. Fairbanks, president general. The receiving rooms were decorated with the season's flowers and presented an attractive appearance.

The reception concluded, the chapter resumed its exercises on the lawn under a mammoth Sheridan oak on the spacious and beautiful grounds of Spiegel Grove. Mr. Charles R. Williams, of Indianapolis was introduced and read a splendid paper on the life and doings of George Croghan, the hero of Fort Stephenson. The paper showed large research and was exceedingly interesting.

Mrs. Fairbanks, president general, in a very inspiring and charming manner spoke of the aims and objects of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the project of erecting the Continental Hall in Washington. Mrs. Hodge, state regent of the Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution spoke enthusiastically of Ohio's patriotic work.—ETHEL L. OTIS, *Historian*.

Narragansett Chapter (Kingston, Rhode Island).—Narragansett Chapter, in common with all other chapters, has its periods of sunshine and shadow, but we are pleased to say that the former is more the rule than the exception. Much of this brightness is largely due to the spirit of unity and harmony

which prevails among its members and their loyalty to each other.

The meetings are maintained with regularity each month, and each one is made interesting by the papers on local and state history which are presented by the members.

The chapter has recently held a loan exhibition, which proved a success as an entertainment and also financially. It was given in library hall on Kingston Hill, which was tastefully decorated with flags and old time spreads of various patterns and colors. Among the draperies over an improvised mantle was hung an attractive photograph of our state regent, Mrs. Charles Warren Lippett, surmounted by a large model of the insignia of the order, both of which are a part of the valued furnishings of our chapter room. The exhibition consisted of ancient furniture, tableware of pewter, old books, swords and guns, ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, pieced quilts of many patterns and many other old time articles which are both rare and uncommon. There were many articles which attracted as much attention from the elderly visitors as the younger ones, from the former because of the memories revived by the sight of them, while the latter were attracted by the novelty and quaintness attached to them. One interesting feature of the affair was the sale of bayberry tallow candles which were made by one of the members of the chapter who followed the method practiced by our ancestors of melting the tallow and running it into moulds and allowing it to harden after which they came forth bright and glossy and when burning gave out a very spicy odor. It is needless to say that they found a ready sale.

The shadow which has fallen upon our chapter was caused by the death of our only remaining "Real Daughter," Mrs. Susannah Belcher Crossley, who died Sept. 10th, at the advanced age of 100 years 11 months and 12 days.

The services connected with her funeral were held in the Congregational church at Kingston, Monday the 14th. The chapter was largely represented, seats being reserved for them.
—NETTIE C. LEWIS, *Historian*.

Old Glory Chapter (Franklin, Tennessee).—Flag day was appropriately celebrated June 14th at "Maplehurst," the home of Miss Susie Gentry, the regent of "Old Glory" and state historian Daughters of the American Revolution. The breakfast table was artistically and beautifully decorated with miniature "Old Glories," blue larkspur, red hollyhocks and white hydrangea. The old mahogany sideboard glistening with old silverware and glass added lustre to the scene. Patriotic quotations and conversation of a patriotic nature were the themes of the guests assembled, some from far away California, others from the grand state of Missouri, besides the native Tennesseans. The hour was much enjoyed.

After this celebration *en famille*, another was held by the chapter when an excellent and finely prepared paper on "Flags" was read by the chapter historian, Mrs. Sophia C. Fitts. If one's faith is shown by his works Franklin will rank high as the home of patriotic women.

Hands Cove Chapter (Shoreham, Vermont) has just entered its third year, has thirty-nine members, one of whom is a "Real Daughter."

Mrs. E. M. Wright, wife of a prosperous merchant and a worthy citizen of Orwell, Vermont, died on August 12th, 1903. This is the first death in our chapter since its organization.

Resolutions were adopted at the September meeting held with Miss Brookins expressive of the high esteem in which she was held. Her stately and gracious presence gave added dignity and character to the society and her generosity, enthusiasm and loyal patriotism were an inspiration to all.

At the state convention in September at St. Albans our regent, Mrs. C. N. North, was elected state vice-regent.—JESSIE M. GRISWOLD, *Historian*.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

The motions by which the business of a deliberative assembly is transacted are of two classes: Main or principal motions and subsidiary motions. Main or principal motions are of two kinds: Ordinary and privileged. The ordinary main motion was the subject of the talk in the October magazine. We will now begin the consideration of the subsidiary class. These motions grow out of a main motion and precede it in the order of voting. The purpose is to pave the way by preliminary action for a final vote on the main question.

As in an intricate machine each particular part has its special function and each is dependent upon some other part so it is with the working machinery of parliamentary law. Each motion has a special place—a grade we will call it, and in the interest of justice and order two motions of the same grade may not be pending at the same time.

An ordinary main motion is the lowest in grade of all motions. After it is stated by the chair its direct consideration may be temporarily interrupted by a motion of a higher grade, but after this last motion is disposed of (unless it has the effect of also disposing of the main motion) the consideration of the main motion is resumed without further action on the part of the assembly. The rule is that a pending motion may be superseded by one of a higher grade, but not by one of the same or a lower grade. Although the main motion is presented first, if subsidiary motions follow, it is the last to be put to vote.

Each of the subsidiary motions will be explained in detail later on, but as amendatory motions are used more frequently than the others of the subsidiary class and as one cannot be too familiar with their intricacies, attention will be given to them first. An amendment is for the purpose of *changing* a motion to which it relates. Amendments are of two kinds: the amendment of the first degree, and the amendment of the second degree. The one of the first degree is for the purpose of changing the motion to which it relates. The one of the second degree is for the purpose of changing the amendment of the first degree and may never be applied directly to the main motion. An amendment of either degree must be relevant to the motion to which it relates and it may be used with the intention of either perfecting or defeating that motion. It frequently happens that the member who presented the main motion is vexed when an amendment is offered that is not to her liking. But it must be remembered that after a motion is once stated by the chair it passes out of the hands of the maker, and that proposed changes in the form of amendment, no matter how obnoxious to the maker of the original motion, are in order. It sometimes happens that a motion is so changed by amendment that the original supporters do not vote for it, preferring defeat to adoption in the final shape.

Forms of amending a motion are: By addition or insertion, elimination or striking out, substitution, and division. The form "to strike out and insert" is commonly used where the amendment involves only a small change. But "to substitute" is the form used when the proposition is to substitute one resolution or paragraph for another. An amendment may be applied to a single word, a phrase, a sentence or a paragraph. *Two amendments only* may be before the assembly at one time. But after one or both of these has been disposed of by a vote, others may be entertained.

In the following illustration the discussion which would naturally occur is omitted for the sake of brevity.

Mrs. PAGE. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Page.

Mrs. PAGE. I move that \$100 be appropriated for a traveling library.

Mrs. BOND. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded that \$100 be appropriated for a traveling library.

Mrs. SHAW. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Shaw.

Mrs. SHAW. I move to amend the motion by adding the words "of Revolutionary war books."

Mrs. HALE. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded to amend the motion by adding the words "of Revolutionary war books."

Mrs. GALE. Madam President.

Mrs. PRESIDENT. Mrs. Gale.

Mrs. GALE. I move to amend the motion by striking out \$100, and substituting \$50.

PRESIDENT. The Chair must rule the amendment out of order at the present time as there is an amendment to the main motion pending.

Mrs. HOLT. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Holt.

Mrs. HOLT. I move to amend the amendment by adding the words "and works of fiction."

Mrs. SMITH. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT. It is moved and seconded to amend the amendment by adding the words "and works of fiction."

PRESIDENT. The question is now upon the amendment to the amendment (she states it) all in favor will say "aye;" all opposed, "no." The "noes" have it, the amendment is lost.

The question is now upon the amendment to add the words (she states them). All in favor will say "aye;" all opposed will say "no." The "ayes" have it, the amendment is carried. The question is now upon the amended motion.

Mrs. GALE. Madam President.

PRESIDENT. Mrs. Gale.

Mrs. GALE. I move to amend the motion by striking out \$100, and inserting \$50.

(The amendment is seconded, stated, voted upon and carried.)

PRESIDENT. The question is now upon the amended motion. "That \$50 be appropriated for a traveling library of Revolutionary war books" all in favor will say "aye;" all opposed, will

say "no." The "ayes" have it, the motion as amended is adopted.

It will be seen by the foregoing that Mrs. Gale's amendment was out of order when first offered, because it was of equal grade with the one pending, but after that one and the one of the first degree were voted upon it was in order.

DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD EVERETT of Dedham, Massachusetts, by *Edward Franklin Everett, A. M.*

This is a well written genealogy of an important family. The plan of the New England Historical and Genealogical society is followed. This is very satisfactory to those interested in genealogical studies as it does not necessitate the trying of new and unknown paths. Mr. Everett devoted the leisure hours of his active business life to the research needed for such an undertaking. After his sudden death, his wife, Mrs. Sarah Jane Everett faithfully completed the work so well begun. We regret that her name is not added to his on the title page. We note with satisfaction that there is but one index and that is complete. Those who contemplate writing a family history will do well to study the method followed in this book.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED:

NATHAN HALE CHAPTER, Saint Paul, Minnesota, Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston, regent. Among the topics for study are: Our nation's needs; our national legislature; our national debt; our consular system and our money.

THE DEBORAH AVERY CHAPTER, Lincoln, Nebraska, Mrs. J. R. Haggard, regent. Contains program and list of officers.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, Lafayette, Indiana. Mrs. Cora Howe Moore, regent. Contains program of year and list of officers and members. One topic for the year is "Hoosiers."

PAULUS HOOK CHAPTER, Jersey City, New Jersey, Helen Herrick Case, historian. The topic for the year is "New Jersey in the Revolution."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

129. RANDALL.—Widow Elizabeth Randall died in Watertown, Mass., Dec. 24, 1672. Her son, John^s Randall, died June 16, 1680. In his will he mentioned sons Stephen and Samuel and daughters Susanna, Sarah and Mary. His wife, Susanna, died May 14, 1673. Samuel^s, born 1668, married, Jan. 27, 1708-9, Elizabeth Gleason of Cambridge. He died Jan. 24, 1729-30.

John^t, born Jan., 1718-9, married, July 27, 1748, Love Blanchard. John^s, born Oct. 2, 1750, married, Dec. 30, 1778, Sarah Barnard. He was one of the "Boston Tea Party," 1773. Sarah Barnard, his wife, born Mar. 25, 1758, was daughter of Jonas^s (James^t, James^s, John^t, John^t) and Abigail (Viles) Barnard.—(From Bond's "History of Watertown.")

266. SUMTER.—An article by Hon. Richard A. Brock of the Virginia Historical Society appeared in the Richmond Dispatch early in 1897, from which the following information is gleaned.

Gen. Thomas Sumter was born in Preddy Creek, Albemarle Co., and the family moved to Georgia some years before the Revolution. None of the males of the Sumter family remained in Vir., but a daughter did

who married a Mr. Suddorth. She died leaving two sons, Richard and James. Mrs. Anna Kendrick (widow of Rev. William Meade Kendrick) died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1897, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. She was said to have been a lineal descendant of Gen. Thomas Sumter, probably through one of the sons of Mrs. Suddorth. The Biographical Dictionary, while giving quite full accounts of the distinguished career, as statesman as well as military man, of Gen. Sumter, gives no more definite account of his birth than that he was born in Vir., 1734. He died at his residence, South Mount, near Camden, S. C., June 1, 1832. In examining the repository of family history and the state records of land grants from 1620 to the present time, the ancestry of Gen. Sumter does not appear; but the name Sumter is found in the records of Albemarle Co. On May 2nd, 1705, Stephen Sumter was granted two hundred acres of land on the west side of the branches of Chickahominy Swamp in St. Peter's parish, New Kent Co., in consideration of transporting four persons into the colony. Stephen Sumter subsequently received patents for 406, 420, 349 and 82 acres located mostly in Henrico, New Kent and Hanover counties. On Sept. 10, 1755, James Sumter was granted 250 acres in Albemarle in consideration of the payment into the colony treasury twenty-five shillings. On March 10, 1756, Jas. Suddorth was granted 135 acres in Albemarle Co., the last two grants signed by Lieut. Governor Robert Dinwiddie. It may be that Stephen Sumter was the father of Thomas Sumter and that James Suddorth married a daughter of Stephen and sister of Thomas. The records of Goochland and Albemarle counties may determine these points, as Hanover Co. was formed in 1720 from New Kent, Goochland in 1727 from Henrico and Albemarle in 1744 from Goochland.

QUERIES.

376. (1) TEN BROCK—LIVINGSTON.—Wanted date of death of Catharina Ten Brock, daughter of Dirck Ten Brock of Albany. She married 1737 John Livingston. Also the names of their children.

Did John Livingston marry a second time? If so, the names of the children. Family tradition says he married 2nd a Miss Boyd. He resided for a long time in Montreal, but at the beginning of the war returned to Stillwater, N. Y.—N. H. L.

377. (1) CARTER.—Who were the parents of Lucretia Carter, who married Swallow Tucker and died in Roby (now Brookline), N. H., Mar. 27, 1774, in the twenty-seventh year of her age?

(2) SWALLOW.—Who were the parents of Abigail (probably Swallow), who married Josiah Tucker and lived in Groton, Mass.? Their son, Swallow Tucker, was born Aug 26, 1742. They also had daughters Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Phebe and Abigail.

(3) MOORE.—I wish to know the name of the father of Gershom



Moore, born in Trenton, N. J., 1775. He had brothers David and Asher, and a sister Susanna.

(4) ROSS.—Who was the father of Sarah Ross, wife of Gershom Moore? She was born in Little Fork, Penn., 1777; married 1st ——— Davidson and had one son Hillian Davidson.

(5) ROBERTS.—Who were the parents of Stephen Roberts, born in Tyre, N. Y., and died in Seneca Falls, N. Y.?

(6) BESS.—Who were the parents of Caroline Bess, wife of Stephen Roberts?—N. B. A.

378. (1) WELLS—KELLEY.—Information desired of the ancestry of Hannah Wells, who married Stephen Kelley. He enlisted in Rev. War at Gloucester, R. I.

(2) BARR.—Also of Margaret Barr, born May 4, 1752. She married Jonathan Nye of New Braintree, Mass., Feb. 16, 1775.

(3) WEST.—Also information of Dr. Elisha West of Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard. His daughter Elizabeth, born April 24, 1744, married Oct. 25, 1772. Stephen Winslow of Rochester, Mass. Was Dr. West in Rev. War?—L. D. E.

379. MAGRUDER—BEALL.—Wanted to know the surname of Elizabeth, wife of Ninian Magruder. He was born 1686 in Prince George's Co., Md.; died 1751; was the son of Samuel Magruder and Sarah Beall (daughter of Ninian Beall) and grandson of Alexander Magruder in Md., 1655.—J. M. C.

380. BRADLEY—GORDON.—Information desired of Samuel Bradley in Camden, S. Carolina, prior to the Revolution. Also of James Gordon, whose daughter Elizabeth married Samuel Bradley. Also of Roger Bradley's service in the Revolution, or that of his father Samuel, or of James Gordon.—M. M. S.

381. TASH.—Col. Thomas Tash was an officer in the Rev. War. I would like to learn details as to the superior officers, engagements, etc. He lived in Durham, N. H.—E. A. G.

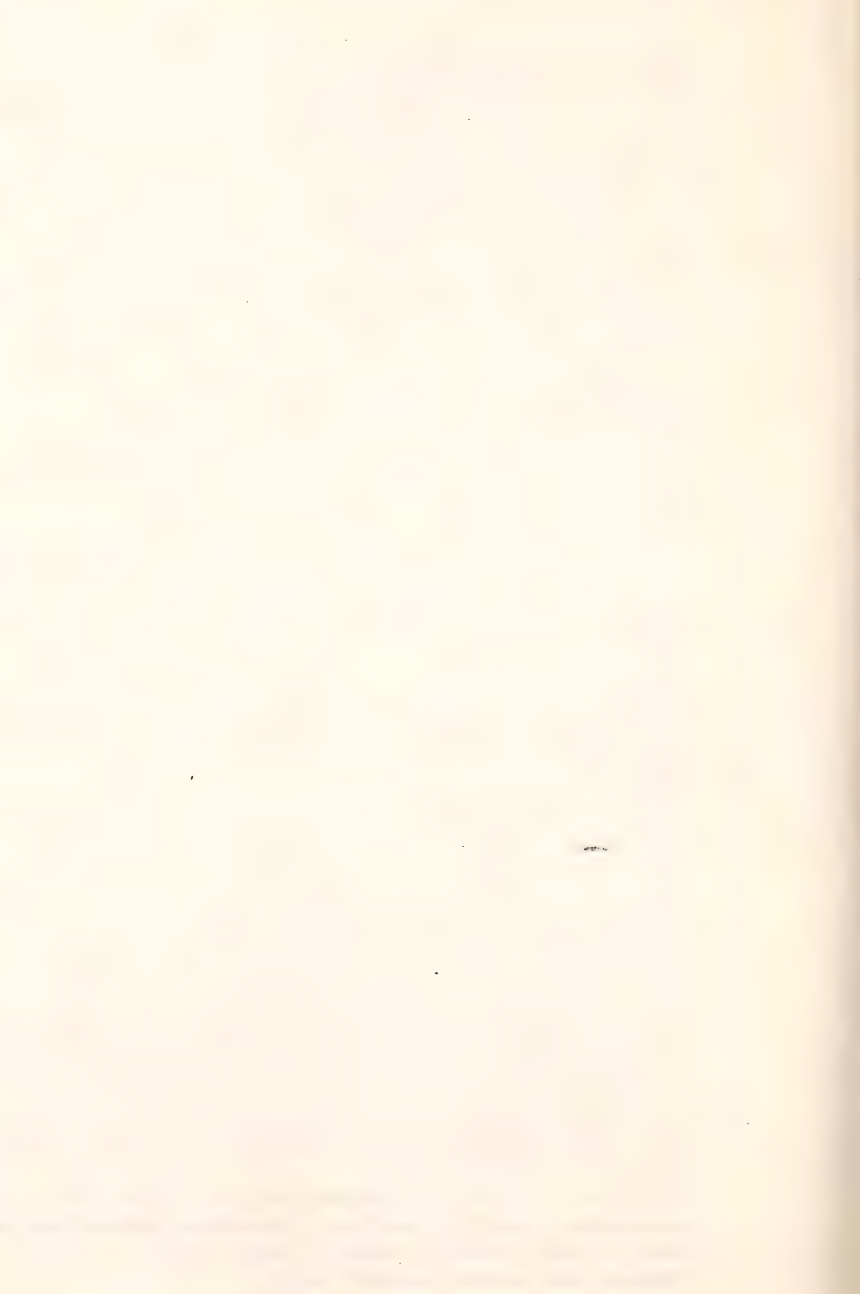
382. STOIY.—Who were the ancestors of Peter Stoy, born at Kensington, now a part of Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1768?—M. E. C.

383. DODGE.—Among the Rev. soldiers of Conn., is there any account of Seth Dodge, born in Colchester, July 22, 1765? He married Nov. 3, 1791, Deborah Lawrence and soon after moved to New York.—M. A. M.

384. PARMELEE—POMEROY.—My great-grandmother, wife of Giles Parmelee, was a Pomeroy (her first name is not known to me). She named her oldest son Seth. Was she connected with Gen. Seth Pomeroy? Giles Parmelee lived near East Haven and was a soldier in the Rev. War. Information of him desired; also of Orpha Dunbar, wife of Seth Parmelee.—W. J. S.

385. HOLT.—My ancestor, Obadiah Holt, was in Rev. War. He probably enlisted from N. H. or Mass. His widow Susanna lived in Clinton, Me., and received a pension. Some account of the services of Obadiah Holt is greatly desired.—M. H.

386. (1) SWEETLAND—WOODS.—John Sweetland, born August 14, 1750 died at Wallingford, Vt., October 23, 1823; married Sarah (or Sally),



Woods, October 14, 1773. She was born December 25, 1750, and died at Wallingford, Vermont, March 18, 1837. They resided at Attleboro, Mass., in 1778, when their son William was born. Their son John was born June 10, 1774; died at Wallingford, Vt., May 7, 1758; married Sarah, daughter of Daniel and Rachel Beals Gould, January 1, 1799. She was born July 27, 1774, and died February 21, 1849, at Wallingford, Vt. They lived at New Troy, N. H., or vicinity in 1800. I would be very glad of any information regarding John and Sarah Woods Sweetland or the ancestors of Sarah (Gould) Sweetland.

(2) COOK—CHAMBERLAIN.—Samuel³ Cook (Thaddeus⁴, John², Stephen², Gregory¹) of Preston, Conn., married Sally Chamberlain and removed to Mt. Holly, Vermont. Gregory Cook in 1665 purchased mansion and land between Watertown and Roxbury and in 1672 purchased a tract of land partly in Cambridge and partly in Watertown. The Revolutionary service of Samuel Cook desired.—M. L. C.

387. (1) OVAITT—MUNSON.—William Ovaitt married Sarah Munson in Newbury*, Conn., May 24, 1774. William Ovaitt died at Pownal, Vt., May 17, 1816. Can any one give any information concerning parentage, dates of birth and death of Sarah Munson? Tradition says her father was Israel Munson.

(2) RICHMOND—BLOOD.—Thomas Richmond married Betsy Blood. Can any one give me information concerning dates of birth and death and places of residence of Thomas Richmond? Also of marriage and parentage of Betsy Blood? Where can I find copy of genealogy of Richmond family, published 1896?

(3) BROOKINGS.—Can any one give information concerning Silas Brookings? His son Silas came with his wife Lucy to Shoreham, Vt., about 1788. Silas Brookings' name appears on the Revolutionary rolls as a corporal. Silas Brookings' 2nd wife's name was Lucy. Information concerning her wanted.

(4) BROOKINS—FOBES.—Philip Callender Brookins married Lucina Fobes of Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Information concerning parentage of Lucina Fobes; also of Fobes' family. Did Lucina's father or grandfather serve in Revolution?

(5) CUDWORTH—BALDWIN.—David Cudworth 3rd, married Susannah Sisely Baldwin. He was born in Freetown, Mass.; lived at one time in Putney, Vt.; died in Shoreham, Vt. Information wanted concerning Susannah S. Baldwin. David Cudworth 2nd, was born in Freetown, Mass. Served in Revolutionary War at age of sixteen; married Abigail Joslin. Information concerning ancestry of Abigail Joslin wanted. Was she the daughter of a patriot?—M. C. D.

388. BARBER.—Information of the ancestry of Mary Barber of Newmarket, N. H., born Feb. 4, 1724; married, Aug. 4, 1754, Samuel Chapman, a Revolutionary soldier. She died Dec. 30, 1816. Lieut. Zebulon Barber of Newmarket served with N. H. troops in Rev. War and is thought to have been a relative of Mary Barber. Captain Robert Bar-

* No town by that name in Conn.

ber of N. H. was in Col. Langdon's Co. which marched to Gen. Gates at Saratoga. A John Barber was of Captain Nicholas Gilman's Co. on scout duty, 1709. John Barber was of Dover, N. H., in 16—. Can any connection be found with any of these men?—H.

389. (1) THOMPSON—PHELPS.—Wanted the ancestry of Martha Thompson, who married David Phelps of Westfield, Mass., 1796. He was born July 28, 1769. It is possible she was daughter of Deacon Samuel Thompson of Goshen.

(2) MAYNARD—MOULTON.—Also the ancestry of Rebecca Maynard, who married Aurora Moulton of Floyd, N. Y., 1814. She died 1824. Revolutionary service desired.

(3) PHELPS—NOBLE.—Also the Revolutionary record of Aaron Phelps who was born June 20, 1730. He married Mary Noble.

(4) SPINNING.—Also the Revolutionary record of John Spinning, born Aug. 23, 1752; died July 6, 1816, and maiden name of his wife, Jerusha ———.

(5) JOHNSON.—Was my ancestor Seth Johnson in the Rev. War? He married 1st, Hannah ———, 2nd Mary Edson. He was born in Haverhill, Mass., July 12, 1720. Son of Nathaniel Johnson.—J. C. W.

390. CONKLIN—VON BENSCHOTEN.—My great-grandfather, Capt. Isaac Conklin of Dutchess Co., N. Y., was a Revolutionary soldier. I would like proof that he married Catharine Von Benschoten, and had sons Isaac, John, Abraham, and dates of births, marriages and deaths—W. C.

391. (1) GILBERT.—Ancestry and maiden name desired of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Gilbert of Warminster, Bucks Co., Penn. She was living in 1751. Samuel Gilbert died in 1749 or 1750.

(2) Also of Lucy ———, wife of Peter Chamberlain, who came from England 1687. Their daughter Sarah married Nicholas, son of Samuel and Elizabeth Gilbert.

(3) Ancestry of Mary, wife of John Gilbert, son of Nicholas and Sarah (Chamberlain) Gilbert, of Montgomery Co., Penn. John Gilbert died March, 1794.

(4) CROASDALE.—Ancestry of John Croasdale of Bucks and Montgomery Cos., who married Martha, youngest daughter of John Gilbert. He was lieut. in Capt. Folwell's Co., Philadelphia Co. militia, 1777.

(5) KNOX.—Did William, brother of Gen. Henry Knox, first sec'y of war, marry, and is anything known of his descendants?—H. D. H.

392. FENTON.—Information desired of Robert Fenton who married Rachel ———. They had a son David, born Dec. 19, 1763, who married, Nov. 26, 1786, Margaret Henderson. A Robert Fenton was born March 31, 1724, in Mansfield, Conn.—was he the father of Robert? The Fentons lived in Philadelphia, but were supposed to be descendants of the Conn. family.—A. D. W.

393. (1) HEARD.—Charles Heard was in the Rev. War; also his son George, who was my g-g-grandfather. Records in Samuel Heard's family Bible and Charles Heard's will, on record in Madison Co., Ga.,

name Samuel Heard as his grandson. I desire more definite proof of my descent from Charles Heard.

(2) EWELL—KENNERLY.—On the maternal side I am descended from Maxey Ewell of Virginia. His son John, born Feb. 15, 1772, married Mary Kennerly, born Feb. 21, 1778, of Augusta Co., Vir., daughter of James Kennerly, a Rev. soldier. John Ewell and family moved to Tenn. 1801.

(3) DAVIS—WEBB.—Another ancestor was Baxter Davis, born Nov. 3, 1773, of N. Car., and wife, Mary Webb, born Jan. 18, 1782, daughter of William Webb of Essex Co., Vir., and his wife, Frances Young. They moved to Tally Ho, N. Car., in 1776.

(4) RAMSAY—OVERALL.—Another ancestor on my paternal side was William Ramsay, Sr., who moved from N. Car. about 1780 to Tenn. His son, William Ramsay, Jr., married, 1805, Mary Overall, daughter of Nathaniel³ (John², William¹) of Stafford Co., Vir. John² went to Frederick Co., Vir., about 1734 and married there Sarah Jane Froman. Their children were John, William, Nathaniel and Robert. The last three went to Tenn., 1779 or 1780. William and Robert were killed by Indians. Nathaniel died 1835. He was in "Battle of the Bluff" and "Buchanan's Fort," where Annie Thomas, who became his wife, moulded bullets for their fathers and brothers while they fought. Mary Overall, daughter of Nathaniel and Annie (Thomas) Overall, married William Ramsay, Jr. Information of any of these ancestors will be much appreciated.—Mrs. McG.

In the August number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, page 116, is given the Fifteenth Psalm from Tate and Brady. It is also mentioned that Nahum Tate was poet laureate of England 1652 to 1715. His metrical versions of the psalms is used to-day in the English church. He also wrote the beautiful hymn "While shepherds watched their flocks by night." He was the author of many plays.

On the next page of the same issue appears a poem from the pen of Mrs. Emeline Tate Walker, the poet of the Chicago Chapter. A pleasing coincidence lies in the fact that Mrs. Walker is a lineal descendant of Nahum Tate. It was quite remarkable that his name and hers should touch in poetic effort bridging over the years that lie between.

THE OPEN LETTER.

Editor of the American Monthly Magazine:

Before me lies a letter from Peoria, in which the writer, referring to my article entitled "The Expedition of Captain James Willing," published in the February number, says that she has found no authority for the statement that George Rogers Clark built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi river.

My authority for this statement is "Harper's Cyclopaedia of United States History," Harper and Brothers, New York, 1893. In a sketch of Clark appears the following passage:

"Commissioned a colonel, he successfully labored for the pacification of the Indian tribes. Learning that Governor Hamilton at Detroit had captured Vincennes, he led an expedition against him (February, 1779,) and re-captured it (February 29). He also intercepted a convoy of goods worth ten thousand dollars, and afterwards built Fort Jefferson on the west side of the Mississippi." See Vol. I, page 254.

The Peoria lady says that Fort Jefferson was on the east side of the Mississippi river, in what is now Ballard county, Kentucky, and cites her authorities. Granted that Clark did build a fort here—is it not within the bounds of possibility that he built another on the west bank of the river?

There might as easily have been more than one Fort Jefferson as more than one Fort Washington. During the Revolutionary period there were two Fort Washingtons in Pennsylvania and one in New York—perhaps more.

What is the history of Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis? I am told that these occupy the site of an old fort.

On page 461 of the volume mentioned above is a sketch headed "Expedition of George Rogers Clark (1778)," in which it is said that "Clark established friendly relations with the Spanish commander at St. Louis, across the Mississippi. The French inhabitants of that region, being told of the alliance between France and the United States, became friendly to the Americans."

In Vol. II, on page 899, under the heading "Missouri," is the following paragraph: "In 1780, the British from the lakes attacked St. Louis, but the timely arrival of George Rogers Clark in Illinois saved it from capture."

Now, if George Rogers Clark established friendly relations with the Spanish commander at St. Louis; if he built a fort (whatever its name) on the west bank of the Mississippi; and if he saved St. Louis from capture by the British, he certainly was a hero of the Louisiana territory.—MARGARET B. HARVEY.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE Children of the American Revolution

JUNE MEETING 1903.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the Church of the Covenant, Thursday morning, June 11, 1903, at 10 o'clock.

Present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Jamin, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Tweedale, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Paul and Miss Tulloch.

In the absence of the president and the vice-president presiding the meeting was called to order by the recording secretary, and Mrs. Tweedale chosen chairman.

The chaplain not being present the ladies joined in the repetition of the Lord's prayer.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The recording secretary reported that she had written nineteen letters, sent out one charter, received \$5.00 for postage from the treasurer and expended 42 cents since the May meeting.

The corresponding secretary was absent and there was no report from her.

The vice-president in charge of organization presented the following names through their respective state directors:

Mrs. Jobes as president of society in Spokane, Washington, and Mrs. Clayton W. Finch as president of society in Port Chester, New York, both of which were confirmed.

The treasurer reported a balance of \$40.26.

The registrar presented the names of 42 applicants for membership all which were accepted, the recording secretary casting the ballot for their election.

The registrar also reported for the leaflet committee, and she was authorized to have 1,000 leaflets printed, the price being left to her own judgment.

Mrs. Wheaton and Mrs. Fleming of the committee on printing the constitution being unable to serve, Miss Tulloch was instructed to take charge of the matter with power to call for necessary aid and advice.

Mrs. Tweedale reported for the trunk committee and announced that Mrs. Noble D. Larner had presented the society with a trunk admirably suited to hold its papers, the sole expense being slight repairs to the amount of \$2.50.

It was moved and carried that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Larner for her generous gift.

A resolution of sympathy for the vice-president presiding in the bereavement she has sustained in the death of her mother was adopted.

The resignation of Mrs. C. H. Slocomb, state director for Connecticut, was read and accepted with regret.

There being no further business the Board adjourned until the second Thursday in October.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

PATRIOTISM.

Harry A. Miller, Jr. (De la Ware), aged 15.

Wilmington, Delaware, Children of the American Revolution.

Received honorable mention in the prize essay contest.

In seventeen hundred and seventy-six, when the stolid men in blue and buff were fighting for the rights of their country, it was the impelling force of one word, taking the flight of a meteor through the sky of their hopes, to burst forth into constellations of fears and then to disappear in the darkness of sorrow only to be replaced by the sunrise of a nation that should live until the sunset of time, which drove them on to victory, and that word was "patriotism."

You all know from your histories of that terrible winter at Valley Forge, where George Washington, the father of his country, went from tent to tent strewing crumbs of comfort among the wretched, foot-weary followers of the cause. It was here that Washington gained the love and confidence of his soldiers, and through the long winter suffered silently and cheerfully with them, showing that within that proud, erect figure was a heart of pure love and fidelity to God and

man, that in those closed lips was the power to win the faith of all, and in that bold, intrepid spirit was the index to victory and freedom.

Let us retrace our steps farther into the art gallery of Time (in which are the paintings of men, good and bad alike, of battles, of bloodshed, of bravery, the old, old tale of chivalry and love) and gaze upon the portrait of Cromwell, the soldier. What Cromwell did for England, was for England and not for himself alone. Patriotism was written indelibly on his heart. He was a stern commander, but a just one, and England should be proud of him. Ay, and England is proud of him.

But now to later times. Before us we see the vast and bloody panorama of the War of the Rebellion. Those glorious minions in blue and gray, fighting, striving, dying for the cause they thought best. Old men turned boys again in their love for country, and young men, ay! and even boys, grown old in the responsibility thrust upon them; the responsibility of saving their army, their country from defeat.

But before mentioning the brave deeds and the heroes of the war, look at the beacon lights of American history, the saviors of the North, the glorious mainstays of the South; the women whose brave, self-denying deeds did more for North and South alike than the screaming shells and whistling bullets, drawing the life-blood of thousands, ever did.

So, adorning the walls of the hall of fame, may we see, graved on the rock of centuries, before the names of Lee and Grant, Jackson and Sheridan, the names of the noble, generous women, who lived and died, in the patriotism of their hearts, and shall crown the pages of American history forever.

Now let us linger before the portraits of Grant and Lee, one in gray and one in blue, but in both the same love of country that was so well shown in the war of '61-65, when shot and shell were playing havoc in the lines; when the now peaceful fields and meadows were covered with the blood of thousands; when mothers bade their sons

"Strike—till the last arm'd foe expires;
Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land."

Let us leave the country of our birth, for a while, and with a stroke of the pen, cross the great expanse of the Atlantic ocean, to little Poland. What better illustration of patriotism can be found than the struggle for freedom from the tyranny of Russia. Kosciuszko! That name is to Poland what Washington is to America, what Napoleon is to France, what Wallace is to Scotland.

And Wallace! Right well should Scotland love that name, the soldier, the patriot, the martyr, dying for the freedom of his native land. Linked with his name is that of Bruce. Wallace and Bruce!

Before the landslide of time hurled these noble patriots into the abyss of death; before the yawning grave at the foot of the scaffold was opened; before the significance of that immortal line in Gray's elegy:

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave"

was verified in this, as in all cases, those names had flung admiration, respect, fear into the face of every civilized nation of the globe, to be handed down from generation to generation in the history of the world.

If more illustrations of patriotism be needed, turn the pages of the book of Tragedy, to the guarding of the Pass of Thermopylae. When Leonidas defended the pass with a few other brave men against a whole army, what was it that impelled him in the attempt? Was it gold? No. Was it promise of military fame? No. It was patriotism, pure, faithful, blessed love of country.

It seems hard that fidelity should be overcome by treachery; but so it was at Thermopylae. Such is life; but when we all appear before our maker for judgment, which will it be to receive the crown of life, the faithful or the treacherous?

What a difference between the two men, Leonidas and Cæsar. If Cæsar fought for Rome, it was for Cæsar, and not for Rome. Was the conquest of Britain for Rome? Far from it. It was to be used as a stepping stone to supreme power. Cæsar the Roman, Leonidas the Greek. Cæsar, the unpatriotic *caput orbis terrarum*. Leonidas, the faithful, noble soldier, who might have said:

"All is lost, save honor."

But it is not necessary to search for illustrations of patriotism in the far, far past.

Let us recross the great Atlantic, on whose mighty waters patriotism has been pictured time and time again, and shall be pictured until her waters are no more, and once more linger affectionately on the historic battle fields and roam on the historic banks of the calmly flowing rivers of America. Whether we are roaming in the pine woods of Maine or reclining 'neath the southern palms, our hearts fill with some deep emotion when in the distance we see the floating banner with her stars and stripes; stars representing every noble state in our glorious union, set in the blue field of heaven, and thirteen stripes for the thirteen colonies who won for us the title of Americans, the red for the blood of the dead patriots and the white for the purity of the cause.

Before laying down the pen, let us dwell upon the names of several men who have made America famous, who have compelled every nation of the globe to respect Old Glory. Perhaps one of our bravest naval heroes was Paul Jones, a Scotchman by birth, but an American by choice. In his love for America he risked not only the death of a traitor, as all the Americans who signed the Declaration of Independence, but he attained the scurrilous name of pirate by the British na-

tion. His name alone would send shudders of fear through the subjects of King George, and the sight of his vessel would thrust another heretofore new word into many a ship's lexicon, "defeat."

Let us now look at the portrait of the third president of the United States, Thomas Jefferson. Well do we know him as the writer of the Declaration of Independence, but we must also know him as a leader of American politics at the time when the United States was recovering from the blow of war and preparing to continue her way up the footpath of freedom, to arrive at length at the door of power, and find herself a first nation of the earth.

Passing through the corridors of fame, we see the name of Stephen Decatur, the hero of Tripoli, who saved the unfortunate *Philadelphia* from the disgrace of being an ornament to the harbor of Tripoli, and perhaps one of the Tripolitan fleet.

Next to his name is that of Richard Somers, who met death in the same vessel in which Decatur had covered himself with honor. He attempted, for his country's sake, to sail the ship laden with combustibles into the Tripolitan fleet. The fuse was lit, and with the flying wood and iron sped the lives of the six noble men, who died as they had lived, men whose lives were superb examples of patriotism.

Page upon page could be filled with the patriotic deeds of America's heroes, the men who have received the wreath of laurel to crown their stately brows, many of whom now sleep the sleep of the brave, some of whom lived to see the rise of the country they had fought to save. Be that as it may, let us thank God for giving us such men in the past, and grant that in the future the star spangled banner shall glorify a nation as patriotic as that she has glorified since the Continental army raised her to the breeze, as a symbol of patriotism.

SENECA, FALLS, NEW YORK,
WEST FALL STREET,
October 3, 1903.

EDITOR AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: Having in my possession the original marriage bond of William Edmunds, Jr., and Martha Wiles (given the 14th of December, 1786, to Edmund Randolph, Esq., governor or chief magistrate of the commonwealth of Virginia) I am interested to know whether there are descendants of the parties named living at the present time.

MARIA GREENOAK LAURENCE.

IN MEMORIAM

The Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, has lost three valued members since the opening of July:

MISS MARIA SMITH, July 18, 1903.

MRS. GEORGE ELLWANGER, August 8, 1903, aged eighty-six years.

MRS. MATHILDA MARKHAM SMITH, "Real Daughter," September 22, 1903, aged ninety-eight.

In the annals of the Abigail Phelps Chapter, Simsbury, Connecticut, is recorded the loss of three members by death the past year:

MRS. WILLIAM E. DODGE, New York, an honored member, passed away after a long and useful life.

MRS. MAHALA TERRY, "Real Daughter," was laid to rest in December, 1902. She had reached the remarkable age of one hundred years and six months.

MISS AMY BIRD ENO passed away in August. She was the youngest member and daughter of the beloved regent, Mrs. George C. Eno. Her death is an unspeakable loss not only to her family but to a wide circle of friends.

MARTHA WILLIAM DUNLAP, St. Asaph Chapter, Danville, Kentucky, died September 24th, 1903. The chapter mourns the loss of an honored and beloved member.

MRS. EMILY SMITH SUTTON, Kanestio Valley Chapter, Canisteo, New York, entered into rest April 1, 1903.

MISS MARY A. WHEELER, "Real Daughter," Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Stonington, Connecticut, died September 24, 1903, in her home, Togwonk Hill, North Stonington, where she was born November 19, 1803. She was the daughter of Isaac Wheeler, Jr., and Olive Burdick, his wife. Isaac Wheeler was probably the youngest soldier of the Revolution, as he accompanied his father, Lieutenant Isaac Wheeler, as a fifer at the tender age of eight. She was much loved by the members of the chapter, who paid her frequent visits.

MRS. PERSIS A. JOHNSON, Fond-du-Lac Chapter, died at her home in Fond-du-Lac, Wisconsin, Sept. 23, 1903.

MRS. LAURA E. RICHTER-SCHOCH, founder and first regent of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, entered into rest Thursday, April 16, 1903. She was a descendant of some of the most patriotic and active founders of our republic, having no less than six ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary war, one of whom was Conrad Weiser, the great scout and friend of the Indians, for whom the chapter is named.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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1903.

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Wisconsin, . . .	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C. and Red Bank, Big Horn Basin. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. and New Castle. V. S. R.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local *Chapter*. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F. Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1903.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, June 3rd, for the approval of the minutes; the acceptance of new members, and the consideration of any business for the welfare of the National Society.

In the absence of the President General the Recording Secretary General called the meeting to order at 10.15 a. m., and announced the receipt of a telegram from the President General, stating that she would be unable to be present at the first day's session of the Board.

Upon motion, Mrs. Weed, Vice-President General, was nominated to the Chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain General roll call was made by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Mrs. Walter Harvey Weed,

Vice-President General, Montana; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, Historian General; Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. Teunis S. Hamlin, Chaplain General; Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Recording Secretary General. State Regents: Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. J. Pembroke Thont, Maryland; Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia; State Vice-Regents, Mrs. Dennis Eagan, Florida, and Miss Emma Sydney Herbert, New Jersey.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General.

There being some discussion over accepting the minutes, the Chair ruled that inasmuch as there is a misunderstanding about the Historian General's report, that the proper procedure would be to accept the minutes and bring this up under a reconsideration of the Historian General's report.

Mrs. Mann moved that this be done. Motion carried.

Reports of a few officers were given, it not being obligatory to make regular reports at a special meeting of the Board.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: I have no regular report to offer, but desire simply to state that the amendments to be acted on at the Continental Congress of 1904 have been sent out to National officers, State and Chapter Regents. Constitutions and Officers' Lists have also been issued,—in all, 835.

I desire to present to the Board the following resolutions of the Pittsburgh Chapter on the death of Mrs. McCandless, one of the two honorary life members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution:

MRS. SARAH N. MCCANDLESS died on Monday, March 30th, at 2.30 p. m. The funeral services on Wednesday, April 1st, were conducted by Bishop Whitehead and Rev. Dr. Arundel, in Trinity church. The interment was in Allegheny cemetery.

Mrs. McCandless was the youngest daughter of Thomas Collins and Sarah Lowrey Collins. She was born April 16th, 1813.

Her father died when she was but one year old, and the greater part of her life before her marriage was spent in one of the many beautiful homes by which Pittsburgh was surrounded in those early days, but which have long since disappeared in the so-called march of improvement.

In that home, where nothing that could assure refinement and culture was neglected, patriotism was faithfully and persistently instilled. Not a 22nd of February was passed over; not a 4th of July was forgotten. Each day was observed as a festival and those festivities were long remembered by the privileged ones who took part in them. It is also said that Mrs. Collins never allowed any of her young friends to

begin their life as householders without a solemn warning that they must never expect success, or, in plainer terms, good luck, unless a portrait of George Washington was hung on their walls. So it is not surprising that when the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized, although Mrs. McCandless was then far advanced in life, the society at once received her hearty sympathy and support.

After Mrs. Collins had exhausted the resources of Pittsburgh (then a very small place), in the education of her daughter Sarah, she was sent east for further advantages, the result of which gave pleasure to all those with whom she came in contact. Even those to whom she may have been unknown until the later years of her life, can recall her as seated at her beloved harp. She brought forth not only the strains that were soft and sweet, but full rounded chords of strength and vigor.

On December 4th, 1834, Miss Sarah N. Collins became Mrs. Wilson McCandless.

Mr. McCandless at that time was one of the leading lawyers of Allegheny county, and was afterwards appointed Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, by President Buchanan.

One of McCandless' ancestors was Thomas Mayhew, who was appointed Lord Proprietor and Governor for life of Martha's Vineyard. He was born in 1591 and died in 1682.

Mrs. McCandless entered the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution by different lines. Her great-grandfather was Rev. Elihu Spencer, who had been a missionary among the Six Nations, but was appointed chaplain in the Continental army. Stephen Lowrey, her grandfather, was a commissary general, with the rank of colonel.

Mrs. McCandless and Mrs. Elizabeth Denny McKnight were made honorary life members of the National Society, and they were the only ones upon whom that honor was conferred.

While unable to take an active part in the chapter's work, on account of her age, she showed her interest, not only by attending the meetings and going on several occasions to Washington to attend the National Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but by the gift to the chapter of a beautiful crystal chandelier. This chandelier was imported from Germany in 1818 and was the only one of the kind, or probably the only one of any kind, in the place at the time of Lafayette's second visit to Pittsburgh. It was borrowed by the city to be used at the reception given to him, and it was under its sparkling prisms he stood to receive the citizens of Pittsburgh.

Although Mrs. McCandless had almost completed her ninetieth year, yet she retained her vigor of mind and body to within a few months of her decease, when her physical strength began to fail. She had long passed the limit of three-score years and ten, yet was her strength not labor and sorrow, but peace and joy.

There can scarcely be any one now who can remember her as the

beautiful original of the portrait painted by Sully in 1836; but we all can remember the fair gentlewoman of the old school, upon whom the burden of years sat lightly, who was bright and animated in society and interested and sympathetic towards all.

When the angel came for her, he seemed, by his touch, to bring back the youthful look of years long past, and those who gazed lovingly at the still, quiet face and form could see the lines of youth and beauty of twenty years, so faithfully given by the artist's pencil.

We therefore offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That although by the death of Mrs. Sarah N. McCandless this society has lost a loved and valued member, and while we sorrow that we shall see her face no more, yet we are thankful that she was so long spared to go in and out among us, proving to us how beautiful old age can be made.

That we extend our sincere sympathy to her family, and that this resolution be placed as a record of the minutes, and a copy of the same be sent to her family.

Committee:	MATILDA W. DENNY,
(Signed)	MRS. CYRUS CLARKE,
	MRS. WM. WALLACE.

Miss Frazer moved that the report of the Corresponding Secretary General be accepted. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced that she had received letters from the following State Regents expressing regret at being unable to attend this meeting of the Board: Mrs. Morgan Smith, State Regent of Alabama; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Sage, Georgia; Mrs. Putnam, New Jersey; Mrs. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. Deere, Illinois; Mrs. Rising, Minnesota; Mrs. Allee, Nebraska; Mrs. Walter Talbot, Arizona, and Mrs. Brown, Wisconsin.

The Treasurer General brought to the Board an incidental expense of the sub-committee on ways and means for Continental Hall, in the matter of postage, and asked the authority of the Board for paying this bill, stating that in the report read last month, Mrs. Sternberg had accepted the chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee with the understanding that these expenses, as well as that of a clerk, would be met by the society when required.

Miss Frazer moved: "That the Board approved payment of expenses incurred by the Continental Hall sub-Committee on Ways and Means." Seconded by Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

The following was presented by Mrs. Tulloch:

"It is with sorrow that I announce the death of Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, former Registrar General, and Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, an able and conscientious officer. I move that the Board now in session send resolutions of regret and take

a recess during the hour of the funeral as a mark of respect." Seconded by Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL: Applications presented, 340; applications verified awaiting dues, 104; applications examined but incomplete, 132; applications received since March 25th, 32. "Real Daughters" presented, 2. Badge permits issued, 461; permits for Recognition Pins, 81; bar permits, 16. Resignations, 54; dropped, 5; deaths, 41.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General.

Mrs. Main moved that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new members.

The Recording Secretary General reported that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the report of the Registrar General and declared them duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Upon motion of Mrs. Tulloch, the resignations were accepted and the announcement of the deaths received with regret.

The report of the Registrar General was then accepted.

A letter was read to the Board, addressed to the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, from Miss Laura Pauline Pancoast, Recording Secretary of the "Declaration of Independence" Chapter, of Philadelphia.

After some discussion of this letter Mrs. Main moved:

"That the communication of Miss Pancoast, written to Mrs. Tulloch, and presented by her to the National Board, be referred to the Judicial Committee, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution." Seconded by Mrs. Eagan and carried.

The State Regent of the District asked a ruling of the Board upon the question that had been raised by some of the District chapters as to whether By-Law 1 of the National Society governed chapters.

This was examined and carefully considered by the Board.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the State Regent of the District inform her chapters that Article 1 of the By-Laws relates only to National officers." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from Hon. Horace Porter ambassador to France, acknowledging the letter of condolence sent from the Board on the death of Mrs. Porter.

At 1.15 o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until quarter past two.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, June 3rd.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Mrs. Lockwood called the attention of the Board to the necessity of retaining a messenger in the office during the summer.

After some discussion, Mrs. Eagan moved: "That the services of a messenger boy be continued." Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report. This being granted, the Recording Secretary General was, upon motion, instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the applicants presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: After weeks and months of hard work the Alaska Chapter of Sitka, Alaska, is in a position to organize, and on June 5th it will organize with a membership of thirteen. Their first work will be a memorial placed in the Russian church at Sitka to the memory of the Empress Catherine of Russia, who was the only sovereign to recognize American independence.

The work in South Dakota is progressing and by the fall I hope to have a chapter there, also one well under way in Manila.

The following Chapter Regencies have expired by limitation: Mrs. Letitia B. Hand, Cape May, N. J., and Sarah Pickens McQueen, Eutaw, Ala. Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents' appointments are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Alice Reed Harlan, Marshall, Ills.; Mrs. Ruth Olivia Culbertson, Carroll, Ia., and Miss Marie Ware Loughton, Boston, Mass., and the re-appointment of Mrs. Mary H. Stoddard Johnston, Humboldt, Iowa, and Mrs. Mary Churchill Noble, Mattoon, Ills. State Regents' commissions issued, 47; Chapter Regents' commissions, 6; Charter applications, 3; Charters, 3, viz: "Ann Crooker St. Clair," Effingham, Ills.; "Sarah Dickinson," Newnan, Ga.; and "Ellen I. Sanger," Littleton, N. H. Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5. Letters received, 7; letters written, 114. In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 375 new members' cards; 1,000 ancestors' cards; 242 corrections; 43 deaths; 48 resignations; 2 dropped for non-payment of dues; 2 re-instatements and 3 vacant numbers. Actual membership June 3, 1903, 37,943. Letters written, 49.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA B. TULLOCH,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Mrs. Lockwood moved that the appointments be confirmed and the report of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters be accepted. Seconded by Mrs. Eagan and carried.

At this point a discussion over the Lineage Book began and occupied most of the remaining hours of the meeting; different points of form were carefully weighed.

The question reverted to the use of the words "his wife" after the wife's name; as for instance, "John Smith was the son of John Smith and Mary Jones Smith 'his wife.'"

After much discussion the President General said: "All in favor of the use of the words 'his wife' will say 'aye;' those opposed, 'no.'"

The *viva voce* vote appearing doubtful, a division was called, which resulted as follows: Voting in the affirmative, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Pealer and Miss Herbert. Voting in the negative, Mrs. Rosa, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Tulloch, Miss Frazer, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Holcombe. The motion was declared lost.

The President General said: "It has been suggested to use separate paragraphs, according as it is in the books. If there is no objection it will be so ordered. It was decided: 1st, The surnames are to be repeated, and, 2nd, each generation shall be given separate paragraphs, starting on fresh lines.

Dr. McGee inquired if the Board approved of having a reference, this being usual in scientific books, and saving labor.

Upon inquiry by the Chair, and no objection being offered, it was so ordered.

Dr. McGee withdrew to have a sample of the work on the Lineage Book type-written, to submit to the Board.

During her absence and while waiting for this record, Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman of the Supervising Committee, made a short verbal report on the rooms that it had been decided, at a recent meeting of the Board, to rent in this building.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that upon consultation with the Treasurer General and others, for whom this increase of working space had been arranged, it was decided to retain the present Board room, and remove the partition between it and the small room adjoining, and that it would be unnecessary to rent additional rooms, provided the President General did not object to her present quarters.

The President General replied that she was quite willing to remain in her present office room, and expressed approval of the removing of the partition, to increase the size of the Board room.

Upon motion, the report of the Supervising Committee was accepted.

Dr. McGee returned with the type-written copy and submitted this to the Board.

After the inspection of this type-written record, Dr. McGee moved: "That the Historian General be authorized to change the arrangement of the genealogy in the Lineage Book as reported last month, to the extent of repeating the surname, thus: John Smith and Mary (Jones) Smith." Seconded by Mrs. Holcombe. Motion carried unanimously.

Mrs. Terry moved: "That the Revolutionary ancestor's name be left as it is in the Lineage Book."

The *viva voce* vote appearing doubtful, a division was called, which resulted as follows: Voting the affirmative, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Pealer, Miss Herbert and Mrs. Terry. Voting in the negative, Mrs. Rosa, Mrs. Shute, Mrs. Mann, Miss Frazer, Dr. McGee, and Mrs. Holcombe. The motion was declared lost.

Mrs. Rosa moved: "That Mrs. Terry's motion 'that the Revolutionary ancestor's name be left as it is in the Lineage Book,' be reconsidered." Seconded by Mrs. Mann and carried.

Discussion followed.

The President General said: "This discussion has already been quite prolonged. I regret all this but if necessary I shall be pleased to turn it over to a committee."

The President General withdrew and requested Mrs. Tulloch to take the Chair.

The Chair inquired if there was any motion under consideration.

Dr. McGee: "Mrs. Terry's motion is now before us. The motion to reconsider was carried."

The Chair requested discussion of the same.

After careful consideration of the matter the following substitute was offered to Mrs. Terry's motion by Miss Herbert: "I move that the name, or names, of Revolutionary ancestors be placed immediately after the name of the member, so that it should read: 'Revolutionary ancestor, John Smith.'" Seconded by Miss Frazer, Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Pealer. Motion carried.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried at half-past five o'clock to adjourn.

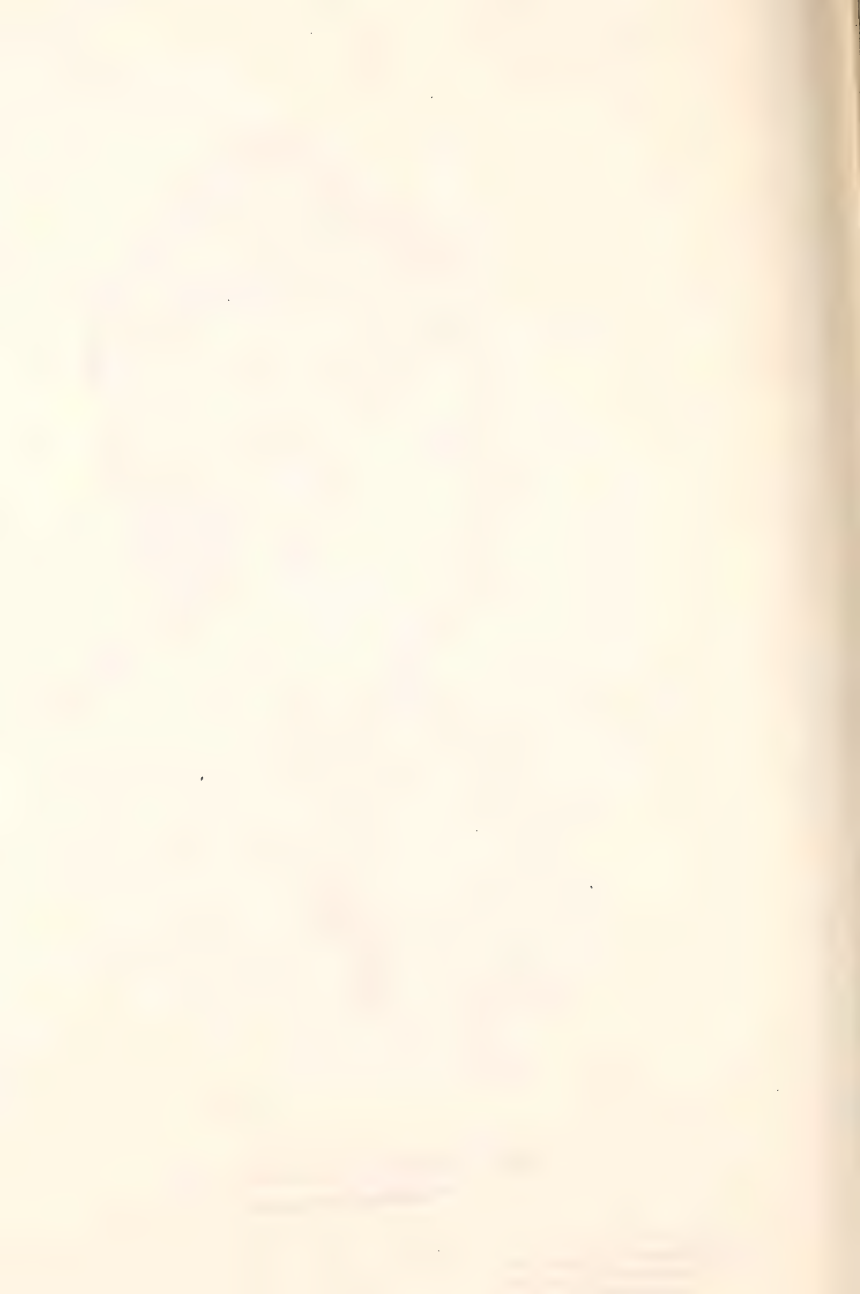
Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE B. MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General.



MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
President General.

PHOTOGRAPH FURNISHED BY
ELIZABETH BENTON CHAPTER
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BERKS COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

By Jane S. Owen Keim (Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim).

The "Boston Port Bill," as it was termed, was the culmination of acts of tyranny which had been rankling in the American breast for some years. The stamp act of 1765 forced the issue of "Taxation without representation" which the freedom loving American colonists contended was a direct violation of the inalienable rights of British subjects. The repeal of that act, by compulsion of American sentiment, had a string to it in the shape of a tea duty. The persistent opposition to any form of taxation without the consent of the taxed, led to the "Mutiny Act" of 1768; the Boston Massacre of 1770, the appointment of Gen. Gage, governor of Massachusetts, and as a culmination, the crucial test referred to.

Paul Revere, of Lexington fame, bore the news of this high-handed proceeding to the middle colonies, as far as Philadelphia. From that point it was not long in reaching the "town of the four vallies" on the banks of the Schuylkill.

On July 2, 1774, at a meeting of the inhabitants of Reading, a committee of correspondence, to meet or communicate with other counties of the province, was chosen. The county was also represented by delegates at the Philadelphia meeting thirteen days later, and in the first Continental Congress, Sept 5, 1774. At a public gathering held in the court house on Dec. 5, a committee of observation, of 15 members, was named.

On Jan. 2, 1775, the committee of correspondence and safety concurred in the calling of the convention at Philadelphia on

Jan. 25th, and named seven delegates, and also special committee of correspondence.

The patriotic spirit of the men and women of Berks did not, as is sometimes the case, bloom most conspicuously in enthusiastic gatherings and fiery resolutions, but in action, which will ever give the honored name of this county conspicuous association with the events of '75 and '76, culminating in the Declaration of Independence, and the triumph on the field of Yorktown.

It is a fact worthy of proclamation far and wide that Captain James McKnight's Ringgold light battery of Reading was one of the first five companies, all from Pennsylvania, to report at headquarters at Washington in 1861, for the defense of the nation's capital. Captain George Nagle's Reading rifles was the first of eight companies, all from Pennsylvania, to report at the headquarters of Gen. George Washington, before the British lines within the works around Boston, in the summer of 1775.

The battle of Lexington was fought on April 19, 1775. On April 25th, but eight days after (those were not days of steam and electricity) two companies, on foot, were ready to move to the seat of war, and within three weeks a company in each township was ready for orders.

In June following Congress called for twelve companies of expert riflemen, eight being the quota of Pennsylvania organized as "Col. Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen." Berks county was represented in this command by Capt. George Nagle's company from Reading, consisting of eighty officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. Within three weeks this company was on the march, crossing the Delaware at Easton, and the Hudson above West Point and reporting to Gen. Washington at headquarters in the old Vassel, later Craigie, and in our time, Longfellow's (the poet) mansion, at Cambridge, Mass., on July 18, one month in advance of the last company of the battalion to arrive.

It might be said that Gen. Washington had been in command of the army investing the British at Boston but fifteen days, when Captain Nagle reported his Reading riflemen for duty.

The battle of Lexington had been fought three months before, and Bunker Hill but one month.

The contemporary accounts show that the Reading company, in fact the entire battalion, was a superior body of men. As a rule, they were six feet and upward in height, uniformed in wash-colored hunting or "rifle" shirts, breeches, leggings, moccasins, and round hats, and equipped with "grooved" rifles, tomahawks or small, long knives, powder horns, bullet pouches, moulds, canteens, packs, and blankets. The men were famous among the regiments of Washington's army for their expert marksmanship, acquired in the chase among the hills of Oley, Cumru, and along the Kittatinnies or scouting the Blue mountains of Mahanoy and beyond in the country of the savage Iroquois. It is mentioned their striking the mark with certainty at two hundred yards at review, and at double quick hitting objects seven inches in diameter at two hundred and fifty yards. As sharpshooters they were the terror of the British officers and men who were picked off by scores at double the distance of a cannon musket shot. As might be inferred, these riflemen from Pennsylvania were in the advance, covering the entrenching parties within four hundred yards of the enemy, and finally forcing the British to evacuate the city.

As a whole, since the beginning of history, the regulation of human affairs has been controlled by conditions, and not by precepts of philosophy, doctrines of religion, laws of reform, nor planks of politics. While the whole round may answer for texts, the sword has been and doubtless will be the instrument of action, as long as individual and collective perversity continues to assert itself through its natural channels.

As an instance, Pennsylvania, upon the outbreak of hostilities, found itself handicapped by aggressive conditions of war, at odds with non-combative doctrines of peace. The Quaker founder of Pennsylvania is without a peer in the institution, application, and development of constitutional representative government, on American, or any other soil; conceding to Virginia the first establishment of the representative sovereignty of the people in America, in its House of Burgesses, "the Frame of Government of Pennsylvania" granted by William Penn to

the inhabitants of his province, in every essential, was the forerunner of the constitution of the United States. Indeed, the whole theory of American institutions had been thoroughly worked out in practice in local affairs and controversies with the throne during the ninety-four years of the Penn frame, when abandoned and taken over by the sovereign power of the people of Pennsylvania. Therefore, in the beginning of the struggle with Great Britain, Pennsylvania was governed by committee and convention, although the co-operation with the other colonies was none the less progressive and aggressive.

On August 19, 1775, we find the committee of safety adopting articles of association better to govern the officers and soldiers already associated "in the defense of American liberty."

At that time the city of Philadelphia and eleven counties constituted the political sub-division of the province, and fifty-three associated battalions its organized military strength. Of this number, Berks county had five.

To every call by congress for troops for any enterprise, no matter how remote or hazardous, Berks county was prompt to furnish its share of the Pennsylvania quota.

The conquest of Canada having been determined upon among the earliest military exploits of the war against the crown, General Montgomery, with an insufficient command, set out by way of Lake Champlain, in the late summer of 1775. In January, 1776, in response to a call for troops, Captain Jonathan Jones, with a company of eighty-three men recruited from the "Yeomanry" of Berks, started on a long winter march of six hundred miles, to reinforce the American army on the St. Lawrence. In the latter part of March, this company joined Montgomery then before Quebec. St. John and Montreal had been taken, and the capture of Quebec was expected to complete the conquest. That impregnable position was to be carried by assault, which was attempted in the face of a blinding snow storm, the attacking party first losing its way among the crags of the precipitous heights, then its commander, Montgomery, at the first volley, became demoralized ending in hurried retreat.

It is mentioned of Captain Nagle, that discovering the loss

of certain papers, with great intrepidity he turned and recovered them, in the face of the British grenadiers. The company acted under Arnold in the pursuit of the British after the battle of the Cedars, and at the action at Trois Rivières (Three Rivers) June 8th, and also in the terrible retreat of Ticonderoga. It was on duty at this historic post from July 9 to Nov. 15, 1776. Notwithstanding the expiration of their term of enlistment, the men remained in service until the enemy driven from the field returned north of the St. Lawrence.

In June, 1776, the committee of conference of the province issued an address to the associators in order "to put an end to their own power in the province by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention to form a government under the authority of the people." This action was superinduced by the "sudden and unexpected separation of the Assembly," which, governed by a Quaker majority, was averse to every form of resistance in the nature of preparation for war, or its prosecution. The question was the execution of the resolve of congress for calling out 4,500 of the militia of "the province, to join the militia of the neighboring colonies to form a camp for immediate protection," feeling confident that "love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated expressly for that purpose."

The address covers the ground in a spirited fashion, a few expressions of which, in every sense epigrammatic and forceful, may be quoted:

"You are not about to contend against the power of Great Britain in order to displace one set of villains to make room for another."

"You are about to contend for permanent freedom to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves."

"The honor of the colony is at stake." "Should you desert the common cause, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue, will be lavished, and our friends and brethren who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania."

"Your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers look up to you for aid and hope for salvation in this day of calamity only from the instrumentality of your swords. Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and posterity."

This appeal stirred the loyal heart of Berks most mightily. It brought to mind the sufferings of their ancestors during the endless wars in the fatherland, in the interests of dynastic rivalries or contentions in the name of religion. Bereft of homes, they had sought new ones in America, now threatened by every form of tyranny from the throne and its supple instrument, the parliament of Great Britain.

In the convention of "Associated Battalions" at Lancaster, on July 4, 1776, consequent upon the above address, Berks shared the place of honor, being represented by eight battalions, her neighbor, Lancaster, having eleven.

This convention chose two brigadier generals, Col. Mark Bird of Berks receiving seven votes in the ballot, with power to call any number of the Associators of the province into action. This authority to continue until superseded by the convention or any other power under their appointment.

The president of the convention was empowered to sign commissions; all pledged themselves to march to the assistance of all or any of the free independent "States of America;" another quota of each county was confirmed in the same proposition as directed by the late provincial conference in Philadelphia.

In the establishment of the "Flying Camp" for service during the campaign in New York, Pennsylvania was called upon for eight battalions, two of which, under Lieut. Cols. Nicolas Lutz and Peter Kachlein, in command, consisting of two hundred men each, were recruited in Berks county, and participated in the action against overwhelming odds, in Stirling's brigade at the battle of Long Island, or Flatbush, in August, 1776. The Berks battalions were formed along the coast road, in position known as "Red Lion Tavern." The British attack upon them was made by three to one, and by veterans of campaigns against the best soldiers of Europe. The Berks troops of Lutz and Kachlein held their ground with great determination. Finally outflanked and overwhelmed, they were forced to surrender, all means of retreat being cut off. Their valor, however, caused so much delay to the British movements that

Washington, who, through Tory deception, greatly underestimated the British strength, was enabled to readjust his dispositions and finally withdraw his army to New York, north of which he thrashed the British in several engagements where numbers were still in favor of the enemy, but not so overwhelmingly.

The facts thus far given relate only to the first year and a half of the struggle. In the subsequent military operations on a larger scale, Berks was again among the foremost in strength and valor in upholding and carrying to a finish the cause of American independence.

In May, 1897, a resolution was passed by the Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, relating to urging the passage in the Congress of the United States of a bill providing for the collection, indexing and publication by the United States government of all the records, letters, papers, maps and other documents relating to the war of the American Revolution. Particular mention was made at that time of the Peter Force collection which had been in the possession of the government since 1857—a vast accumulation of valuable matter. The Daughters of the American Revolution will, therefore, note with peculiar pleasure the "Calendar of John Paul Jones Manuscripts" in the Library of Congress, prepared by Charles Henry Lincoln, Ph. D., who has charge of the department of manuscripts. This has just been printed by the United States government. Mr. Putnam, the librarian, and his assistants, have done a good and patriotic work. We shall look eagerly for another volume.

Mr. Lincoln says that the manuscripts calendared are a part of the Peter Force collection and include 883 entries. "Significant among the manuscripts are the letters passing between Jones, Franklin and the French Court during 1778 and 1779. These letters give a full record of the operations of Jones in European waters." "The accounts of naval engagements submitted by Jones to the representatives of his own government and the narrative of his experiences during the American Revolution prepared for presentation to Louis XVI of France are other notable manuscripts in the collection."

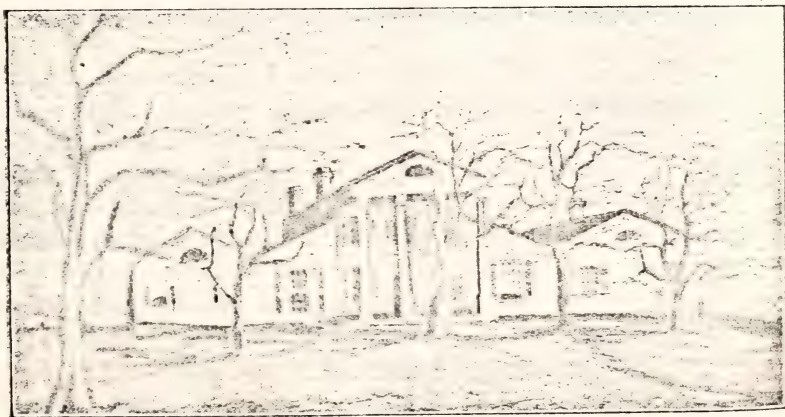
"If all Europe were to become a prison, America would still present a loop-hole of escape; and God be praised! that loop-hole is larger than the dungeon itself.—*Heine*.

THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL MASTS OF THE OLD FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

By Nettie Lee Goldsborough.

If the society of Boston ladies who have undertaken the restoration of the old United States frigate *Constitution* want the original masts of that vessel they will have to exhume their ashes from the soil of old Virginia, where they were consigned when the northern patriots laid waste the home of a Revolutionary hero, who had rescued them from destruction many years after that war, when the vessel was sent for repairs to the navy yard at Norfolk, Virginia, and the masts, battered by battle and storm, had been cast aside as useless.

Since it is impossible to exhume their ashes, it may be inter-



Bedford.

esting to learn something of the occasion which caused their final destruction during the war between the states; and also to read a short sketch of the patriotic man who saved them by having them placed in his new home many miles from Norfolk.

Near the village of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, on the banks of the Potomac, there stood some years ago a Colonial home with a capacious portico in front, supported by four large

columns. This venerable and beautiful old mansion was built by Daniel Bedinger, a Revolutionary soldier, patriot and commissioned officer. He was the youngest son of Henry and Mary von Schlegel Bedinger. It was at the home of his mother and her brave sons that on a day's notice, a hundred young men met, May 25th, 1776, organized and pledged themselves to their country and their lives to the sacred cause of liberty. They chose as their captain that noble patriot, Hugh Stevenson, and five days later they made "a bee line" for Boston, walking the entire distance of about six hundred miles, at the rate of thirty miles a day, their motto being "Liberty or death."

Daniel enlisted at the early age of sixteen, running away from his home to do so. He served during the entire seven years of the war. At the battle of Brandywine he was captured and afterward imprisoned on the war ship *Jersey*, which was anchored in New York harbor. An interesting incident occurred shortly after his capture which showed his undaunted spirit, even at that age and under the most adverse circumstances. Some difficulty occurred between himself and the officer in charge of the prisoners, and when the officer demanded to know "who the impertinent young rebel was," Bedinger replied, "I am, sir, a soldier, a Virginian and a gentleman." He was detained a prisoner of war until the British evacuated Philadelphia in the summer of 1778. His privations and sufferings were intense and so reduced was he by famine, that, when his brother, Major Henry Bedinger, sought for him at the time of the exchange of prisoners, he passed by the wan, haggard youth, not knowing him to be his brother until a feeble voice called his name.

After the war Daniel Bedinger was appointed by President Jefferson naval agent at Norfolk, Virginia, which post he held until failing health caused him to resign. He returned to his native county, and near the spot made sacred as the rendezvous of those hundred men of sterling worth, who went to the succor of Boston in her dire need, he built his beautiful home. It was located on a high bluff just back from the river and at the edge of the town. From this spot may be seen in the distance

the Potomac river winding in and out among the hills, and as it twists its way to the pass where it breaks through the mountains, its silvery color fades into the blue of the old Blue Ridge and is lost to sight. He surrounded this home with picturesque grounds and gardens abounding in delicious fruits, exquisite flowers and shrubbery. Its interior was filled with that handsome old solid mahogany furniture now so rare, imported silver and glass, a fine library, paintings and portraits. Among the latter was the much discussed one of General Washington taken from life with epaulets on the shoulders, the existence of which had been doubted. But it did exist, and was one of the many treasures Mr. Bedinger placed in this fine old mansion. Alas! it, too, perished by fire.

The pillars of the portico of this house were made of the original masts of the old frigate *Constitution*. Mr. Bedinger had them sent by water to Alexandria, Virginia, and thence they were hauled by teams to Shepherdstown.

In 1791 Daniel Bedinger married Sarah Rutherford, daughter of the Hon. Robert Rutherford, a member of the third congress of the United States. To this new home, called "Bedford" from the combined names of himself and wife, he brought his bride. Here they lived until he died, in 1818, of diseases contracted through hardship and exposure endured during the Revolutionary war.

His youngest daughter, Henrietta, married Edmund Jennings Lee, a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, the mover of the Declaration of Independence. Bedford was her birthplace and inheritance,—and also the birthplace of her brother, the late Hon. Henry Bedinger, ex-congressman and United States minister to Denmark; an orator and poet of no small reputation,—and here until its destruction, she lived happily with her husband and children.

In July, 1863, while her husband was away from home, he being too old to be in either army, a band of United States soldiers came with an order to burn the house and every out-building and to allow nothing to be removed but some wearing apparel. Mrs. Lee was ill in bed at the time. Her young son fourteen years old and a daughter just grown, together with a

few old servants, composed the household. She and her children pleaded in vain for their home or at least that they might move a few relics they valued. She told the captain that it was her house, her home, and had been built by a Revolutionary soldier whose health and best years were given to his country, and begged him for the sake of the old pillars (whose historic value she told him) he would spare the house. But alas! they were wasted words. The negroes were told they might save their own belongings, but they, true to their old master and mistress, hurriedly snatched a few articles which they knew were valued by the family, claiming these as their own, they bore them out. The furniture was placed in piles by the soldiers, straw strewn over all, oil poured on, a match struck—and the deed was done. The fire ran from base to dome of that old house, and as the all-devouring flames snapped each cord, the bells in that dear old home tolled out its dirge. There they stood, the broken-hearted and crushed mother, supported by her son and daughter,—the latter the writer of this article,—these, with a group of sympathizing women, watched the grand old vine-clad pillars as the flames swept up and up each one until the masts of the old *Constitution* were columns of living fire, grand and awful to behold. It seemed as if their tongues of flame cried in tones reaching to the high heavens, "Is this your gratitude my countrymen?" Silently the little group watched the last pillar totter and fall with a tremendous crash, rolling down the beautiful green sward to the foot of the hill leaving a scorched and blackened path. The trailing vines were withered and dead, the blooming flowers trampled and burned, the skeleton of what was once so fair loomed bleak and drear against the gloomy evening sky. And the wind as it sighed around those ruins seemed to repeat the poet's words:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

And thus perished the original masts of the old *Constitution*. Their last service being to a soldier who had served his country long and faithfully, and whose one thought had been to secure them from destruction for their historic value and as

an incentive to patriotism for future generations. But what irony of fate was here! These columns, that had carried triumphantly the flag of freedom and bid successful defiance to all her foes, now fell a victim to the very flag they had so gallantly born aloft.

OUR FLAG— JUNE, 1777.

BY HELEN P. KANE.

Oh, her home-spun kirtle was grey and blue;
And her kerchief was prim and straight;
But she sat 'mid fabrics of gorgeous hue,
And her face shone with joy elate.

The broad red folds flowed over her knee,
And her needle wrought them well;
And the gleaming white was a joy to see,
As her deft hands rose and fell.

For Freedom, Home, and Country lay
In the folds of white and red;
And brave, true hearts would fight and win
Where it floated overhead.

And brave, true hearts would fight and die—
And the tears came like a flood:
For sire and son fought side by side:—
And the red was the red of blood.

Thirteen stripes of the white and red;
Each one for a struggling State—
A handful of freemen who strove and bled:
And women—who watch and wait!—

Then swift to her soul came the old brave cry:—
"Ad astra, per aspera!"
And lo, on the Flag, till the Nation die,
Each State is a gleaming star.

"Cultivate love of country on local soil."

THE CHILDREN OF THE REPUBLIC.

By Caroline M. Murphy, Vice-President General from Ohio.

At the third Ohio state conference, held in Cincinnati in 1902, the question of deciding upon a general patriotic state work was discussed.

Since Ohio was not one of the thirteen colonies, and therefore has no large field for historical work, such as the placing of monuments and marking of sites, the conference decided to adopt a line of work more particularly in harmony with section 2 of article II of our national constitution which reads as follows:

"(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens."

The move which was unanimously adopted as common duty for Ohio chapters was the forming of patriotic clubs among the boys of our state, to be called the Children of the Republic.

It is hardly necessary to point out the appropriateness of this work for a society such as ours. We surely can not honor our Revolutionary ancestors more fittingly than by teaching the youth of our country a high standard of civic honor and patriotic citizenship.

Aside from this view of the work there is another. We have passed through the formation period in the life of our society, and have arrived, so to speak, at the active period. The Scriptures tell us that if a man will not work, neither shall he eat; and it is particularly true that a patriotic society which does not justify its existence by useful work, loses both the respect of the community and the interest of its members.

I have been appointed chairman of the committee for this work throughout the state.

In several cities in our state such clubs are already in successful operation, and from the reports of them which have come to me, I have outlined the following plan:

FORMATION.

In some cases the boys have been brought together in the first place through the instrumentality of the mothers' meeting of the free kindergarten. In other cases the Sunday-school and church officers have assisted in forming clubs. In still other instances we have found the public school principals and teachers interested in our work, and they have helped us materially to collect the boys. You will find that almost any organization which has to do with boys will be in sympathy with this work, and will be glad to help you collect the boys.

SIZE OF CLUBS.

Experience has shown that clubs when too large, become unwieldy. Clubs from a minimum of ten to a maximum of twenty-five have proved the most successful.

MANNER OF CONDUCTING CLUB.

I would recommend the adoption of a simple constitution, or by-laws, which, beside arranging for the conduct of the club, shall state its object as follows:

"Its object shall be the mutual improvement of its members by the study of the underlying principles of our government, and of whatever tends to the promotion of good citizenship."

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Salute to the Flag.
2. Singing of America.
3. Roll call.
4. Reading of minutes.
5. Reports of committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Program for the day.

SUGGESTIONS.

In the above plan I have said nothing about officers. That

is best left for each club to decide for itself, and to state in its by-laws just what officers it needs. But it has been found wise for the director, if I may so call the "Daughter" who has charge of the club, to keep a firm rein, tho' in a quiet way, and also to act as club treasurer. Most clubs elect a secretary to serve for the season. Some elect a president to serve for the same period.

This plan has been found to work well; to elect a president, a chairman, to serve a month, or two meetings. The boys become very ambitious to be chosen to preside. I recommend also small cent dues. The experience has been that the boys take more interest when they pay something. This money is not used for current expenses (which are borne by the Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter) but is applied to the purchase of the common badge, adopted by the Conference for the Children of the Republic. This badge is a white celluloid button with the letters Children of the Republic in red and blue on its face. These buttons are very cheap, costing not more than \$1.75 a hundred, and can be purchased in as small lot as desired. The remainder of the club dues are kept in the club treasury to purchase new buttons to replace lost ones, or to be spent for any good purpose the club may decide upon and the director approves. Not more than two meetings a month are recommended.

I advise also that the committee from the local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter which has the club in charge, should be divided into two parts. One to take charge of the program, the other to attend to the business connected with the clubs such as buying buttons, arranging for the place of meeting and its proper heating, providing the bit of fruit or cake used as refreshments, seeing that such books and maps as are needed are on hand, etc., etc. It is the duty of the part of the committee having charge of the program to arrange the program for the season. This offers a wide field for choice. There is no restriction as to program except that everything should tend to the teaching of patriotism, and to the inculcation of high principles of citizenship. "Would we keep alive in the world the spirit of our forefathers, we would urge the

boys and girls to fight over the old battles, think out the old problem; these having trained alike their intelligence and their loyalty, lead them on with guiding hand to the questions of the day and the hour."

I have in my possession a number of papers and series of papers which have been used with advantage in some of the clubs. I shall be glad to furnish copies of these to anyone on application. Another feature of club programs has been short addresses on patriotic and civic subjects by interesting speakers, who were interested in the work. It has been found that the boys are much more interested in the club when they take an active part in program, than when they are listeners only. Sometimes a subject relating either to history or to state municipal affairs is debated by the boys in an elementary way; the boys being divided into two sections to take the two sides.

It has also been found profitable to have one of the boys take home the paper of the day, study it carefully, and come to the next meeting prepared to ask questions on it for the others to answer.

Whenever practicable an occasional military drill is recommended, as it appeals to the boys. It is nearly always possible to get some officer of the state guards so interested in the matter that he will drill the boys without charge. When drilled let them take part in public patriotic parades and celebrations. Each club should be provided with a good flag, and the salute to it should be persistently taught.

Between the business and the literary program a social intermission of about ten minutes is allowed. At this time the ladies in charge serve a very slight refreshment such as an apple, a banana, or a piece of cake, not more than one thing at a time, to each boy. Certain of the boys are chosen to serve at each meeting to pass the refreshments and clear away the debris, thus giving them some idea of manners and neatness.

When there is more than one club in a place, a mass meeting of the clubs on some patriotic anniversary is recommended at the end of the season. The 19th of April is a particularly appropriate occasion for the mass meeting. This is made an extra occasion. The secretary of each club reads an account

of the club's doings for the season; interesting speakers (men are best for this occasion) make addresses; the boys sing; and ice cream and cake are served at the close. This serves to give the season a delightful finish.

All the above suggestions are merely suggestions, and are not in any way obligatory. The committee in charge is at perfect liberty to arrange its program and proceedings in any way it deems best, provided always that it keeps to subjects relating to patriotism, and to those tending to inculcate principles of good citizenship.

REVOLUTIONARY WIDOWS LIVING IN 1890.

The list of the names of the widows of Revolutionary heroes living in 1890, was furnished by Miss Margaret B. Harvey, Merion Chapter, Philadelphia. It has been carefully corrected and compared with the pension list and is believed to be an accurate list of those living at the time the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed.

Since that time nearly all these venerable women have passed to the great beyond.

LOVEY ALDRICH, Jackson, Michigan, age 90 years, widow of Caleb Aldrich, N. H. and R. I. troops.

ELIZABETH BETZ, Harrisburg, Pa., age 87, widow of Peter Betz, Pa. troops.

MARY BROWN, Knoxville, Tenn., age 85, widow of Joseph Brown, Pa. troops.

SUSAN CURTIS, Topsham, Maine, age 98, widow of Caleb Curtis, Mass. troops.

SARAH DABNEY, Barry, Ill., age 90, widow of John Q. Dabney, Va. troops.

ESTHER S. DAMON, Plymouth Union, Vt., age 76, widow of Noah Damon, Mass. troops.

JANE DENMORE, Broadalbin, N. Y., age 89, widow of James Merrill, Conn. troops.

NANCY A. GREEN, Clay City, Ind., age 72, widow of Elias Edens, S. C. troops.

NANCY GREGG, Colletsville, N. C., age 79, widow of William Gregg, Va. troops.

JANE HARBISON, Pinckneyville, Ill., age 84, widow of James Harbison, S. C. troops.

SALLY HEATH, Titusville, Ky., age 86, widow of William Heath, N. C. troops.

NANCY JONES, Jonesborough, Tenn., age 76, widow of Darling Jones, N. C. troops.

REBECCA MAYO, Newbern, Va., age 77, widow of Stephen Mayo, Va. troops.

OLIVE C. MORTON, Elva, Mich., age 79, widow of Peter Tuman, N. Y. troops.

LUCY MORSE, East Barnard, Vt., age 89, widow of Abiel Morse, Conn. troops.

NANCY RAINS, Canters Furnace, Tenn., age 98, widow of John Rains, Va. troops.

PATTY RICHARDSON, East Bethel, Vt., age 89, widow of Godfrey Richardson, N. Y. troops.

NANCY ROBERTSON, Shady Grove, Tenn., age 87, widow of William Robertson, Va. troops.

MERIDY SMITH, Newman, Ga., age 85, widow of William Smith, N. C. troops.

MARY SNEAD, Parksley, Va., age 74, widow of Bowdoin Snead, Va. troops.

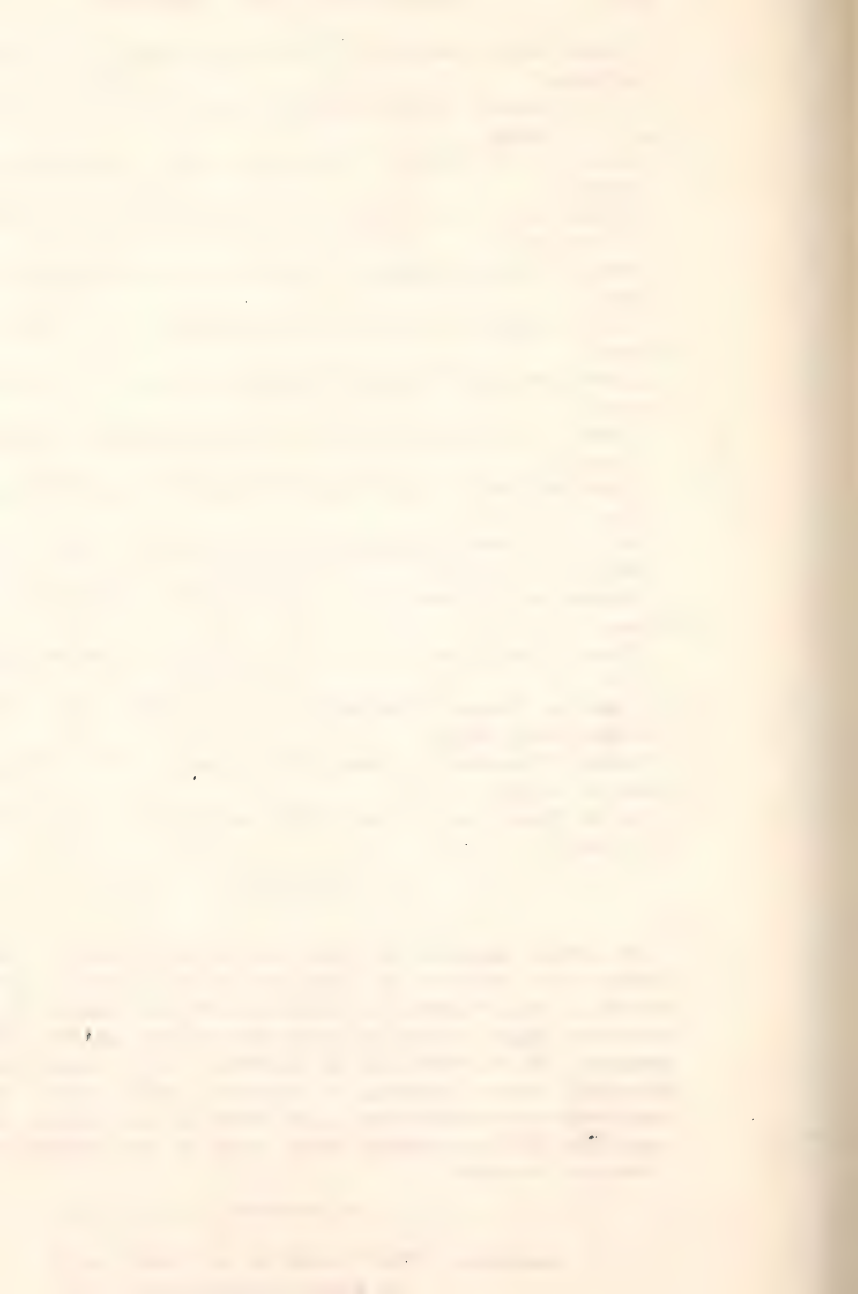
ASENATH TURNER, Manchester, N. Y., age 86, widow of Samuel Durham, Conn. troops.

NANCY WEATHERMAN, Lineback, N. C., age 80, widow of Robert Glascock, Va. troops.

ANNA MARIA YOUNG, Easton, Pa., age 98, widow of Jacob Young, Pa. troops.

On another page will be found an interesting paper of a society which was formed by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Ohio. The patriotic idea originated with Mrs. Caroline A. Murphy then state regent of Ohio, and now vice-president general. The name adopted, "The Children of the Republic," was suggested by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery. Ancestry has no part in this society. The only qualification is a desire to be a good citizen of our republic. It would seem that this is eminently proper work for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Jamestown.—"Old cradle of our infant world,
In which a nestling empire lay."



REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS.

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War of American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of the chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The following notices of deaths may help to complete the records of the descendants of the Revolutionary heroes mentioned. The notices of 1807 were copied from a file of Boston newspapers. The others were taken from the *Evangelical Magazine* printed at Utica, New York.—JANET MCKAY COWING, *Seneca Falls, New York.*

FROM FILE OF BOSTON NEWSPAPERS.

THOMAS FARRINGTON, ESQ., Aet. 56.—An early and active supporter of the Revolution and a real friend to his country. The funeral will proceed from his late dwelling house in Green street, West Boston, tomorrow afternoon. (Jan. 19, 1807.)

MR. PETER ROBINSON (in Amherst, N. H.) a U. S. pensioner, having lost his right arm on Bunker Hill, 1775. (February 4, 1807.)

GENERAL JOHN DAVIDSON, of Annapolis, at Baltimore, aet. 58, of the Revolutionary army. (Feb. 16, 1807.)

BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES READ, in Fitchburg. He was one of the worthies of the Revolution. (Feb. 19, 1807.)

COL. BENJAMIN THOMPSON, at Philadelphia. An old Revolutionary officer. (March 30, 1807.)

COL. WILLIAM HETH, at Richmond, Va. A Revolutionary patriot. (April 16, 1807.)

THOMAS CARPENTER, ESQ., at Rehoboth, aet. 74. A distinguished Revolutionary patriot, a disciple of the good old school of Washington and Adams. (May 7, 1807.)

In Southwest Point, Tenn., aet. 58. WM. PETERS, ESQ., late a major in the army of the U. S. He faithfully served his country in a military capacity during the Revolutionary war, and in the provincial army was in the several battles of Hymar, St. Clair and Wayne, with the Indians. (May 1807.)

At Baltimore, CAPT. MYERS, an old Revolutionary officer. (March 19, 1807.)

At Herkimer, N. Y., MAJOR JOHN HOPKINS, aet. 53, of the Revolutionary army. (March 19, 1807.)

In Newton, 12th inst., EBENEZER WOODWARD, ESQ., one of the representatives of the Commonwealth, aet. 49. His country has lost in him a sincere patriot and a conscientious advocate of those leading political principles which were prominent in the administration of Washington and Adams.

FROM THE EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE.

At Antwerp on the 17th of March (1833) MR. JOSEPH SPALDING in the 73rd year of his age. Brother S. was a Revolutionary patriot, had acquired the character of an upright, benevolent, industrious and consequently a respectable, useful and esteemed member of society.

Another Patriot Gone.—Died at Fenner on the 27th ult. (March, 1833), MR. RUFUS MAY, in the 77th year of his age. As he ranked among the most respectable of its inhabitants; and while his aged widow and children deeply mourn the loss of their departed head, society will sensibly feel and prize the worth of an industrious friend and virtuous citizen. Mr. M. in early life became a member of the Presbyterian Church, but soon after entered into possession of that liberty which he assisted in maintaining and securing. The bright beams of truth burst upon his enraptured vision and with joy and surprise he saw himself not only freed from "the British yoke and Gallic chain" but he was translated from the gloomy doctrine of an endless misery into the glorious liberty of the children of God, where he saw in faith that God was the "Savior of all men especially of those who believe."

At Rutland, July 16, 1834, MR. WM. BARNEY, aged 72 yrs. He was a soldier of the Revolution and enjoyed the gratitude of his country.

Oct. 25, 1834, COMFORT SANDS, ESQ., a distinguished patriot of the Revolutionary war, died on Tuesday, Sept. 23rd (1834) at Brooklyn in the 87th yr. of his age.

In the town of German Flats, March 13th (1839) of the infirmities of age MR. ASA KINGSBURY, aged 82 yrs. This aged father was a soldier of the Revolution and a firm and exemplary believer in God's impartial Grace.

In Lima in January last (1839) MR. TURNER, a soldier of the Revolution.

At Camden, N. Y., Aug. 25th, 1834, OBADIAH LOVEJOY, aged 78 yrs. Lt. in Rev. war in country's service from 1st to last.

Illinois.—"Without undervaluing our debt to the East, we may here find heroic men, women and deeds, indigenous to the soil."

REAL DAUGHTERS.

Betsey Ross Chapter, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, has been honored by having among its members four "Real Daughters," all of whom have passed to the home above—the last one to pass away was

MRS. MARAMA BROWN BELCHER.

She attained the remarkable age of ninety-three years, being born February 14, 1810. She was the daughter of John Brown



Mrs. Marama Brown Belcher.

and Betsey Burgin. Her father was born in Hooksett, New Hampshire, died in Bangor, Maine, April 17, 1856. He served in the American Revolution as private, enlisting from Chester, New Hampshire, October, 1775. In December, 1775, he enlisted again under Capt. Bunton in the regiment commanded by the renowned Col. Stark, and again in February, 1776, he was stationed at Winter Hill near Boston.

Mrs. Belcher, until her health failed her, took an active interest in the affairs of the church and all charitable work. To help those less fortunate than herself seemed to be her motto. During the last four years of her life, having outlived all of her family she was tenderly cared for in the Wood home for aged people, Lawrence, Massachusetts.—ARVESTA BAILEY LYON, *Historian*.

MRS. PHEBE SHATTUCK MERRILL.

Phebe Shattuck Merrill who honored Betsey Ross Chapter by her membership was born in Andover, Massachusetts, in the



Mrs. Phebe Shattuck Merrill.

part known as West Parish. February 23, 1807, died in Lawrence, Massachusetts, October 24, 1897. She was an amiable



gentlewoman and left an influence for good with all she met. She was a daughter of Joseph Shattuck who left his farm at the "Lexington Alarm;" was at the battles of Bunker Hill, Bennington, Monmouth, Saratoga and other battles. He was at Valley Forge during that historic winter, a soldier and sergeant, and in his old days a pensioner of the Revolution. He was a son and grandson of Joseph Shattuck, early settlers of Andover. He married Phebe Abbott March 26, 1776.—ARVESTA BAILEY LYON, *Historian*.

MRS. MARY FORBES GANO BRYAN COBB.

Vandeburgh Chapter, Evansville, Indiana, has lost a "Real Daughter"—Mrs. Mary Forbes Gano Bryan Cobb, who died near New London, Indiana, September 4th, 1903, in her hundred and first year. She was born in Kentucky January 11th, 1803, and was the daughter of Daniel Gano, who was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and the granddaughter of the Rev. John Gano, who was chaplain in Gen. Washington's regiment, and had the honor of immersing him in the Potomac river during the war. Her first husband was Lewis H. Bryan, and her second husband was Elisha Cobb who died in 1884. She was the mother of eleven children, all of whom have gone before her to that heavenly home. Since the death of her last child, which took place January, 1902, she has lived with a grandson, who with his family were devoted to her during her last illness. She was a remarkable woman and it was my pleasure to visit her a little over a year ago, and she told me of many things that happened over ninety years ago, among which was the killing of Eagle Feather, a noted Indian chief, by her mother, near Georgetown, Kentucky, and she recalled incidents in the life of Henry Clay who at one time lived a neighbor to her. She also told of the visit of DeKalb to this country and the respect that the Revolutionary soldiers paid him. She was very proud of being a "Real Daughter," and the gold spoon that was given her by the National Society was used by her daily. Our chapter was proud to have her as a member, and we took pleasure in sending her flowers.—ANNA V. IGLEHART ODELL, *Historian*.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS.

Faith Trumbull Chapter (Norwich, Connecticut).—A glorious summer afternoon greeted Faith Trumbull Chapter on the second occasion of a celebration in the "Old Burying Ground" at Norwich Town. July 4, 1901, we dedicated the memorial boulder to the French soldiers, who gave their lives to assist the cause of American Independence.

Two years later, on the national birthday 1903, we celebrated another happy event, the unveiling of the "Hubbard Gates," as a memorial to our own Revolutionary soldiers who are buried in this sacred spot. Mr. Aaron W. Dickey had kindly offered the use of his grounds which immediately adjoin the gateway, and there, under the shade of a fine old tree, a platform had been erected, decorated with the national colors, upon which sat the officers of the society, memorial gateway committee, and the speakers of the day. The exercises were opened by the playing of Sousa's "Stars and Stripes."

Mrs. Frank A. Roath, the retiring regent under whose efficient leadership this important work had been accomplished, presided, and introduced the Rev. Charles Addison Northrop, who offered prayer. He was followed by Mayor Charles F. Thayer who spoke of the fitness of a place like this in which to remember the "Great Declaration," and for "Old Home Greetings." Mr. Jonathan Trumbull followed, congratulating the Daughters on their good work, and giving a short history of the Hubbard mansion, from which the gates had been obtained. Parts of the old house itself have been used in the erection of the Connecticut building at the St. Louis exposition.

Of the gates themselves, very little can be told, but it is safe to assert that they were made from the iron of the famous Salisbury mines, which, during the Revolution furnished cannon, balls, &c., and the chains which barred the progress of the British fleet up the Hudson.

At the close of Mr. Trumbull's remarks, the gates, which

had been covered by American flags, were unveiled by Messrs. Horace Rogers and William H. Allen, Sons of the American Revolution, while the audience, standing, sang "America," accompanied by the band.

Mr. George S. Porter read a valuable historical paper entitled "The Old Burying Ground." He gave a short history of the old cemetery at Bean Hill and of the Mason monument. Mr. Porter traced the history of the old burying ground, stating that a signer of the Declaration is buried here as well as many Revolutionary heroes and heroines, also the mother of Benedict Arnold. One of the old negro governors of Connecticut lies here. Mr. Porter described the peculiar customs pertaining to this office. There are 1,300 old headstones still standing. On behalf of Faith Trumbull Chapter, Gen. William A. Aiken thanked Mr. Porter for his valuable paper, and the work he had accomplished in locating the graves of 50 Revolutionary soldiers. General Aiken also thanked Mr. and Mrs. Dickey for their hospitality.

Capt. Henry P. Goddard, a native of Norwich, but now a resident of Baltimore, delighted his hearers by an address entitled "The Flood of Years." It is impossible to pay due justice to Captain Goddard's address in a brief report. Suffice it to say, that he paid all honor to the women of Norwich including Faith Trumbull Chapter whose efforts had made possible the exercises of to-day.

The Rev. Neilson Poe Carey of Christ Church pronounced the benediction, and the audience marched across the cemetery to the music of "Hail Columbia" and the "Marseillaise." The gates at the other entrance near the French Boulder were then unveiled by the same gentlemen, and Faith Trumbull Chapter departed with proud and happy hearts.—MRS. MARGARET L. P. JOHNSON, *Secretary*.

Mary Clap Wooster Chapter (New Haven, Connecticut).—A meeting of unusual interest was held by the chapter October thirteenth at the Foot Guard Armory. The occasion was graced by the presence of Mrs. Frank C. Porter, Mrs. Emily Vinal of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Nickolas, all Ellsworth

descendants. After preliminary business and reading of some interesting reports, the program opened with an old English song charmingly rendered by Miss Anne P. Day. The program consisted of a sketchy paper on some phases of the day at the opening of the Ellsworth Home by Miss Pickett and the song of "The Darby Ram" by the glee club under the able leadership of Mrs. S. S. Thompson, a noted soprano. The piece de resistance of the afternoon was the reading of a paper by Mrs. John Laidlow Buel, regent of the Mary Floyd Talmadge Chapter, the guest of honor of the day. The subject of the paper was "Oliver Ellsworth," one of the most interesting, able and unique biographical sketches that has ever been presented at a meeting of the Mary Clap Wooster Chapter. Mrs. Frank C. Porter, who was made a life member, as a token of the individual chapter's appreciation of her personal part and great effort in promulgating the gift of the Ellsworth Home, responded in a few well chosen words expressing her interest and appreciation. Mrs. William Moseley, the regent, presided with her customary charm and dignity. Mrs. Sara T. Kinney was unable to be present, but numerous were the expressions of admiration for her untiring and able executive ability in so largely aiding in presenting to the organization that historic building of which every Connecticut Daughter is so proud—The Ellsworth Home.

"Years have rolled beyond the century,
All its scenes have passed away.
But the Home in dear old Windsor
In each heart is here to stay."

—GRACE BROWN SALISBURY, *Historian*.

Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution.—On September seventeenth, a monument was unveiled to a soldier of the American Revolution, whose remains rest at Mount Pleasant far from the scene where he fought for freedom. The inscription reads as follows:

CHARLES SHEPHERD

A Soldier of the Revolution

Born Dec. 25, 1763 Died Sept. 1845

Served 4 years 5½ months.

Was in the battles of Brandywine and
Germantown.

Was Buried in the

N E ¼ S E ¼ Sec. 17 Twp 72 N R 7 W

Henry County, Iowa

Pro Patria Mori Dulce et Decorum Est.

On the opposite side the inscription reads:

Erected by the State of Iowa

Aided by McFarland Post G. A. R.

And the D. A. R.

Mt. Pleasant has as yet no local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which organization took the lead in presenting the matter of building this monument to the state legislature. There are four members of the society, Mrs. Beckwith, Miss Emily Beckwith and Mrs. McClure and daughter living here.

The exercises were simple, but none the less beautiful in their simplicity. As the closing strains of "America" which opened the ceremonies floated on the breeze, Mrs. Kerfoot of Ottumwa and Miss Beckwith, members of the "Elizabeth Ross" Chapter with Mrs. Palm and Miss Penn from the Daughters of the Revolution, who had been asked to assist, pulled the cords and thus revealed the handsome stone. The Rev. Mr. Wilson, who knows what it is to serve his country in the army offered a prayer. The crowd united in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." The speech making was opened by Mr. George Van Beek in a few appropriate remarks. He then introduced Senator Young of Washington who gave a short sketch of the progress of the petition sent to the legislature by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Iowa.

It is as follows:

To the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Iowa:

GENTLEMEN: In behalf of the Iowa Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I beg to submit herewith petitions asking that the honorable body of the Iowa legislature appropriate a sufficient sum for properly marking and perpetuating the grave of Charles Shepherd, a

soldier who served in the War of the Revolution, and who lies in an unmarked grave near Millspaugh's Mills, Henry county.

The said Shepherd served in the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolution and besides this, was a pioneer of our state, having come to Iowa in an early day and built a cabin in the woods in Henry county, where he lived until the time of his death in 1845. He was buried near his cabin and though the exact location of the grave was not marked in any permanent manner, yet there are those who can identify the spot very closely.

The objects of the patriotic order of the Daughters of the American Revolution are primarily to inculcate patriotism and we realize that the marking of the graves of those who fought in the war which gave this republic birth, is both an act of patriotism and duty. We believe that if the grave of this Revolutionary hero, which has long remained unmarked, was made the location of a small park it would not only perpetuate the memory of one who fought in that great conflict, but would aid in teaching patriotic lessons not only to the young, but to all citizens of our state.

At the second conference of the representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Iowa held at Waterloo last October, it was voted to petition the legislature to make a suitable appropriation for the purchase of an acre of ground where this grave is located, for a park to be under the care and authority of the state, and also to suitably mark the grave, and in furtherance of this decision the members of the organization in Iowa have signed the enclosed petitions which are hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of the legislature, in behalf of the Iowa Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Signed,

MRS. JULIAN W. RICHARDS,
State Regent, of Iowa, D. A. R.

The appropriation being generously made by the state, the Grand Army of Republic post here was put in charge of the erection of the monument.

At the close of Colonel Young's remarks, an eloquent letter was read from the then state regent, Mrs. Richards, now in Lucerne, Switzerland. Among other things she said:

To the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Grand Army of the Republic:

GREETINGS: From this far-off land whose snow clad mountain peaks have stood sponsors for liberty since the days of a Winkelreid and a William Tell, I send greetings to you who will meet to dedicate a memorial tribute to one who fought that our own beloved land should be free.

It is fitting that these two patriotic orders should meet in this essentially patriotic service and join in commemorating the deeds of one who fought in the first of his country's wars. You, members of the Grand Army of the Republic upheld the flag in that critical hour when disunion threatened and death knocked at the portals of our nation. We, members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, glory in the deeds of our ancestors who participated in the struggle which gave birth to our nation. They were makers, you the defenders; peers in glory, in bravery equal.

As the initials of the two organizations which will participate in these ceremonials differ only in one letter, so our objects are the same to teach lessons of patriotism and inspire others with that love of country which is our strongest protection from foes at home or abroad.

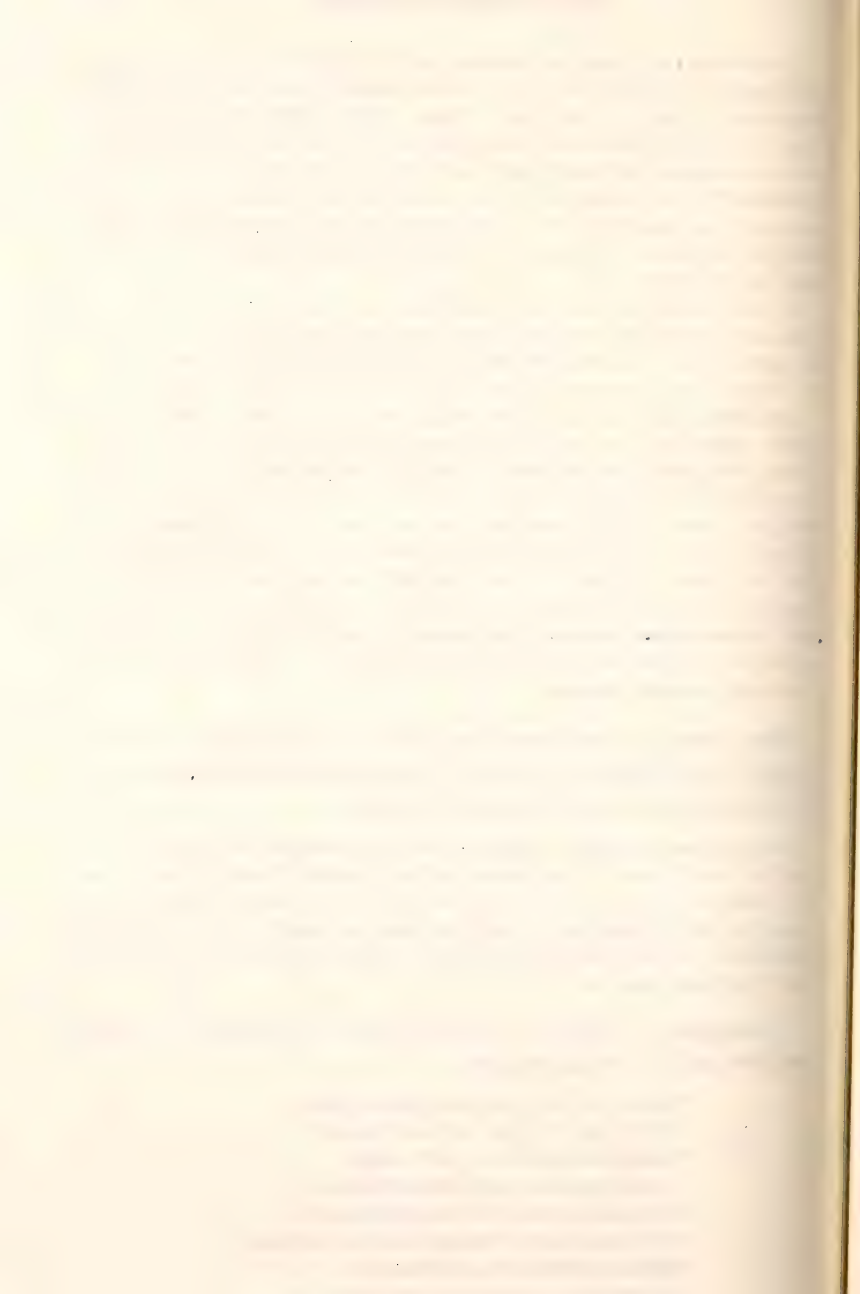
Another of the objects of our organization is to mark historic spots which perpetuate the memory of men and deeds of the Revolution. Hence these ceremonials have a peculiar interest for the Iowa members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and myself, as the initiatory steps towards securing the erection of this monument were taken by the Iowa Daughters of the American Revolution during my term as State Regent. We set the ball rolling by petitioning the legislature for an appropriation to build the monument and you members of the Grand Army of the Republic recognizing that "patriotism makes brothers of us all," came to our assistance and helped to secure the result so much desired.

The afternoon program was held in the Baptist Church. Judge Dewey made a patriotic address which was followed by a sketch of the life of Charles Shepherd.

He had been a soldier of the war of Independence, serving as a private in the Pennsylvania troops under Captain Patrick Duffee and Col. Thomas Proctor. For the three years of his actual service he received in 1818 a pension of eight dollars per month. At the time of application for pension Shepherd lived at Duanesburg, New York, and was fifty-eight years old.

An original poem was read by Prof. W. P. Howe, of which we give the following stanzas:

To-day we raise this sculptured stone
O'er sacred dust, in valor given.
To fight in Freedom's holy cause,
Man's priceless gift from Heaven;
We bow our heads in reverent prayer,
We sing love's holiest, sweetest strains,
And consecrate this emblem fair
Above these honored, loved remains.



All honor to the knightly souls
Who at Concord stood, their country's shield,
Who gave their lives at Lexington,
And Bunker's bloody field;
At Valley Forge, midst sleet and snow,
And cold and famine, far and wide,
Still bade defiance to the foe,
And bravely suffered, dared and died.

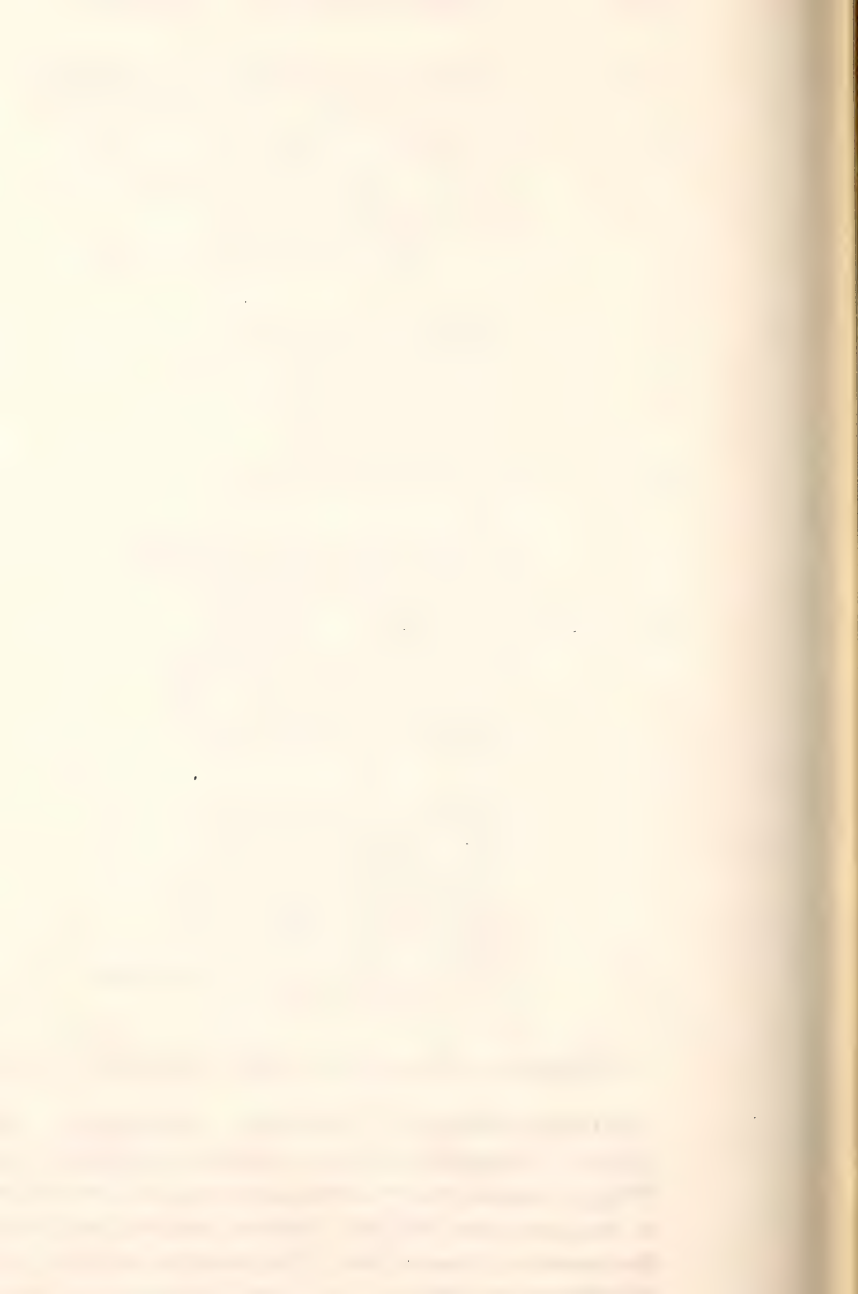
Who faced the storm of battle
Along grim Brandywine,
And gave their lives for Freedom,
Man's heritage divine;
Who fought with Gates' brave heroes,
On Saratoga's plain,
And won immortal glory,
Midst storms of leaden rain.

Who fought with peerless Washington
On Monmouth's field of death,
For God, and home, and liberty,
Till their latest dying breath;
Who raised our grand "Old Glory"
O'er Yorktown, grim and bold;
O! they'll live in song and story,
Brighter than burnished gold.

Take off your shoes where heroes sleep,
'Tis Freedom's holy ground,
God's watchers here their vigils keep,
And unseen angels linger round;
In silence bare the reverent head,
Above the love-crowned grave
Where sleep our country's honored dead
In the land they died to save.

The exercises closed with singing "Nearer My God to Thee."

Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Maryland). — Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated "Peggy Stewart Day" on the afternoon of October 19th, and at the same time held the opening meeting and reception of the season at Colonial Hall. The program included an address of welcome, by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, chapter regent, an unusual-



ly interesting paper on "The Burning of the *Peggy Stewart*," by Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson, author of "Side Lights on Maryland History," and one by Mrs. William D. Booker, historian of the chapter, on "Mistress Margaret Brent."

The guests of the chapter, who included the officers of the "Society of Colonial Wars," "Sons of the American Revolution," and "Sons of the War of 1812 and Daughters of the War of 1812," were received by Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Edgar Lazarus, Mrs. Booker and Mrs. B. F. Smith. Tea and punch were served at the close of the meeting by Miss Elizabeth T. Thompson, assisted by Mrs. A. W. Bell, Miss Anna Clark, Miss Mary Virginia Greenway and Miss Bowie.—JULIA THRUSTON BOOKER, *Historian*.

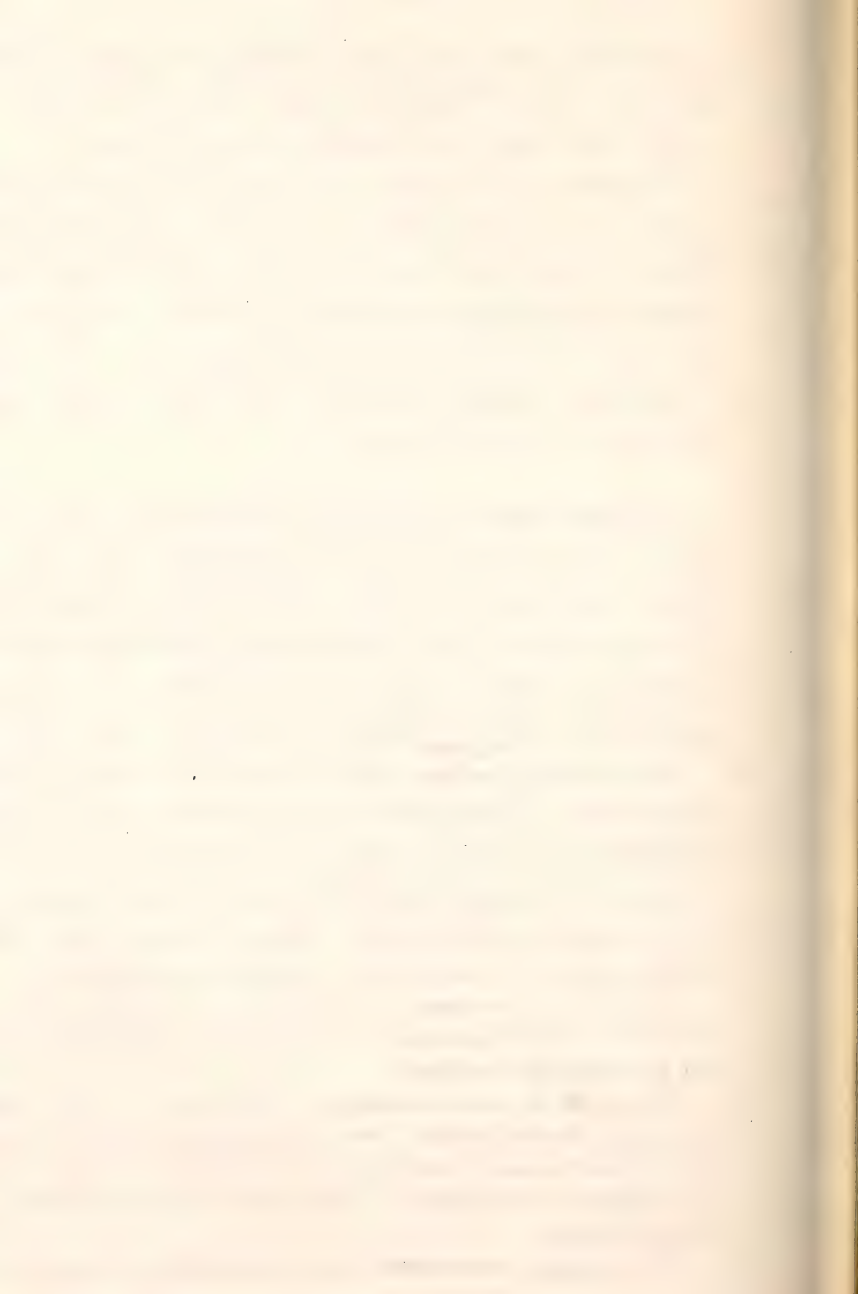
Fitchburg Chapter (Fitchburg, Massachusetts).—Mrs. Ellen M. Cushing, regent. The annual meeting of the chapter was held April 7th. The officers of the previous year were re-elected with a few exceptions. The chapter numbers about forty-five members. Two members have withdrawn to join the John Joslin Chapter in the town of Leominster. We were saddened by the loss by death of one of our charter members. She was interesting and lovable, and her loss is felt deeply.

Our meetings the past year have been interesting as well as entertaining. We had eight regular meetings and two special meetings, one of which was to advise upon purchasing copies of the facsimile of the Declaration of Independence for presentation to the state normal, high and grammar schools, ten in all of the city of Fitchburg. This was decided upon, a committee chosen to arrange about the purchase and framing.

Soon after this chapter organized it was decided to take for their first work the erecting of tombstones to unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers.

The work has been completed. This year our work will be to repair the wall of the Dean Hill cemetery and to keep the grounds in repair. As soon as practicable will erect a suitable gate at the entrance. The work of laying the wall has already begun.

This chapter contributed toward beautifying the post office



park, raising the funds by selling tickets to entertainments given at Wallace Hall.

This chapter has also contributed toward the Patience Caldwell fund.—MARY FRANCES FIELD, *Historian*.

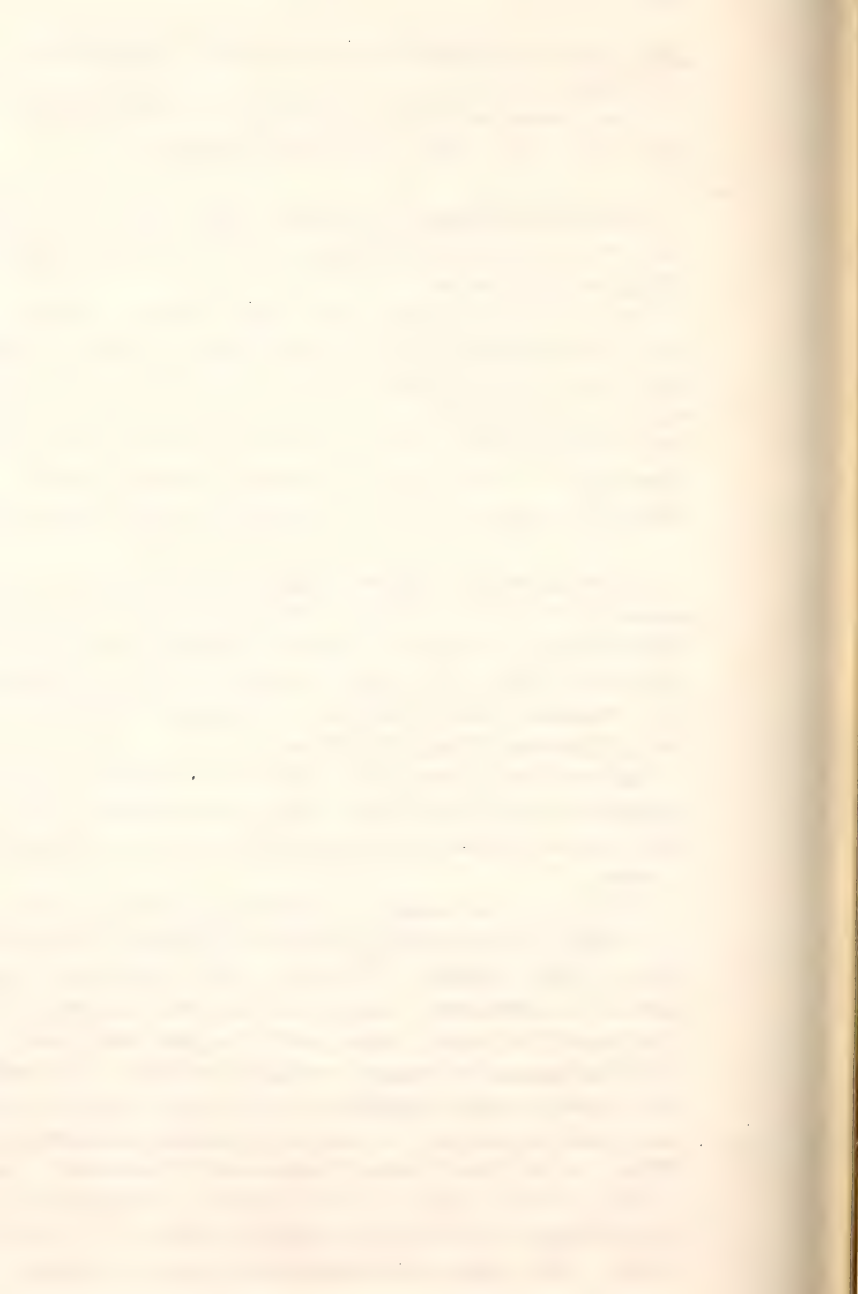
Charter Oak Chapter (Faribault, Minnesota).—On September 30th, afternoon and evening, the Charter Oak Chapter held a flag sale and festival.

The hall was decorated with many different sizes of flags, all of which were sold and orders taken for more. Refreshments were served at small tables. The festival was a success socially and financially; and it is hoped that by putting the flags in the houses of our citizens it will bring about a general observance of flag days, and inspire a deeper interest in all patriotic movements.—JANE WESTON TUTTLE, *Historian*.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter (Kansas City, Missouri).—At the annual meeting held October 10th at the home of Mrs. Tomb, the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. T. B. Tomb; vice-regent, Mrs. W. C. Allen; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Gentry; treasurer, Mrs. R. T. Tustin; registrar, Mrs. W. K. Bradbury; historian, Mrs. J. B. White.

Our president general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, and Mrs. Crosman, of New York, were the honored guests of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter, the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth of October.

Invitations were issued to meet these guests, also Mrs. John R. Walker, vice-president general of Missouri, at the elegant home of Mrs. James P. Townley. The decorations were all patriotic in character. Large silk flags and draperies of red, white and blue bunting were used throughout the lower rooms, the table decorations being unusually beautiful. Several hundred guests availed themselves of this opportunity of meeting our president general. A number of elaborate luncheons were given; one by Mrs. Richard Gentry and Miss Gentry; another by Mrs. W. M. Knight, and one by Mrs. William R. Nelson at far-famed Oak Hall, the elegant home of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson. The Sons of the Revolution gave an evening recep-



tion in honor of Mrs. Fairbanks and Mrs. Walker which was delightful in every particular.

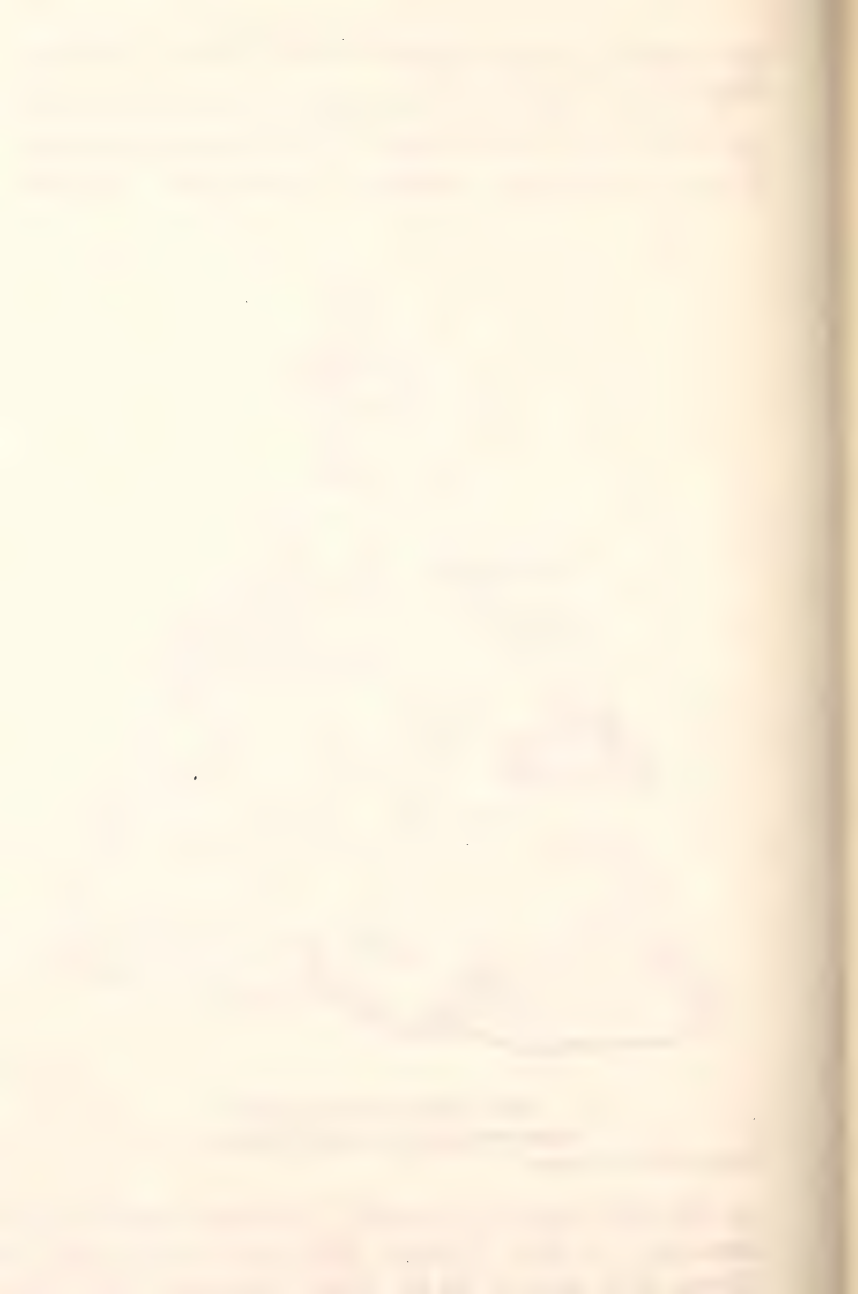
On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Fairbanks met the chapter at the home of Mrs. Daniel Boone. Mrs. Walker presided and in a short, but eloquent, address, introduced Mrs. Fairbanks



MRS. JOHN R. WALKER,
Vice-President General, Missouri.

Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

as "The First Lady of the Land." The other speakers of the afternoon were Mrs. Crosman, Mrs. Stanley, state regent of Kansas, Mrs. James of the St. Joseph Chapter and Miss Hyde



of the Lexington Chapter, all promising their hearty support toward the building of Continental Hall.

Mrs. Fairbanks' charming personality is winning her laurels all along her western journey, and her enthusiastic addresses are arousing great interest in the erection of the Memorial Hall at Washington.—EMMA S. WHITE, *Historian*.

Deborah Champion Chapter (Adams, New York).—The wheels of time move only forward and another year pleasant and profitable to Deborah Champion Chapter is drawing to a close. In reviewing the progress and history of the organization the result is satisfactory. Many thanks are due our regent, Mrs. Elizabeth Stone Nickelson, who has worked untiringly to promote the standard of the society, identifying herself closely with its interests and development along the lines of permanent usefulness. We need have no fears in taking the past as a starting point and determining element for the coming year. The proceedings of the meetings have been smooth and harmonious, and the program carried out with little disappointment. On many occasions charming hospitality and informal conferences have been enjoyed. We have seventy-eight members, and several applicants are securing the necessary papers for admission. Two of our members have gone to the better land. While we grieve for those who have gone before, the memory of our departed sisters still fill their places with a sweet abounding grace. We record one chapter bride and one chapter baby. We were represented at the Continental Congress last February by Mrs. Almira Ingraham and Mrs. Hannah Reed. The report was given at the March meeting by Mrs. Ingraham, and was of unusual interest. At its close, on behalf of Mrs. Henry Champion whose husband was the last of the line to bear that name, she presented to the chapter a photograph of the birthplace of Deborah Champion, and a gavel made of wood taken from the old oak staircase in this historic house which is situated in Westchester, Connecticut. Another beautiful gift was made to the chapter by Miss Cecelia Ryan, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, a facsimile of the Declaration of independence. The perfection and beauty of this reproduction

elicited general admiration. At the February meeting Mrs. Ella Brown presented the society with copies of a new national song. One of the interesting occasions of the work of the year, was the presentation of a flag to the Adams high school, June 12th. A fine program was carried out by the school, and the presentation address by Mrs. Sarah R. Taylor. She explained the objects of the organization, one of which is to interest the youth in the history of their country, to instruct them in the principles of good government and to inspire love and veneration for the stars and stripes, our country's symbol of liberty. Professor Snyder responded on behalf of the school, expressing his appreciation of the patriotic purpose of the Daughters of the American Revolution in making this appropriate gift.

It is safe to say that the incentives offered to youth and to schools by the Daughters of the American Revolution touch the highest level which any American society has yet attained, spreading as it aims to do a noble and true interpretation of the spirit and letter of loyalty and patriotism; and equally certain is it, that incalculable good will be derived, as with increasing vitality this splendid society will continue to draw within its folds countless numbers who will assist in controlling the destinies of our beloved country to a better, purer and higher government, striking deep root the fruits of which are and will ever be a source of pride to every Daughter.

Appropriations of money recorded by the secretary are as follows: \$5 to utility fund, \$25 to the Continental Hall building, and \$10 for flag. The committee on yearly programs received many compliments upon the dainty booklet containing name of chapter, emblem and interesting monthly topic, printed in Colonial color. The chapter has a goodly number of out of town members, so that the summer meetings were held in lovely homes in adjacent villages. Miss Mather, Mrs. Grenell and Mrs. Reed in turn, opened their delightful homes and the bounteous hospitality of these ladies are among the choicest of chapter memories.

Appropriate services were held on Decoration day in honor of our patriotic sires, who for freedom and independence en-

dured hardships and battle in Revolutionary times to secure the blessings of a government by the people. This labor of love is faithfully performed by the Daughters every year. These salutations took place at the grave of Jacob Weaver. Five graves of Revolutionary soldiers have been located this year. Seven markers purchased and placed. Forty-two graves were decorated in Adams and vicinity.

Several invitations have been extended to the chapter, one from William E. Kimball, chaplain Department of New York Grand Army, to attend a service of Christian patriotism on the evening of February 22nd in the Presbyterian church, at which there was delivered a discourse on George Washington. Also an invitation from the Buffalo Daughters of the American Revolution to be present at a meeting in the Buffalo Historical building in honor of Hon. Walter Logan, president of the Empire State Sons of Veterans.

The regent and board recently attended the placing of a tablet in Madison barracks, Sacketts Harbor by Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, of Watertown, New York, in memory of the valiant souls of the brave ninth. This was a notable occasion. I close, earnestly wishing my successor the pleasure and profit I have enjoyed in preserving the records, counsels and observations of this chapter, and I trust that the summary of the coming year may be a shining one, and the report one year hence a golden book of good deeds.—MRS. ELIZABETH D. KIRKLAND, *Recording Secretary*.

Saranac Chapter (Plattsburgh, New York).—A handsome bronze tablet, erected by the Saranac Chapter, in commemoration of the battle of Plattsburgh now rests on the northeast corner of the custom house building, having been placed in position and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The tablet is of bronze and is four feet in length by three feet in width.

This is the first tablet erected in commemoration of what was one of the most important engagements of the war of 1812. The inscription on the tablet is given below:

To Commemorate
MacDonough's Victory
Over the British Fleet Under Downie
on Cumberland Bay Lake Champlain
Macomb's Repulse of the British
Land Forces Under Prevost
and in Memory of the
Sailors and Soldiers of the United States
Who Gave their Lives for their Country
in these Engagements at Plattsburgh
September 11, 1814.

Erected by Saranac Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
1903.

The tablet was designed by Paul E. Cabaret, West 14th Street, New York City. It has a background of dark brown matted bronze, bearing an inscription in letters of burnished metal in relief, surmounted with a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, joined by the insignia of the society. An emblem, consisting of embossed shield with the thirteen stars, supported on either side by two flags encircled by a wreath of laurel, surmounts the whole. A bevelled frame in two shades of bronze completes this artistic work, careful in detail and rich in ornamentation.

The several patriotic societies marched to the scene of the ceremonies, the fifth infantry band playing a "grand march."

The act of unveiling was performed by Mrs. Chauncey Stoddard, ex-regent and founder of the chapter, and Mrs. Merritt Sowles, a lineal descendant of General Benjamin Mooers, one of the heroes of the War of 1812.

As the flag slowly raised and the tablet came into view, it was saluted with three volleys by company C of the fifth United States infantry, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

After an invocation by the Rev. H. P. LeF. Grabau, rector of Trinity church, the regent of the chapter, Mrs. Joseph Gamble, gave an address of welcome and presented the tablet to the city. This address abounded in local historic events, bring-

ing the battle of Plattsburgh vividly to the minds of her hearers.

Mrs. Gamble gave an interesting account of the naval battle in Cumberland Bay. She paid an elaborate tribute to the heroes who fought in the engagement which was one of the hardest fought in the history of the country.

In concluding Mrs. Gamble said:

"As regent, falls to me the pleasant duty of presenting to the city this bronze tablet commemorating the battle of Plattsburgh which I now do in the name of Saranac Chapter. It has been a labor of love for the cause on our part. We now leave it to you, a sacred memorial to the honored dead; and an inspiration to the living."

Mayor Sharron made the response on behalf of the city closing with these words.

"Thanking you in behalf of the people of this city for your patriotic work, I declare this tablet now unveiled, sacred to the memory of the brave men, survivors as well as those slain in that momentous contest. Their deeds of valor, whether or not their names are engraved in bronze or granite, will forever be cherished in the hearts of their countrymen.

After a selection by the fifth infantry band, the Hon. Charles Halsey Moore delivered an oration, which was listened to with marked attention. His remarks contained many incidents and references both amusing and historical.

Dr. C. C. Schuyler followed with a few suitable words.

A benediction, pronounced by Rev. Charles S. Robertson, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, closed these patriotic services.

Skenandoah Chapter (Oneida, New York).—"The Star Spangled Banner, Long may it wave, O'er the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," was the sentiment which permeated the whole atmosphere of the reception held by Skenandoah Chapter, June 15, 1903. The home of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Goodwin was hospitably opened for the occasion. American flags, palms, roses, syringas and many other flowers and plants converted the rooms into a veritable bower.

Previous to the reception a short program was enjoyed, presided over by the regent, Mrs. F. M. Hamlin.

The routine business was followed by instrumental and vocal

music interspersed with readings, both prose and poetical, appropriate to the day.

As their guest of honor, the chapter was fortunate in having the New York state regent, Mrs. William S. Little, of Rochester. Mrs. Little is a charming and interesting speaker. During her address she said:

"Last year there were four new chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution organized in this state, and of these, Skenandoah is the first one I have been privileged to visit. I must heartily congratulate you on your good work and the enthusiasm you have shown. You have done remarkably well for so young a society. There are many good works for the Daughters. Special days—as this—Flag day—to celebrate. Prizes can be offered to pupils of the public schools for the best essays on historical subjects. The graves of Revolutionary soldiers can be marked. New York is full of historical spots and the memory of the deeds which made them historical, should be kept alive. The Daughters also should unanimously concentrate their energy on the building of the National Memorial Hall."

The state regent then gave a brief synopsis of the work which other chapters had done and were planning. These events of the Revolution, Mrs. Little said, spell "Liberty."

L	Lexington,	1775
I	Independence,	1776
B	Burgoyne's defeat,	1777
E	Evacuation of Philadelphia,	1778
R	Retribution of Massacres,	1779
T	Treason of Arnold,	1780
Y	Yorktown,	1781

Mrs. Little was followed by Mrs. H. T. Rose, treasurer of the "Betty Allen" Chapter of Northampton, Massachusetts. Mrs. Rose possesses a charming manner and related some of the ways in which her society worked, and told many historical incidents connected with Northampton which were interesting and instructive.

During the reception which followed the hum of many voices filled the rooms. Elaborate refreshments were served, after which the chapter adjourned for the summer.

Skenandoah Chapter was organized on December 10, 1902,

with twenty-one charter members; it now—October, 1903, numbers 60.

Among the list are the descendants of 17 minute men, 24 commissioned officers and 2 generals.

One of the flags used on Flag day—and loaned for the occasion by a Grand Army veteran was made in 1813 and sewed by hand; this flag had seen service and was highly prized by its owner, who was a descendant of the loyal woman who made it. —ANNA B. GOODWIN, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Philadelphia Chapter (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania).—The work of the Philadelphia Chapter has been interesting and continuous during the past year. The contributions to the club house in Manila for the use of the enlisted men of the United States army and navy having reached ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) a check for that amount was presented to the secretary of war, the Hon. Elihu H. Root by Mrs. Francis Howard Williams and Mrs. Edward H. Ogden. A special act of congress had been passed authorizing the secretary of war to receive this gift.

During the winter lectures were given by a number of eminent speakers, notably those by Mrs. Donald McLean in the interest of the building fund of Continental Memorial Hall. At this time the contents of the mite boxes were presented, amounting to \$514.97.

Another admirable lecture was by Miss Janet Richards, the subject being "Lafayette the Hero of Three Wars."

A prize of twenty-five dollars in gold was given by the chapter for the best essay on Independence Hall by a grammar school boy. It was awarded to James M. Skinner 14 years old.

May 19th the chapter members held a delightful fete at Valley Forge, when after inspecting Washington's headquarters, they repaired to the adjacent hotel where a banquet was served upon the lawn, and later took carriages and drove to the forts, monuments and historic spots in the neighborhood. Two hundred and eighty members of the chapter participated. A gift of \$25 was given to the Valley Forge Association.

One of the most interesting occasions during mid-summer

was the presentation of an American flag to the Children's Sea Side House at Atlantic City. With music and addresses the "Star Spangled Banner" was cast to the breeze amid the huzzas and enthusiasm of hundreds of little children and admiring visitors.

The Philadelphia Chapter also presented twelve handsomely framed copies of the Declaration of Independence to twelve of the public schools of Philadelphia. This brief resume is but an outline of the valuable work done by the chapter along the lines of historic and Revolutionary patriotism.—ELIZABETH S. BLADEN, *Historian*.

Vermont State Conference.—The fourth annual conference of the Vermont chapters was held with the Bellevue Chapter, September 16th in the Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall, which had been tastefully decorated.

The meeting opened at 10:30 with a call to order from the state regent, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, and an invocation by Mrs. J. Gregory Smith. Two verses of "America" were sung, after which the business proper was transacted. The state secretary's report was read by Mrs. C. M. Little of Bellevue Chapter. The report of the treasurer Mrs. W. C. Clement of Ann Story Chapter, Rutland, showed \$10.60 in the treasury.

The gavel used during the conference was loaned by Mrs. Clayton North of Shoreham who purchased it at Mount Vernon, but I believe it was not claimed that any part of the immortal cherry tree contributed to its value.

At the roll call the following chapters responded with excellent reports for the past year:

"Ann Story," of Rutland; "Bellevue," of St. Albans; "Brattleboro," of Brattleboro; "Ethan Allen," of Middlebury; "Green Mountain," of Burlington; "Hands Cove," of Shoreham; "Marquis de Lafayette," of Montpelier; "Ormsby," of Manchester; "Ottaquechee," of Woodstock; "St. Jean de Crevecoeur," of St. Johnsbury; "Seth Warner," of Vergennes; "Palestrello," of Wallingford.

After a few appropriate remarks by the state regent, Mrs. J. J. Estey, Vermont's vice-president general, was introduced

and made a short address, which pertaining to national work was full of interest.

The annual election then took place. Mrs. F. S. Stranahan was unanimously renominated for state regent—subject to the National Daughters of the American Revolution congress; Mrs. Clayton North, of Shoreham was elected vice state regent; Mrs. John H. Mimms, of St. Albans, secretary; Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, of Rutland, treasurer.

On motion the state regent was requested to appoint a committee to report next year on a state constitution and by-laws.

At 2.30 o'clock, an afternoon public program was given in Memorial Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity.

The program was opened by the beautiful and impressive Daughters of the American Revolution ritual, led by Mrs. W. H. H. Avery, regent of Bellevue Chapter. The ritual is composed of religious, historic and patriotic responsive readings, setting forth the aims of the organization, interspersed with appropriate national songs.

This was followed by an address of welcome by Mrs. E. C. Smith, wife of the ex-governor, charter regent of Bellevue Chapter. The response was made by Mrs. Wallace C. Clement, of Ann Story Chapter, Rutland. A poem, "Past and Present," by Vermont's own poet, Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr was then read. Mrs. Oliver Crocker Stevens, of Boston, a daughter of the late J. Gregory Smith and a member of Bellevue Chapter, charmed the audience with a selection on the piano, and an encore. Mrs. Stranahan then delivered her annual address as state regent in her usual, clear and forcible manner. The address was followed by singing "Battle hymn of the Republic," by Mrs. Harry F. James, of St. Albans, in her inimitable way. Pleasing features of the program were the greetings of the "May Flower" Society by Mrs. Lawrence Brainerd; of "Society of Colonial Wars" by ex-Gov. E. Curtis Smith; of "Sons of the American Revolution" by Mr. Frank L. Green, editor of the St. Alban's *Messenger*. Mrs. John H. Mimms then sang "Home Sweet Home" so tenderly it touched all hearts.

The closing exercises as called for in the ritual were particularly striking. As the notes of a military bugle, played in the

ante-room by Capt. Lee S. Tillotson, of Company B, Vermont National Guard, sounding what is called in the army "To the Colors," an old time flourish of trumpets still in use, a squad of manly boys from Company B in full uniform, bearing the national colors and state flags, entered and took their stand in front of the rostrum. Thereupon the audience rose and the Daughters saluted the flag in accordance with the ceremonial of the ritual. "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by Mrs. H. F. James, the audience joining in the chorus. The chaplain then gave the closing—first verse of Kipling's "Recessional" with the responses; and the whole company joined in "America" while the air was literally vibrating with the electric spirit for "Old Glory." It was an impressive and fitting close to a rousing patriotic meeting.

The social event which brought to a close this successful and enjoyable meeting of Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution was the reception given in the evening in honor of the visiting delegates by Mrs. F. S. Stranahan, state regent, at "The Homestead." Mrs. Stranahan proved herself a royal hostess and entertainer. Too much can not be said in commendation of the manner in which she in her official capacity carried out the proceedings of the conference. By the capable help of members of Bellevue Chapter she was able to cause the visiting Daughters to remember with pleasure the fourth annual meeting of the Vermont Daughters of the American Revolution. "The Homestead" was brilliantly lighted and decorated with flowers. It was appropriate that Co. B, First Infantry, Vermont National Guard, in full uniform and in command of Capt. Tillotson, should act as guard both outside and inside the door, and also as guard in the several rooms. This added a military flavor suitable to the occasion.

Mrs. Stranahan was assisted in receiving by the following ladies, who were her guests during the meeting: Mrs. J. J. Estey, of Brattleboro, vice-president general National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Wallace Clement, of Rutland, president of Vermont Colonial Dames; Mrs. Bradley S. Smalley, of Burlington, president National Society Colonial Dames; Mrs. Clayton North, of Shoreham, vice state

regent Vermont, and Mrs. W. H. H. Avery, regent Bellevue Chapter, St. Albans.

During the evening those present had an opportunity of listening to vocal solos by Mrs. E. Huntington Henkle, of Springfield, Illinois; Mrs. J. H. Mimms, Mrs. H. F. James, Mrs. G. H. Hogan and Miss Gertrude Woodard, all of whom are fine singers of recognized excellence.—LEONORA HUNTINGTON MIMMS, *State Secretary*.

Bellevue Chapter (St. Albans, Vermont) has just passed the most prosperous year in its history. Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan having been elected state regent, the office of chapter regent was filled by electing Mrs. W. H. H. Avery; but the prosperity of the chapter has been greater owing to the presence of our state regent, who has not only retained her interest in the home chapter, but kept us in touch with both the state and national work.

Our meetings have been well attended and interesting, and when all papers shall have been returned, our membership will have nearly doubled, and the prospect is promising of soon having the largest chapter in the state; so large is it that it was fast becoming a question what was to be done with us, when to our surprise and satisfaction we received a communication from the Grand Army Post offering us the use of their beautiful hall. This memorial hall occupies the second story of the handsome library building provided for the city by our late honored war governor, J. Gregory Smith, with the provision that the second story was to be finished for and devoted to the special use of Hulburt Post Grand Army of the Republic. The offer was gratefully accepted and we can now boast of having the best domiciled chapter in the state.

Early last year at the suggestion of Mrs. Stranahan, the chapter appointed Mrs. W. H. H. Avery to prepare a ritual, which was felt would greatly add to the dignity and character of the meetings. This however was not done until in the fall, when, after being accepted by our chapter was just in time to be presented to the state conference at Montpelier. As the Daughters of the American Revolution is a democratic organi-

zation it must be accepted by each chapter for itself. It was not published until the summer, but these few weeks have already shown its popularity, by the number of chapters in the different states accepting it, and the numerous inquiries all over the country concerning it.

One of the events of the year was a tea given by Mrs. E. Curtis Smith, wife of the ex-governor, our first regent, in her palatial home in honor of our state regent. The excellent program, the table beautiful in all its appointments, the delightful repast amid such environments, and the postprandial speeches of Mrs. E. C. Smith, and Mrs. Avery to which Mrs. Stranahan so feelingly responded will long be a pleasant memory.

Our chapter is fortunate in having in its membership a number of persons of marked ability; authors, speakers, singers and musicians. Among the new members received last year we are pleased to have Mrs. J. Gregory Smith, who as a thinker, writer, author, would be an addition to any organization, and whose strong personality, wide knowledge, and brilliant conversation, render her a potent factor in our society. We feel her eighty-five years to be not only a crown of glory to herself but a constant benediction to our chapter.

We also have one member over a hundred years old who is greatly pleased at being received as an honorary member.

One of the most important lines of work Bellevue Chapter has undertaken is the locating of graves of Revolutionary soldiers in this part of the state. We are especially fortunate in the one selected to do this work, Mrs. Elizabeth McD. Locke. She has already discovered twenty-six graves, some of which she was obliged to rescue from the despoiling hand of time, and overrunning briars and weeds. We hope in time to place the Daughters of the American Revolution revolutionary markers at each grave.

The Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana, has formed a committee in memory of Miss Soule, a Daughter, who died after a long and painful illness. The object of this committee is to bring kindly cheer into the lives of members who are "shut in" by sickness.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW TALKS

By Mary Belle King Sherman.

In the Parliamentary Law Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE the principles of Parliamentary Law, as suited to the everyday needs of ordinary deliberative bodies, will be set forth. These principles will be illustrated by short drills in which the making, stating and general treatment of motions will be shown. Questions by subscribers will be answered. Roberts' Rules of Order will be the standard of authority. Address 4614 Lake Avenue, Chicago.

Substitution by entirety is the process of amendment when the intention is to place before the assembly a complete proposition in the place of the main motion. The main motion may not have been clearly expressed, or it may have been mutilated by numerous amendments, in which case a new motion embodying the substance matter of the main motion and better expressed may be offered to advantage. Then again a substitute motion is used to present an entirely different proposition though on the same general subject of the one contained in the main motion. This affords an opportunity for the assembly to express its choice between two distinct propositions. Unless there is a special rule to the contrary a substitute motion ranks as an amendment of the first degree and to it are applied all the rules of an amendment of that rank. It is, therefore, subject to amendment in the second degree. In taking the vote when a substitute motion is pending the presiding officer should make perfectly clear to the assembly that the first vote is taken upon the substitution of the complete amendment [substitute motion] for the main motion. An affirmative vote on this question has the effect of defeating the main motion inasmuch as it shows the preference of the assembly for the proposition contained in the substitute motion. This vote, however, is not sufficient to commit the assembly to the substitute. It merely places this latter motion in the position the main motion had held. In other words it now becomes the main motion as

amended and a final vote must be taken upon its adoption. It must be remembered that a substitute motion must be relevant to the main motion as when a main proposition is once before the assembly it cannot be superseded by a proposition on another subject under the guise of an amendment. The following is an illustration of a main motion, substitute motion and an amendment of the second degree:

Mrs. Ball secures the floor and presents the following resolution:

Resolved, That we establish a reference library, and each member of the club be required to contribute two books."

After this resolution is seconded, stated by the chair and debated or not as the case may be, Mrs. Brown secures the floor and says:

"I move as a substitute resolution the following:

Resolved, That we establish a library of historical and reference works and that \$500 be appropriated from the club treasury for the purpose." This amendment is seconded and stated by the chair—Mrs. Jones secures the floor and says:

"I move to amend the amendment [or substitute motion] by striking out the \$500 and inserting \$300."

This amendment of the second degree is seconded, stated, voted upon and carried.

The substitute motion as amended is put to vote as follows:

Presiding officer: "The question is upon the substitution of the substitute motion as amended [state it] for the main motion. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say aye. All opposed say no. The ayes have it and the amendment is carried."

[The substitute motion as amended now takes the place of the main motion.]

"The question is now upon the adoption of the substitute motion as amended. Are you ready for the question? All in favor say aye. All opposed say no. The ayes have it, the substitute motion as amended is adopted."

"Their every battle-field is holy ground
Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone."

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"This will be manifest while people live,
The number of their descendants will value it."

—*Old Runic Poem.*

Contributors are requested to observe carefully the following regulations:

1. Write on only one side of the paper.
2. Give full name and address of the writer.
3. All proper names should be written with great plainness.
4. When possible give dates, and the places of residence of ancestors for whom the inquiry is made.
5. Enclose a two cent stamp for each query. When a personal answer on a doubtful point is desired send extra stamp.

A special request is made for answers or partial answers to queries that the value of the department may be enhanced to all subscribers. All answers will be inserted as soon as received.

Queries will be given in the order of the dates of their reception.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

ANSWERS.

52. STODDARD.—On page 96-97, "James Rogers and his Descendant" by James Swift Rogers, will be found: Ichabod Stoddard b. Jan 10, 1741-2; married May 30, 1769, Tabitha Billings, sister of his brother Robert Stoddard's wife, Lucy (Billings) Stoddard.—J. H. J.

347. MALBY.—William¹ Maltby of Branford died 1710. Capt. William² Maltby of Branford, born 1673, married 1st Abigail Bishop, daughter of Deputy Governor James Bishop, 1683-1691. Their fourth son, Samuel³ b. Aug. 7, 1693, died 1751; married Dec. 8, 1715, Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Barker. This son Samuel was Capt. in 1716.

Capt. William² married 2nd 1724 Sarah Davenport, daughter of Rev. John³ of Stamford, granddaughter of John² and Abigail Pierson, daughter of Rev. Abraham Pierson, first Rector of Yale College. John¹ Maltby, son of Capt. William and Sarah (Davenport) Maltby, was born in 1727. His mother married 2nd 1735 Eleazer Wheelock (afterward President of Dartmouth College). John³ died Sept. 30, 1771, in Hanover, N. H., while on a visit to his stepfather. He left five children.—L. B. N.

An interesting letter from "M. J. M." mentions an obituary notice of Benjamin Maltby, b. 1750, d. 1847, son of Dea. Daniel Maltby of Northford, Conn., written by his cousin Rev. Jonathan Maltby, b. 1759, or Conn.

350. NORTH.—Caleb and George were sons of Roger North and were both officers in Revolutionary service and members of the "Order of Cincinnati." Caleb was lieut. Col. of the 11th Penn. battalions. An account of him may be found in Appleton's "Biographical Encyclopedia." George North was lieut. of the 5th Penn. regt. He fought under Gens. Greene and Wayne. A number of years ago a series of articles were published in the "Free Press," Charlestown, W. Vir., that might throw some light on the history of the family. Roger North, son of Caleb, married Ann Rambo (not Rams).—H. E. N.

TATE.—Magnus Tate b. 1760 appears quite early in the Frederick Co. records as complainant for damages received in a youthful fight. He afterward became sheriff of Berkley Co. 1819 and one of its most respected magistrates. He was a man of superior intelligence—was elected to the house of delegates of Vir. in 1797-98 and again in 1803, 1809, 1810. In Jan., 1815 he was elected to congress from the counties of Berkley, Jefferson, Hardy and Hampshire. He lived about two and a half miles west of Martinsburg, W. Vir. on a farm. He died March 30, 1823, leaving a large family of sons and daughters. His parents were probably John and Rachel (Parnell) Tate, born in Ireland. Many more facts concerning Magnus Tate may be found in Aler's "Hist. of Martinsburg and Berkley Co." and in "Hist. of the Lower Shenandoah Valley" by Norris.—V. V. H.

370.—BEALL.—There is a small pamphlet published by Jacob Brown of Cumberland, Md., that gives some of the Beall ancestry desired by the inquirer. Rev. B. L. Beall, 221 E. Lee St., Greensboro, N. Car., is the Beall genealogist and may have the information.—J. M. C.

E. B. H. is referred to 212, Nov., 1902, and Jan., 1903, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY for information of the Beall family.—L. B. N.

360. OLNSTEAD.—James Olmstead was my g. g. grandfather through his daughter Nancy who married Jothan Forbes. My record says, James Olmstead born in East Hartford, Conn.; his ancestors were from Wales; married Mary Beaumont of E. Hartford Dec., 1774, who died at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1825. Her ancestors were from France.—G. G. B.

Mabel Olmstead, daughter of Nicholas, married 1st Daniel Butler of Hartford; 2nd, Michael Taintor of Colchester, Conn. Their daughter Sarah Taintor b. Nov. 19, 1698 married June 10, 1719, Noah Clarke.—From "Goodwin's Gen. Notes."

Naomi Olmstead, youngest daughter of Dea. Joseph and Hannah (Marsh) Olmstead of E. Hartford, married 1st Captain Gideon Wolcott (died 1761), 2nd Dr. William Wolcott. She died Nov. 7, 1775, aged fifty-five years.—Yale Annals.

374. (2) LINDLEY.—From Mr. Joel M. Lindley of Winfield, Iowa, who is preparing a Lindley Genealogy, the following is received. "I can give no information concerning Thomas Lindley's descendants other than those who bear the name of Lindley. His son Thomas Lindley, Jr. had three sons in the Revolution by the names of Levi, Daniel and John. There were other Lindleys in the Revolution from the neighborhood, but I have not yet learned their relationship."—F. L. F.

374. (3) WALKER.—The maiden name of Mary who married Peter Walker of Rehoboth was Child. She was daughter of Benjamin and Grace (Morris) Child of Roxbury. Peter and Mary Walker were married June 9, 1715, were admitted to communion Oct. 10, 1724. She died between 1730 and 1732. He married again twice. He was son of Samuel², Philip², son of Molly¹ Walker. Mary² b. Aug., 1716, married March 9, 1737, Daniel Perry.—H. K. A.

QUERIES.

394. (1) MINARD.—Information of the ancestry of Mahlon Minard born Oct. 5, 1781, at Windsor or Rockingham, Vt.; married Dec. 9, 1802, Lydia Williams.

(2) WILLIAMS.—Also the ancestry of Lydia Williams b. at Westminster, Vt., Feb. 23, 1785. Her father's name was Henry and he came from England. Her mother married second Mr. Gould who was in Revolutionary War.—H. M. B.

395. (1) PARK—CHAMBERLAIN.—I am desirous of learning the ancestry of Ann Park b. 1749, d. 1779, and of her sister Margaret d. 1791. They were the second and third wives of William Chamberlain of Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was col. of 2nd N. Jersey regiment during the Revolution, and died at Greensburg, Penn., Aug. 17, 1819.

(2) VAN DYKE.—Also information of the ancestry of Henry Van Dyke b. in New York in 17—. He was in Dauphin co., Penn., 1772, and was active in the defence of the frontier during the Revolution. He died at Lewisburg, Penn., 1784.—A. E. H.

396. TURNER.—Thomas¹ Turner (Thomas², Thomas³, Humphrey¹), of Scituate, Mass., married Hannah Jackson and removed to Vir. and then to N. Car. about 1760. One of his descendants was Gov. James Turner of N. Car. A brother of Gov. James was Capt. Jacob Turner in the Revolutionary War. I shall be glad to correspond with any one who can give data concerning this family.—E. B.

397. WILLIAMS.—My great grandfather Israel Williams went to N. York from Litchfield Co., Conn., about 1804. His son Bartholomew Williams married Polly Humaston. They had a daughter Buelah and sons Henry, Kelsey and Orson. Any information of Israel Williams will be appreciated.—A. W. P.

398.—KING.—Ebenezer King was born in Providence, R. I., 1682. His wife's name was Hannah. Her maiden name desired. Clement

King was father of Ebenezer; his mother's name Elizabeth. Her maiden name desired.—G. F. R.

399. TALIAFERRO—CATLITT.—Information wanted of the parentage of Mary Taliaferro who married Lawrence Catlitt of Culpeper Co., Vir. He died 1782 leaving children: 1. Mary who married 1st Dr. Yates, 2nd Maj. Reuben Zimmerman; 2. Kemp, married Sally Pierce; 3. Thomas; 4. Sarah, married Robert Toombs; 5. Nancy, married David (?) Chevis and 6. George. From wills and deeds there seems reason to conclude that Mary Taliaferro was daughter of John of Dissington, King George Co., Vir. who died 1750 leaving nuncupative will giving his children and property in charge of his brother Francis. The wife of John was Mary Harmon. Further proof of these facts is desired from descendants and correspondence is solicited.—Mrs. D. A. E.

400. (1) WHITE.—Nathaniel White was one of the early settlers of Middletown, Conn. He married Elizabeth ———. Can any one tell her parentage?

(2) TODD.—Marcy Todd married April 24, 1717, Capt. Wait Cornwall of Middletown. Wanted her ancestry.—A. A. B.

401. POTTER.—Captain John Potter, who commanded a company of Col. Armstrong's force in his expedition against the Indians at Kittanning, and who, with his son, Ensign James Potter, was engaged in the battle fought there Sept. 7, 1756, in which Ensign James Potter was wounded, had other sons, Thomas, who was killed by the Indians in the spring of 1758 according to affidavit of Richard Baird in Penn. Archives, Vol. III., page 396, and Samuel. Information is desired concerning the immediate descendants of the latter. I think Samuel Potter married a Miss Ramsey of Cumberland Co., Pa. (prior to 1771) which embraced the entire Juniata Valley, and from its territory Bedford was erected in 1771 and from Bedford Co., Huntingdon Co. was erected in 1787. At this time a family of Potters was living in what was called the "Harts Log and Shavers Creek Settlement." Can you tell me if these were descendants of Capt. John Potter? In Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," page 1093, it is stated that "Gibson Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., was settled first in 1792 or 1793, in the vicinity of Kennedy Hill, by Joseph Potter; Mrs. Potter did not see a woman's face for six months!" Who was Joseph Potter?—M.

402. (1) HUDDLESTONE—AKIN.—Information desired of the ancestry of Judith Huddlestone who married Josiah (or Jonas) Akin of Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was b. June 13, 1719; son of David and Sarah (Allen) Akin.

(2) ALLEN.—Also of Sarah Allen b. June 9, 1692; lived at Dartmouth, Mass. How was she related to Matthew Allen who came to Dartmouth about 1700 and left there about 1712? His wife was Elizabeth ———.—A. F. B.

403. BAKER.—John Baker of Swansea had son John² who married Susannah Wood. They had a son John³ who married June 3, 1753.

Hannah Mason. A son John¹ married Abigail Lee whose children were John², Amos³, Daniel³, Elisha³, Abigail³, Annie³. These children came to Schrecon, N. Y., about 1800 from R. I. Abigail³ married Job Tripp of R. I., about 1800, son of Abial Tripp. Any information of Abial Tripp and of John³ and John⁴ Baker, or of their families will be appreciated. Revolutionary record also desired.—E. E. W.

NOTES

BROTHER JONATHAN by *Hezekiah Butterworth*. D. Appleton and Co. In "Brother Jonathan," Hezekiah Butterworth has carried us back to the days of that grand patriot, Jonathan Trumbull. We are told how he, as Revolutionary war governor of Connecticut, ruled his state from his store on Lebanon Hill. We learn how his loving nick-name became the symbol of the young nation. Washington is in the story as also that noble and patriotic Colonial dame, Ruth Trumbull. There is a slender romance running through the book, but the author has preferred to put romance second to history and its purpose seems to be to stimulate in its readers a love for such. This should recommend it to the Daughters of the American Revolution.—L. C. A.

NEW HARLEM, PAST AND PRESENT, by *Carl Horton Pierce*; with a Review of the Principle of Law involved in the Recovery of the Harlem Lands, by *William Pennington Toler and Harmon De Pau Nutting*, Members of the New York Bar. New Harlem Publishing Company, New York.

The authors of this readable and interesting book present the claims of the forty thousand descendants of the patentees of New Harlem to that enormously valuable territory with all its business blocks, homes and varied improvements. The legal aspects and principles are set forth in a convincing manner and will attract the attention of the lawyer. We who are neither lawyers nor one of the forty thousand descendants of the sturdy men who settled New Harlem two hundred and fifty years ago, will still find much of value—pictures of the early settlements, accounts of the charters, Dutch and English rule, the many changes till New Harlem as she is to-day stands before us.

YEAR BOOKS RECEIVED:

PAULUS HOOK CHAPTER, Jersey City, New Jersey; contains program.
TORRINGTON CHAPTER, Torrington, Connecticut, Miss Mary E. Brooks, regent. The study for the year is on the Louisiana Purchase and incident matters.

WAU-BUN CHAPTER, Portage, Wisconsin, Mrs. M. T. Alverson, regent; contains program and list of days to be observed.



YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT



NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE

Children of the American Revolution

The first meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, for the season of 1903 and 1904, was held at the Church of the Covenant, Thursday morning, Oct. 8, at ten o'clock.

The attendance was small, owing to the inclemency of the weather, those present being Miss McBlair, vice-president, presiding, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Tweedale and Miss Tulloch.

The chaplain being absent the meeting was opened with the repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

The recording secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The death of Mrs. Hatcher, state director for Indiana was announced by the chair, and Mrs. Darwin moved that a letter of sympathy be sent the family.

The motion was carried, and the recording secretary instructed to write and send such letter.

The treasurer was absent. Her report, read by the secretary, showed a balance of \$54.45. It was accepted.

Letters from the following officers were read by the secretary:

From Mrs. Burrows, national president, relative to Mrs. Shepard, state director for Wisconsin, asking opinion on the legality of a recent election in her society.

From Mrs. Warren accepting the office of state director for California.

From Mrs. Sloccomb relative to her resignation of the office of state director for Connecticut.

From Mrs. Kellogg, resigning her office of state director for Nebraska.

It was moved and carried that in view of the lack of information

regarding the question submitted by Mrs. Shepard, the matter be deferred.

The recording secretary was instructed to write Mrs. Slocomb expressing the hope that after her contemplated journey her health would justify her continuance in office.

Mrs. Kellogg's resignation was accepted with regret.

The recording secretary reported that she had had five hundred copies of the constitution and by-laws printed as directed, and that owing to an unavoidable error had been obliged to incur an additional expense of \$5.75.

Mrs. Darwin moved that her report be accepted with thanks, and that she be reimbursed for the amount expended. Carried.

The registrar's report was read by the secretary, the papers of fifteen applicants being presented. The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for their election.

The resignation of the registrar, and of Mrs. Wheaton, a vice-president of the Society, were read and accepted with deep regret.

Mrs. Darwin, the new vice-president in charge of organization, asked authority to accept ladies for presidents of local societies in New York under Miss Forsythe, between the monthly meetings, in order to avoid delay, and it was granted.

She also suggested that the treasurer's report be printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE in order that the local societies may know what is done with the money collected.

The necessity of having headquarters for the Board of Management was discussed, and Mrs. Darwin was appointed to look for suitable rooms and report at the next meeting.

Adjournment was then made.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLMAN TULLOCH,
Recording Secretary.

PATRIOTISM.

George Tilden Colman, Sagoyewatha Society, Buffalo, N. Y.

Second Honorable Mention. Prize Essay Contest.

Read at the annual convention, February 21, 1903.

No characteristic is more noble than true patriotism. This love of country is shown in three different walks of life,—first, as in the past, by those who, when necessary uphold their country in war; and secondly, by those holding a public office who strive only for the good of the nation. The third class are those of humble position who, at home, have sacrificed their all or who now set an example in upholding their country in foreign lands and who, in this country, prove themselves

true Americans,—those who love liberty for liberty's sake. In general, the third class are those who show or have shown patriotism in simple home life.

Patriotism of these three classes has been shown not only in America and the United States but, at all times, during the history of the world. Some would say that the deeds in the past were performed not of the soldier's own choice but by compulsion of a despot. While this is true to some degree, yet how many thousands more have actually given up their lives for their country, their home and their posterity! With Cicero, all nations have realized that "dear are parents, dear are children and friends, but all affections to all mankind are embraced in country alone."

Not only have countless heroes given up their lives, but they have relinquished ease, wealth, position and above all, home and kindred. Even many of those whose lives have not been sacrificed, have been obliged to give up comfort and perfect happiness through mental or physical conditions. Thousands have been maimed for life on the battlefield, many made nervous wrecks and, alas, there are those who have been mentally disabled. The lame and the blind who received their injuries in war are far too numerous. Armless patriots are by no means unknown. Indeed, considering all, death has not alone been sufficient through loyal patriotism.

In addition those who have been slain are not the only heroes who have given their lives through love of country. The fate of the prison ship martyrs in the Revolution and the cruel death of prisoners in the Confederate prisons was just as noble and much more terrible than death on the battlefield. Starvation and pestilence are worse demons than the demon of gunpowder. Instant death does not require the fortitude and courage of spirit that a lingering death demands. No heroes have suffered more than those who died on the prison ships.

But many in the home have suffered as much as the warrior to promote the growth, power and prosperity of their native land. Human life has many times been risked in trifling matters. As William Everett said, "It has been the cheerful sacrifice of the things that make life worth living, the eager endurance of things far worse than death which show the mighty power which love of country holds over the entire being of man." Alas! How many a true patriot, in his declining years, has sent his all to fight for his country! How many children have grown up fatherless and how many a mother has sent away her only beloved child never to return!

As for those who have served their country in some position of trust there never was a more grand example, a more noble patriot, than Abraham Lincoln. There are none in the history of the nations of the globe who served their country more faithfully than did this humble man in our own dear "land of the free and home of the brave." No hero ever sacrificed more or served his country so regardless of

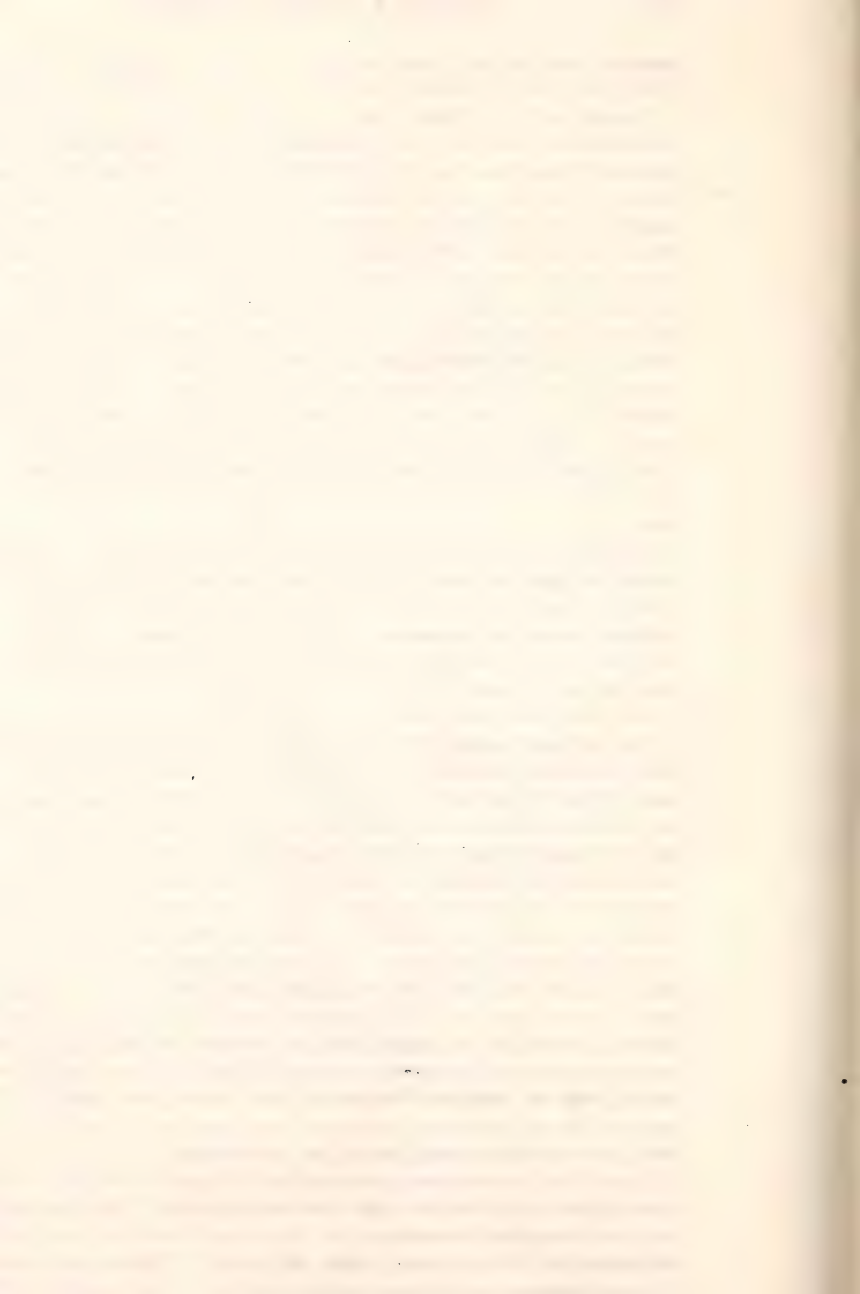
personal ends as he. And yet did any ever receive a less reward,—the cruel pierce of an assassin's bullet!

To-day, public officials have the greatest chance to show their patriotism and they are well improving their opportunities. President Roosevelt stands as one of the finest examples of fearless integrity in history. Not only did he relinquish a comfortable home and a happy family to fight for his country and to release an enslaved people from the hand of a tyrannical race, both as governor of New York State and as president of our country, all his acts have been for the benefit of the people at large. His attitude during the recently settled coal strike is an example of that patriotism which all should strive to show. While not empowered, as chief executive, he, nevertheless, called a meeting of those concerned and offered propositions which were accepted. By this act, he saved for the people of the United States, untold suffering. Secretary Hay, another notable example of an upright patriot says, "The men of to-day are as good as the men of yesterday and the men of to-morrow with God's blessing will be the same."

Abroad, the condition has vastly improved. The cruel despots and tyrants of ages long gone by, have been gradually replaced by monarchs humbly respecting the will of the people. Those, in control, almost without exception, work for the good of the nation at large and this with the patriotic co-operation of the people cannot but point to golden days not far distant.

The next point to be considered is the ability to show their patriotism of the common people, the young and the old, the boys and the girls. The world has progressed. Times are altered and war has been largely cast off for arbitration. There is no need of tremendous sacrifice but yet, we as humble workers striving along the path of life, may do much for the benefit of our country. Each can set an example as a patriot endeavoring to increase the prosperity of his native land. In our ever increasing republic and kingdoms allowing the election of officials by the people, each son may strive to elect, as the nation's executive the truest and noblest candidate. All who conscientiously do this, whether able to serve their country in a public office or not are worthy of the title of a true patriot. Each daughter may, in the home, bring up the coming generations as youths devoted to their country's cause and may exert her influence always for the nation's good. One and all, old and young may so labor in the church, the home, the school or in the business world that their fatherland may stand as a light for the guidance of all nations which are as yet in darkness.

In addition, to the three great divisions of patriots, there are two different kinds of patriotism,—the true and the false. The true patriotism has been described heretofore, but there are those also who believe in the principle, "Our country, right or wrong." This is not patriotism. It is as dangerous as the cry of the anarchist or the socialist. Nothing



in the world is perfect; no ruler is infallible. He must at times do wrong and it is the duty of the citizen to discover these unrighteous acts and stamp them out. Many are they who have realized this,—Chatham and Burke loudly denounced the controlling power in the British parliament at the time of the Revolution. Webster and Clay opposed the Mexican War,—whether their judgments were right or wrong, they had the courage of their own convictions. This is a necessity in true patriotism. All who strive for the uplift of their country should endeavor to suppress this fake patriotism and to stamp out the anarchists and the socialists,—those who are enemies of all government, law and order.

Furthermore, there is another work of the citizen, to promote love of country in others. This can best be done by education and by the helping of the poor to help themselves. After this, comes the formation of patriotic societies, and, after this, the marking of historical sites. With the blessing of the Almighty, education has been so far advanced that the further teaching of patriotism is in order and those who are engaged in it are doing a noble work. However, above all, the work of broadening the human mind must go on and then all nations will realize that war is unnecessary, that bloodshed is an unpardonable crime.

In conclusion, as a step toward the advancement of patriotism in our native land, all those who possess the power should endeavor to instill a reverence for the flag in the bosom of every youth. It is this loyalty that supported the patriots at Bunker Hill; it was the flag that inspired the stalwart heroes at Gettysburg; and even in our late Spanish war the stars and stripes led the charge up San Juan Hill. It is by this means that we all may look forward to the time when this country from north to south, from east to west shall coöperate for the good of the nation.

"Then stars like thine with radiant light,
Will make this land of promise bright,
When all her youth shall loyal be
To thee, Oh, Flag of Liberty."

Love thou thy land, with love far-brought
From out the storied Past, and used
Within the Present, but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought.—*Tennyson*.

George Washington—"The Childless father of seventy-eight millions."

IN MEMORIAM

"Oh, half we deemed, she heeded not
The changing of her sphere
To give to Heaven a shining one,
Who walked an Angel here."
Fold her, oh Father, in thy arms
And let her henceforth be
A messenger of love between
Our human hearts and thee."

MRS. SUSAN BELCHER CROSSLEY, "Real Daughter," Narragansett Chapter, Kingston, Rhode Island, died September 10, 1903, at the advanced age of 100 years, 11 months and 12 days.

MRS. MARY H. BOYER was called home May 8, 1903. She was a faithful member of the Conrad Weiser Chapter, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania, and her loss is deeply felt.

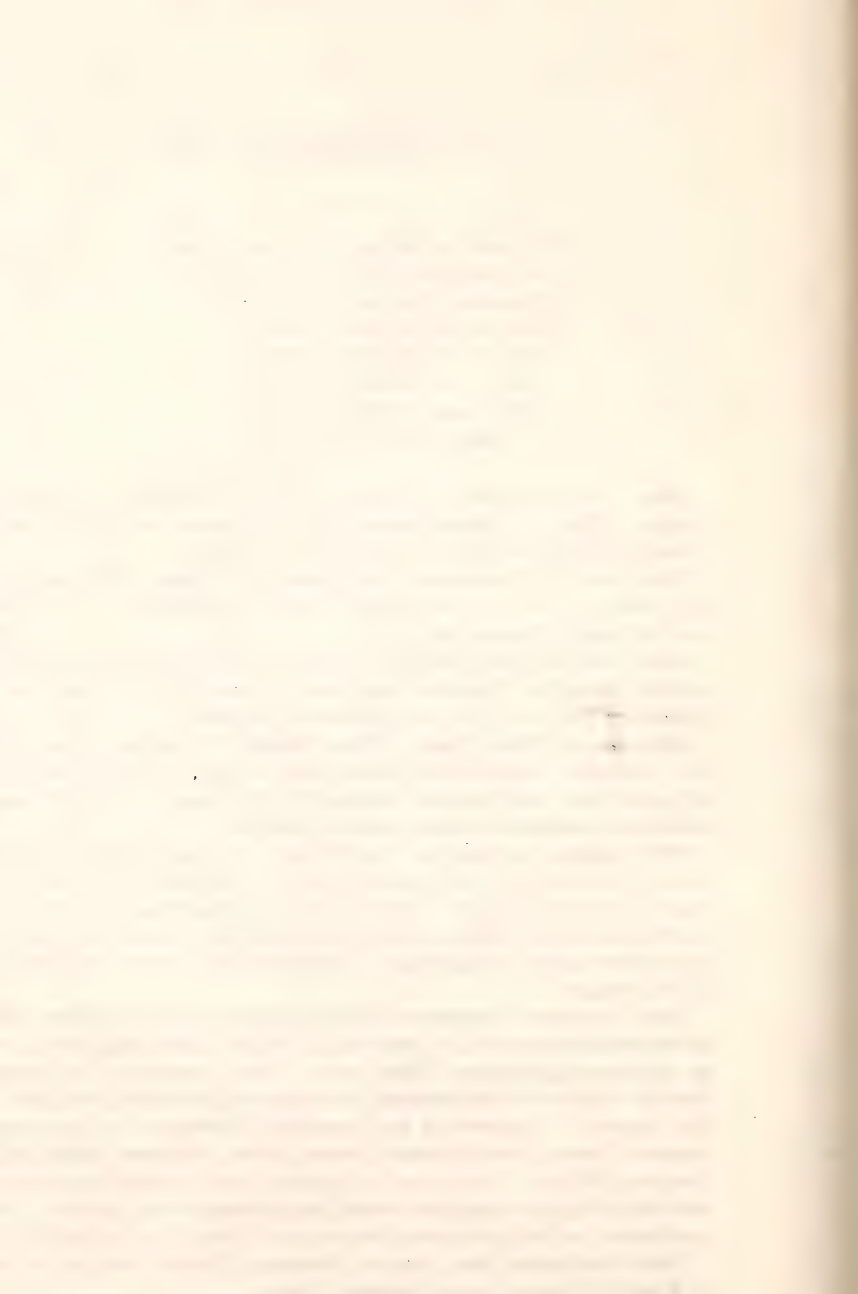
MRS. LUELLA AGNES HANDLEY, Kewanee Chapter, Kewanee, Illinois, wife of Joseph R. Handley, died June 22, 1903. The chapter has sustained the loss of a loyal and enthusiastic member.

MRS. FANNY BERRY GRANT, "Real Daughter," Samuel Adams Chapter, Methuen, Massachusetts, died June 20, 1903, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, greatly mourned by the chapter. Suitable resolutions were adopted at the September meeting.

MISS JOANNA LIVINGSTON VAN WYCK, Mohegan Chapter, Ossining, New York, passed to life eternal, July 9, 1903, aged more than ninety years. She was descended from Colonel Abraham Gardner, fourth lord of the manor of Gardner's Island and from St. Pierre Van Courtland, lord of the manor of Courtland. She generously supported all the work of the chapter.

MRS. CATHERINE ARTEMESIA WILCOX NASH, widow of John Wilcox Nash and daughter of Col. Jonathan S. Wilcox, died September 9, 1903, at Madison, Connecticut. She was a lineal descendant of forty-five Puritan founders of our country, distinguished in church, state and war. She became a Daughter of the American Revolution in 1892 through Captain Daniel Hand, Captain Joseph Crane, Sergeant Daniel Meigs, Jonathan Wilcox. Inheriting a brilliant mind, charming personality, and deep religious principles from these ancestors she became a social, intellectual and religious leader whose loss is deeply and widely felt.

MRS. KATHARINE DALE LAPLEY, Venango Chapter, died at her home in Franklin, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1903.



MRS. ELLEN TYLER CROWELL, Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, Seneca Falls, New York, died recently greatly lamented by the chapter. They passed resolutions expressive of their deep regret for her loss.

MRS. LOUISA A. DETWILER, wife of Horace A. Reeves, charter member Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, died suddenly October 26, 1903. She was a descendant of Thomas McDowell of Philadelphia county and one of the strongest supporters of the society.

MISS ELIZABETH HOLLY CHURCH, charter member Cayuga Chapter, Ithaca, New York, died September 14, 1903. She was the wife of Prof. Irving P. Church of Cornell University. She is a descendant of Col. Joshua Porter, who commanded the 14th Connecticut regiment.

MRS. BETTY WASHINGTON McELHENNY SPARR, Betty Washington Chapter, Lawrence, Kansas, died August 10, 1903.

MRS. HARRIET ALICE RICHARDS, state regent, Wyoming, is greatly lamented by the Jacques Laramie Chapter, who in her death lost a devoted worker and a loyal friend. Her qualities of womanhood made her loved and respected by all who knew her. The Chapter passed resolutions expressive of their sorrow.

MRS. SARA DANA McMILLAN PARSONS, Molly Reid Chapter, Derry, New Hampshire, having nobly served her day and generation, passed to the higher life, October 23, 1903.

MRS. MARTHA CILLEY ELDER ILICK, charter member, Stars and Stripes Chapter, Burlington, Iowa, died April 4, 1903, greatly mourned by the chapter. Her patriotic spirit was an inspiration not only to the chapter but to the community at large.

MISS ESTELLE KINDER SOWLE, charter member, Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana, died May 19, 1903, in her twenty-eight year. She bore a long and painful illness with patience.

MRS. FRANCES RICE HAGINNESS, vice-regent Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana, died August 20, 1903. Active in all good works, she was universally admired and loved.

MRS. BETSEY ROBINSON MEAD, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, Chapter, died at Onion River, Wisconsin, at the advanced age of 92 years, 4 months and 15 days. She was a "Real Daughter" of the American Revolution.

"The fittest place where man can die
Is where he dies for man."

"The shortest life is longest, if 'tis best,
'Tis ours to work—to God belongs the rest;
Our lives are measured by the deeds we do,
The thoughts we think, the objects we pursue."

BOOK NOTES.

ROMANCES OF COLONIAL DAYS, by *Geraldine Brooks*. Thomas Y. Crowell and Company, Boston.

The author of "Dames and Daughters of Colonial Days" has produced a new book worthy of special mention. The nine separate stories in the "Romances of Colonial Days" are characterized by their charm and historical interest. Among the characters who figure in these pages are John and Priscilla Alden of Pilgrim days, Andre of Revolutionary times, while Puritans, Quakers and Cavaliers are all brought before the reader. Altogether, they furnish good reading and one feels that he has gained from as well as enjoyed them.—L. C. A.

ARNOLD'S MARCH FROM CAMBRIDGE TO QUEBEC, by *Justin H. Smith*. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Justin H. Smith has written a book which will be of interest to all who are interested in Revolutionary history. In "Arnold's March from Cambridge to Quebec" he has given a complete account of the expedition. One of the foremost qualities of the book is its accuracy. In addition to the subject matter there are eighteen maps and plans of the route. Never before has such an exhaustive and satisfactory history of this march been given.—L. C. A.

FIVE COLONIAL FAMILIES: TREMAN, TREMAINE, TRUMAN, WITH RELATED FAMILIES, MACK, DEY, BOARD AND AYERS, by *Ebenezer Mack Treman and Murray Edward Poole*, D. C. L., LL. D. Press of *Ithaca Democrat*, Ithaca, N. Y.

The history and genealogy of the above named families are given with a thoroughness that leaves little more to be learned. Of the 2129 pages, 212 are given to a complete index, including all Christian names. It gives biographical sketches of many whose personal achievements were of a public character. Among them we note, a vice-president of the United States, three cabinet officers, nearly a dozen senators, as many governors, college presidents and professors and many others eminent in all walks of life. Its complete list of Revolutionary soldiers bearing the above names will be of assistance to descendants seeking admittance to the Daughters of the American Revolution. The work is of general interest as it gives much early Colonial history and accounts of many stirring events. It is a welcome addition to the library of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1903.

President General.

MRS. CHARLES W FAIRBANKS,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1904.)

MRS. MARY A. HEPBURN SMITH, Conn., Milford, Conn.	MRS. D. D. COLTON, California, 1617 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.
"The Cochran," Washington, D. C.	MRS. ALTHEA RANDOLPH BEDLE, N. J.
MRS. WILLIAM LEE LYONS, Kentucky, 1721 First Street, Louisville, Ky.	112 Summit Ave., Jersey City Heights, N. J.
MRS. S. B. C. MORGAN, Georgia, Savannah, Georgia.	MRS. HENRY E. BURNHAM, N. H., 1911 Elm Street, Manchester, N. H.
MRS. HARRIET SIMPSON, Mass., 108 Longwood Ave., Brookline, Mass.	MRS. J. HERON CROSMAN, N. Y., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. J. V. QUARLES, Wisconsin, 286 Juneau Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	MISS ELIZABETH CHEW WILLIAMS, Md., 407 W. Lanvale Street, Baltimore, Md.
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.	

(Term of office expires 1905.)

- MRS. JOHN R. WALKER, Mo.,
1016 Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
- MRS. JOHN A. MURPHY, Ohio,
Burnet House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- MRS. ADDISON G. FOSTER, Washington,
Tacoma, State of Washington,
"The Arlington," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. FRANKLIN E. BROOKS, Colorado,
132 N. Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Col.
- MRS. JULIAN RICHARDS, Iowa,
Waterloo, Iowa,
"The Normandie," Washington, D. C.
- MRS. JULIUS J. ESTEY, Vermont,
Brattleboro, Vermont.
- MRS. WALTER H. WEED, Montana,
Butte, Montana,
1730 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C.
- MRS. WILLIAM P. JEWETT, Minn.,
449 Portland Ave., Saint Paul, Minn.
- MRS. MATTHEW T. SCOTT, Illinois,
Bloomington, Illinois.
- MRS. JAMES R. MELLON, Pa.,
400 N. Negley Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chaplain General.

MRS. TRUNIS S. HAMLIN,
1306 Conn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. HENRY L. MANN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MRS. RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.
and 1901 Baltimore Street, Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MRS. EDWARD BENNETT ROSA,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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Mrs. ROBERT ANDERSON MCCLELLAN, Athens. V. S. R.
- Arizona, Mrs. WALTER TALBOT, 505 North 7th Avenue, Phoenix.
- Arkansas, Mrs. HELEN M. NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
- California, Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
- Colorado, Mrs. CHARLES A. ELDREDGE, 18 Willamette Ave., Colorado Springs.
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Mrs. TRACY BROWN WARREN, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport V. R.
- Delaware, Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.

- District Columbia, . Mrs. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN, 2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.
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 Mrs. JAMES D. IGLEHART, 211 West Lanvale St., Baltimore. V. S. R.
 Massachusetts, . . Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, Danvers.
 Mrs. CHARLES A. WEST, 18 Summit Ave., Somerville. V. S. R.
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 Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids. V. S. R.
 Minnesota, Mrs. FRANKLIN A. RISING, Winona.
 Mrs. WILLIAM LIGGETT, 2201 Scudder Ave., St. Anthony Park, St Paul. V. S. R.
 Mississippi, Miss ALICE Q. LOVELL, Natchez, P. O. Box 214.
 Mrs. WM. TORREY HOWE, "Battle Hill," Jackson.
 Missouri, Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, Beer's Hotel, St. Louis.
 Mrs. WALLACE DELAFIELD, 5028 Westminster Place, St. Louis. V. S. R.
 Montana, Mrs. WALTER S. TALLANT, 832 West Park Street, Butte.
 Mrs. WM. WALLACE MCCrackin, Hamilton. V. S. R.
 Nebraska, Mrs. ABRAHAM ALLEE, 620 Park Ave., Omaha.
 Mrs. JASPER LEGRANDE KELLOGG, 1844 D street, Lincoln. V. S. R.
 New Hampshire, . . Mrs. CHARLES S. MURKLAND, Durham.
 Mrs. John W. JOHNSTON, 1819 Elm Street Manchester. V. S. R.
 New Jersey, Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 S. Broad St., Elizabeth.
 Miss M. EMMA HERBERT, 300 15th St., Washington, D. C., and Bound Brook. V. S. R.
 New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
 New York, Mrs. WILLIAM S. LITTLE, 188 Brunswick Street, Rochester.
 Mrs. CHARLES H. TERRY, 540 Washington Ave., Brooklyn. V. S. R.
 North Carolina . . Miss MARY LOVE STRINGFIELD, Waynesville.
 Mrs. EDWRN C. GREGORY, Salisbury.
 North Dakota . . . Mrs. SARAH M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
 Ohio, Mrs. ORLANDO J. HODGE, 1096 Euclid Ave., Cleveland.
 Mrs. HENRY M. WEAVER, Mansfield.

Oklahoma Terr'y,	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon,	Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 251 Seventh Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania, . .	Miss SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER, 38 N. Lime St., Lancaster. Mrs. WILBUR F. REEDER, 303 N. Allegheny St., Bellefonte. V. S. R.
Rhode Island, . .	Mrs. CHARLES WARREN LIPPITT, 7 Young Orchard Avenue, Providence. Mrs. EDWARD L. JOHNSON, 158 Cross Street, Central Falls. V. S. R.
South Carolina, . .	Mrs. H. W. RICHARDSON, Columbia. Mrs. GEORGE W. NICHOLLS, Spartanburg. V. S. R.
South Dakota, . .	Mrs. CHARLES E. BARROWS, 637 Nebraska St., Huron.
Tennessee,	Mrs. H. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 237 E. Terrace, Chattanooga. Mrs. J. M. HEAD, South Spruce Street, Nashville. V. S. R.
Texas,	Mrs. JOHN LANE HENRY, 513 Gaston Avenue, Dallas. Mrs. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston. V. S. R.
Utah,	Mrs. GEORGE Y. WALLACE, 5 Laurel St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont,	Mrs. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans. Mrs. J. E. ORMSBEE, Brandon. V. S. R.
Virginia,	Mrs. THOMAS B. LYONS, Charlottesville.
Washington, . . .	Mrs. JOHN A. PARKER, 1022 I Street, North, Tacoma. Mrs. THOMAS B. TANNATT, Spokane. V. S. R.
West Virginia, . .	MISS VALLEY VIRGINIA HENSHAW, Hedgesville. Mrs. WILLIAM BENTLY, 925 Juliana St., Parkersburg. V. S. R.
Wisconsin,	Mrs. THOMAS H. BROWN, 182 14th Street, Milwaukee.
Wyoming,	Mrs. W. A. RICHARDS, 1811 Adams Mill Road, Washington, D. C. and Red Bank, Big Horn Basin. Mrs. F. W. MONDELL, "The Cochran," Washington, D. C. and New Castle. V. S. R.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be endorsed by at least one member of the Society. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fee and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINES 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGMENT, N. S. D. A. R.

THURSDAY, Oct. 1st—SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd.

As prepared for publication and read at November Board.

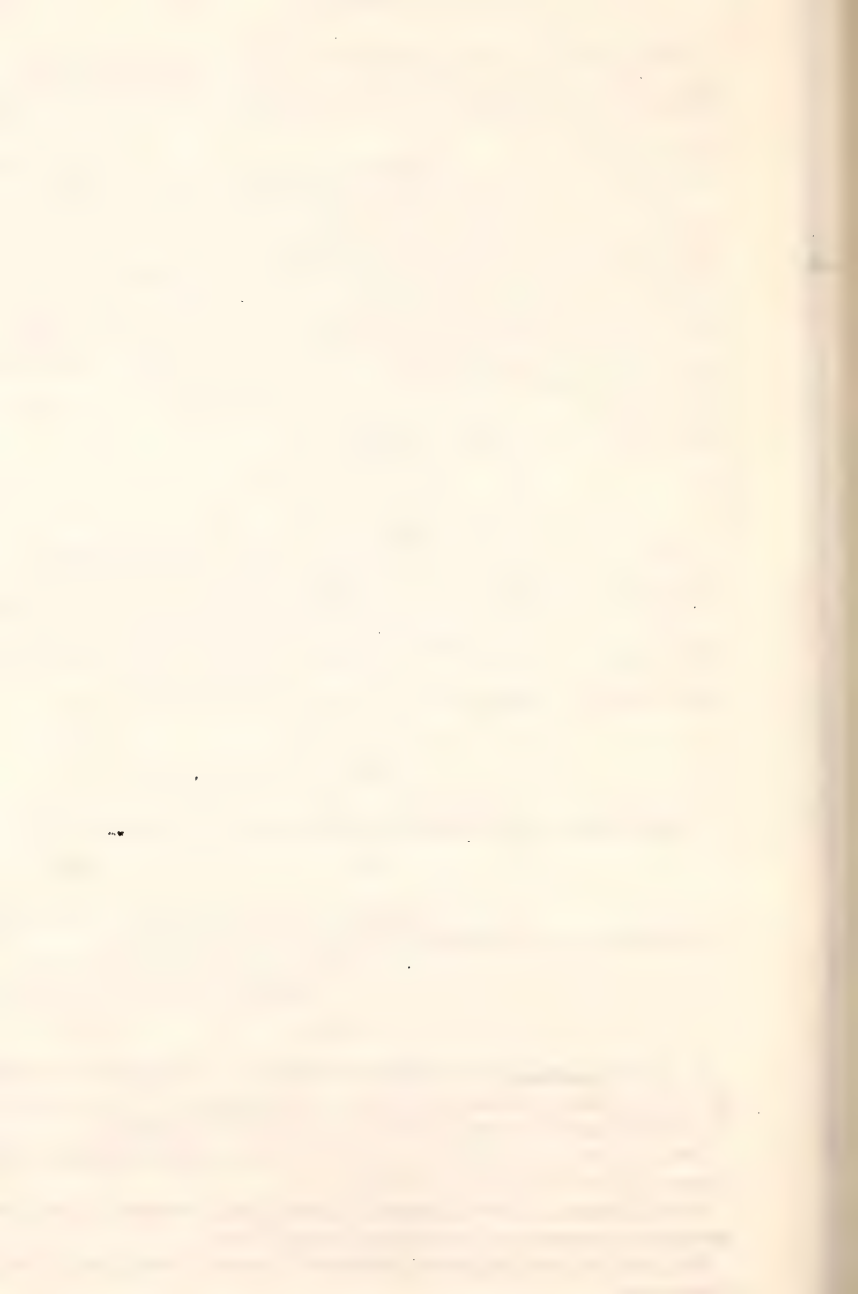
MRS. JOHN WALKER HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held Thursday, October 1st, at the Rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F. Street, Washington, District of Columbia.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, at ten o'clock a. m.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General, Mrs. John Walker Holcombe.



Members present: Mrs. Chas. W. Fairbanks, President General; Mrs. Miranda B. Tulloch, Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters; Vice-Presidents General—Mrs. Harriet P. Simpson, Massachusetts; Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Illinois; Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, New Jersey; Mrs. J. Heron Crosman, New York; Miss Elizabeth Chew Williams, Maryland; Mrs. John A. Murphy, Ohio; Mrs. Walter H. Weed, Montana; Mrs. Ruth M. Griswold Pealer, Registrar General; Mrs. Henry L. Mann, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. Augusta P. Shute, Treasurer General; Mrs. Anita Newcomb McGee, Historian General; Mrs. M. S. Lockwood, Assistant Historian General; Mrs. Mary Evans Rosa, Librarian General; Mrs. John Walker Holcombe, Recording Secretary General.

State Regents: Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, New Jersey; Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, Rhode Island; Mrs. Thomas B. Lyons, Virginia; Mrs. W. A. Richards, Wyoming, and Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main, District of Columbia; State Vice-Regents: Mrs. Katharine Livingston Eagan, Florida, and Mrs. Charles H. Terry, New York.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General.

It was moved and carried that these minutes be accepted, subject to correction later in the meeting.

Reports of Officers were called.

REPORT OF RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President General and Members of the National Board: Since the last regular meeting of the Board in May, I have to report that notices of the committee appointments made at that meeting and at the special meeting in June were promptly sent out, and the Chairman of these respective committees notified.

The action of the Board in referring the letter of Miss Pancoast, of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, was transmitted to Miss Pancoast and to Mrs. Coleman, Chairman of the Judicial Committee; also the approval of the Board of the payment of incidental expenses of the sub-committee of Ways and Means for Memorial Continental Hall was transmitted to the Chairman of that committee, and some minor instructions of the Board have all been carried out.

Number of letters and postals written, 414.

I have regrets for this meeting of the Board from: Mrs. Mary A. Hepburn-Smith, Vice-President General, Connecticut; Mrs. J. V. Quarles, Wisconsin; Mrs. Addison G. Foster, Washington State; Mrs. William P. Jewett, Minnesota; Mrs. J. J. Estey, Vermont; Mrs. S. B. C. Morgan, Georgia; and from the following State Regents: Mrs. Sage, of Georgia; Mrs. Chittenden, Michigan; Mrs. Richardson, South Carolina; Mrs. Allee, Nebraska; Mrs. Henry, Texas; Mrs. Brown,

Wisconsin; Mrs. Lounsberry, North Dakota; Mrs. Stanley, Kansas, and Miss Henshaw, West Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

EFFIE B. MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: For the months of May, June, July, August and September, I have to report the following: Letters received, 322; letters written, 94; postal cards sent, 234; application blanks, 7,941; Constitutions, 2, 035; Circulars "How to become a Member," 894; Miniature application blanks, 836; circulars for same, 836; Officers' lists, 754; transfer cards, 349.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator, from May 1st to October 1st, 1903:

Postage on Application blanks and Constitutions:

Amount received,	\$40 00
Amount expended,	37 00
Office expenses:	
To ice,	\$5 20
To towel service,	4 00
To car tickets for messenger,	75
To postal cards,	50
To bringing box from P. O.,	75
To 3 boxes pens,	3 00
To moving cases,	1 50
To 2 quarts ink,	1 30
To large blotters,	50
To postage,	1 66
To 1 doz. erasers,	50
To expressage,	51
To 1 gross pins,	75
Total,	\$20 92
Amount received for articles sold:	
Rosettes,	\$9 30
Ribbon,	1 81
Directory,	1 00
D. A. R. Reports,	10 63

Lineage Books, Vols. I to XVI.,	33 00
Extra telephone messages,	1 90
Total,	\$57 64
Report accepted.	

REPORT OF REGISTER GENERAL: Applications presented, 645; applications verified awaiting dues, 107; applications examined, but incomplete, 133. "Real Daughters" presented for membership, 4. Badge permits issued, 317; bar permits, 43; recognition pins issued, 143. Resignations from the Society, 103; dropped, 366; deaths, 124.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General, N. S. D. A. R.

Madam President General and Members of the Board: Before announcing the list of applicants I would like to make a short report of the excellent work done in the Registrar's Office during the summer vacation of the Registrar General.

Every paper received up to date has been examined, and all complete and correct papers verified, and made ready for presentation to the Board at this meeting.

A new feature is being introduced,—the preparation of a card catalogue, giving the names of all children of Revolutionary soldiers of whom we have record. When completed, this will simplify the verification of papers and decrease the work of the office materially.

The resignation of the genealogist of the National Society, Miss Eugenia Washington Moncure, has occasioned much regret. Her valuable and efficient assistance, her interest in the work of the Society; her happy disposition and fine qualities of character have endeared her to all connected with the office.

The year opens with the prospect of an increased demand for membership, as shown by the papers and letters received during the summer.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,
Registrar General.

The list of applicants for membership in the National Society was then read by the Registrar General.

Mrs. Tulloch moved that the resignations presented in the Report of the Registrar General be accepted, and the announcements of the deaths be received with regret. Motion carried.

On motion, the report of the Registrar General was then accepted and the Recording Secretary General instructed to cast the ballot for the members presented for membership.

The Recording Secretary General announced that the ballot had been cast for the new members, and declared them duly elected members.

of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts, announced to the Board the death of Mrs. Howe of the Framingham Chapter, Massachusetts.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS: Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management: The interest of the Society continues to grow, even in South Africa, where we have a Chapter Regent, and from Mrs. Honnold's letter,— which I should like to read,—I am encouraged to believe that there may be a Chapter at Johannesburg, Africa, to report to the Thirteenth Continental Congress. The Alaska Chapter, of Sitka, Alaska, wishes, through this office, to extend to the Board its thanks and appreciation for the Lineage Books, which arrived safely, and have proved of great service.

The Chapter regency of Miss Annie M. Frye, of Bethél, Maine, has expired by limitation, and the resignation of Dr. Grace Greenwood Wilson, of Massillon, Ohio, is presented for acceptance.

The "Hannah Arnett" Chapter, of St. Louis, Missouri, desires to be annulled; the members have been transferred to the St. Louis Chapter, of St. Louis, Missouri, and I herewith ask that the National Board of Management declare this Chapter null and void.

Through their respective State Regents the following Chapter Regents are presented for confirmation: Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin Perry, Cuthbert, Georgia; Mrs. Cora C. Weed, Muscatine, Iowa; Mrs. Lydia Houghton Hewitt, Whitinsville, Massachusetts; Mrs. Marie Waterbury Church, Marshall, Michigan; Mrs. Hattie B. Holbrook Norris, Joplin, Missouri; Miss Mary Harrison Wight, Moberly, Missouri; Mrs. Anna Wilfong Goodman, Mooresville, North Carolina; Mrs. Eliza Augusta Potter Settle, Ashville, North Carolina; Miss Virginia McCurdy, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary Helen Baylies Peters, Middletown, Ohio; Mrs. Mary O'Rourke Whitaker, Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Mary Gatlin Cooke Robertson, Temple, Texas; Mrs. Arminta McClellan Taulman, Hubbard City, Texas, and Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds Lord, Olympia, Washington; also, the re-appointment of Miss Anna V. Day, Beatrice, Nebraska.

Chapter Regents commissions issued, 5; charter applications issued, 5; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 4; charters issued, 8, viz: "Alaska," Sitka, Alaska; "William Henry Harrison," Valparaiso, Indiana; "Elizabeth Dyar," Winona, Minnesota; "Jacob Bennett," Silver City, New Mexico; "Blooming Grove," Blooming Grove, New York; "Weatherford," Weatherford, Texas; "Robert Gray," Hoquiam, Washington, and "Munedoo," Columbus, Wisconsin.

Letters received, 243; letters written, 389.

In connection with the Card Catalogues there have been 342 new members cards; 753 ancestors cards; 79 marriages, and 293 corrections. The resignations, deaths and dropped for non-payment of dues during

the summer months will not be acted upon until to-day, and therefore cannot be incorporated in this report. Without these, the present membership is 38,301. Letters written, 130.

The count was made first in May, 1902; since then the record has been kept, and now stands—

Deaths,	2,057
Resignations,	2,822
Vacant numbers,	85
Dropped,	884
	<hr/>
	5,848

June 3rd:

Admitted membership,	44,149
	<hr/>
	5,848

Actual membership, 38,301

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MIRANDA BARNEY TULLOCH, V. P. G. O.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL.

May 1-September 26, 1903.

CURRENT FUND.

Cash on hand at last report, May 1, 1903, \$29,519 85

RECEIPTS.

Annual dues (\$5,438, less \$354 refunded),	\$5,084 00
Initiation fees (\$983, less \$14 refunded),	969 00
Interest deposits of current fund in bank,	206 96
Directory sales,	1 00
Rosette sales,	9 30
Exchange,	10
Telephone,	1 90
Life member certificate,	5 00
Lineage Books,	33 00
Magazine sales and subscriptions,	662 24
Ribbon sales,	1 81
Certificate,	3 00
Stationery commissions from Caldwell & Co., ..	34 00
Sales from Report to Smithsonian,	10 63
	<hr/>
	7,021 94

Total, \$36,541 79

EXPENDITURES.

Office of President General.

Postage,	\$10 00	
Stationery,	8 31	
Expressage, office supplies and car fare for messenger,	4 61	
Clerical service, 5 months,	250 00	
		<hr/> 272 92

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

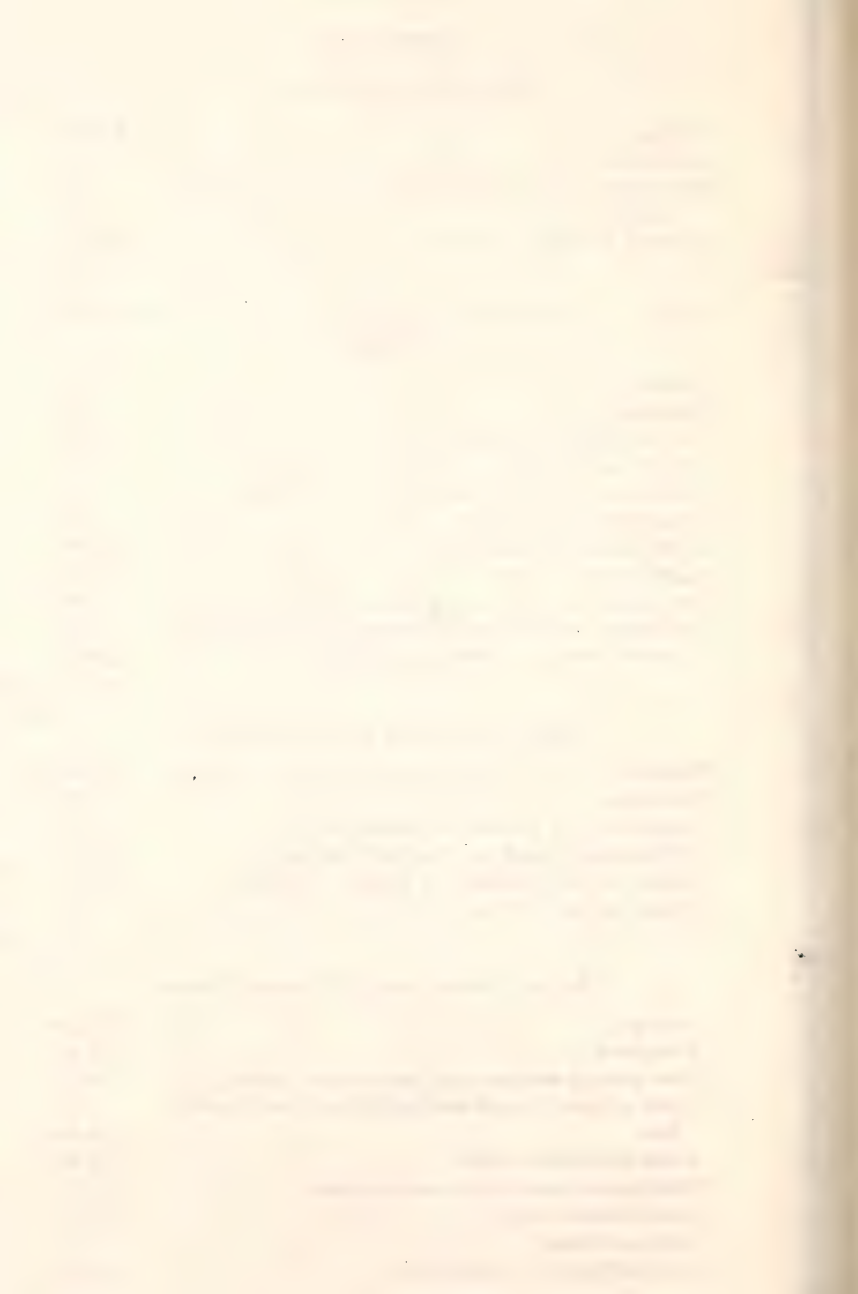
Postage,	\$5 52	
Stationery,	5 34	
120 printed parchments,	23 00	
1 roll parchment,	21 00	
Engrossing 47 State Regents' commissions,	7 05	
Engrossing 10 charters,	5 00	
1 typewriter in exchange,	60 00	
5,400 ancestor cards,	16 74	
300 seals,	90	
Telegrams, expressage, office supplies and car fare,	3 85	
Clerical service, 2 clerks, 5 months,	550 00	
		<hr/> 698 40

Office of Recording Secretary General.

Postage,	\$6 66	
Stationery,	14 02	
Engrossing 17 officers' commissions,	2 55	
Office supplies and car fare for messenger,	10 50	
Salary of stenographer, 4 months, 25 days,	483 33	
Extra clerical service,	6 00	
		<hr/> 523 06

Office of Corresponding Secretary General.

Postage,	\$1 50	
Stationery,	5 55	
1,000 printed wrappers and 500 printed postals,	10 25	
11,000 printed lists of national officers and committees,	72 00	
10,000 application blanks,	83 65	
8,000 copies constitution and by-laws,	159 00	
5,000 transfer cards,	30 00	
1,000 envelopes,	2 30	
One-half price of typewriter,	51 25	



Office supplies,	5 10
Clerical service, part of 1 clerk's time,	50 00

470 60

Office of Registrar General.

Postage,	\$7 14
1,000 printed postals,	13 00
Binding 16 volumes records,	30 90
1 sectional bookcase,	16 50
2,000 mailing tubes,	23 00
1,200 pin permits,	7 75
1,000 index cards,	4 75
Office supplies, expressage and car fare,	9 82
Re-imbursement of last year's salaries,	54 50
Clerical service, 3 clerks, 5 months,	950 00
Extra clerical service,	2 00

1,119 36

Office of Treasurer General.

Postage,	\$ 32
Stationery,	19 46
9 receipt books, and 2,000 transmittal blanks,	45 50
1,600 cards,	2 25
Mimeographing 200 circular letters,	2 00
500 receipts for contributions to Continental Hall,	2 50
Office supplies,	12 96
Auditing accounts, February 1-July 31,	60 00
Clerical service, 3 clerks, 5 months,	990 83
Extra clerical service,	65 25

1,201 07

Office of Librarian General.

Postage,	\$2 19
Stationery,	20 64
Binding 25 volumes,	16 80
Subscription to Virginia Magazine,	5 00
3 volumes U. S. Revolutionary Pension Rolls,	30 00
1 Senate Document,	3 00
1 sectional bookcase,	21 00
1,000 cards,	2 25
Expressage and car fare,	21 52
Clerical service, 1 clerk, 5 months,	288 00

410 40

*Office of Historian General.**Lineage Book Account.*

Postage,	\$6 75
Stationery,	15 80
One-half price of typewriter,	51 25
Office supplies, freight and expressage,	13 12
Compiling, 5 months,	400 00
Clerical service, part of one clerk's time, 5 months,	250 00

736 92

General Office.

Postage,	\$2 76
Stationery,	11 94
Putting up awnings,	3 00
1 dozen typewriter ribbon coupons,	7 00
Typewriting,	1 25
1 flag,	4 50
Advertising, Flag Day,	2 40
Messenger, 5 months,	66 00
Office supplies, expressage, messenger, hauling, ice, and car fare,	56 56
Salary of Curator, 5 months,	425 00

580 41

Certificate Account.

Postage,	\$60 00
1,800 certificates,	117 00
Engrossing 1,657 certificates,	165 70

342 70

Twelfth Continental Congress.

Spoons for 31 pages,	\$46 50	46 50
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Thirteenth Continental Congress.

3,000 amendments,	\$82 45
1,500 envelopes,	2 50
Postage on amendments and constitutions,	20 00

104 95

Magazine Account.

Postage for Editor,	\$5 00
Stationery,	20 65
1,000 circulars,	3 75
Binding 4 volumes,	5 00
Making 17 halftone plates,	31 65

Publishing and mailing April number,	622 94	
Publishing and mailing May number,	712 13	
Publishing and mailing June number,	848 59	
Publishing and mailing July number,	257 26	
Publishing and mailing August number,	193 68	
Publishing and mailing September number,	192 05	
Office expenses,	24 50	
Auditing accounts, February 1-July 31,	20 00	
Allowance for Genealogical Department, 6 months,	50 00	
Business Manager's salary, 5 months,	375 00	
Editor's salary, 5 months,	416 67	
	<hr/>	3,778 87

State Regent's Postage.

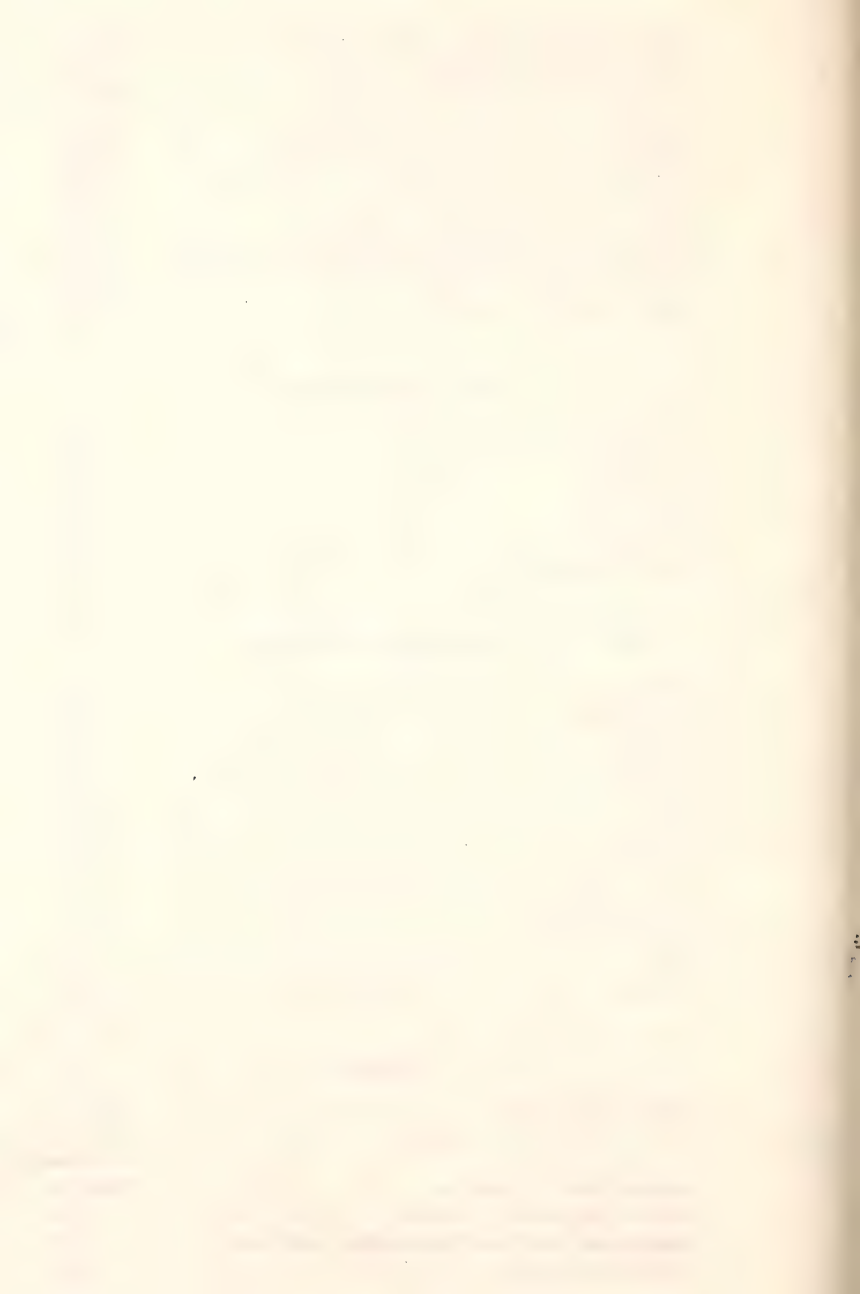
Massachusetts,	\$5 00	
Montana,	5 00	
New Jersey,	5 00	
New York,	5 00	
Pennsylvania,	10 00	
West Virginia,	5 00	
	<hr/>	35 00

State Regents' Stationery.

Alabama,	\$ 71	
Connecticut,	2 84	
Florida,	1 42	
Kansas,	1 42	
Iowa,	1 42	
Maine,	1 42	
Nebraska,	1 42	
New Jersey,	3 56	
North Carolina,	1 42	
Ohio,	71	
Utah,	1 42	
Vermont,	3 82	
	<hr/>	21 58

Postage.

Application blanks,	\$50 00	
16,000 stamped envelopes,	345 60	
	<hr/>	395 60
Rent of office, 5 months,	\$907 50	907 50
Rent of telephone, 5 months,	32 50	32 50
Engrossing one life membership certificate,	15	15
200 Rosette pins,	40 00	40 00



Continental Hall Committee.

1,000 printed postals,	11 50
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Ways and Means Committee.

2,300 circulars,	\$18 00	
Typewriting 20 circular letters,	4 00	
Postage,	5 00	
	<hr/>	27 00
		<hr/>
		38 50

Report to Smithsonian Institution.

Postage,	\$1 62	
Making 2 negatives and 4 prints,	5 00	
Making 5 plates,	14 68	
Photographs,	1 00	
Coat of arms,	2 00	
Searching records,	2 00	
Office supplies,	2 74	
Clerical service,	4 75	
	<hr/>	33 79
Ribbon, 6 bolts,	\$27 00	27 00

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Miss Mary Rebecca Anderson, *Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter*, Alabama;

Mrs. Delilah Fuller Cuddington, *Dixon Chapter*, Illinois,

Mrs. Adle Davis, *Astenrogen Chapter*, New York;

Mrs. Jane M. Jones Fitzhugh, *Ann Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter*, Michigan;

Mrs. Sarah H. Goler, *Irondequoit Chapter*, New York;

Mrs. Fannie Farnham Grant, *Samuel Adams Chapter*, Massachusetts;

Mrs. Lucy Ann Hall, *Martha's Vineyard Chapter*, Massachusetts;

Mrs. Sarah E. Hatch, *Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter*, Maine;

Mrs. Mary Millener Horton, *Irondequoit Chapter*, New York;

Mrs. Jane Gray Johnson, *Samuel Ashley Chapter*, New Hampshire;

Mrs. Eunice Edwards Lackey, *De Soto Chapter*, Florida;

Mrs. Lucinda McMullen, <i>Dorothy Q. Chapter</i> , Indiana;		
Mrs. Susan C. Senter, <i>Ann Story Chapter</i> , Ver- mont;		
Mrs. Matilda M. Smith, <i>Irondequoit Chapter</i> , New York,		
Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Stewart, <i>Tioga Chapter</i> , Penn- sylvania;		
Mrs. Belinda M. Thomas, <i>Light Horse Harry Lee</i> <i>Chapter</i> , Alabama;		
Mrs. Amanda R. Tillson, <i>Jefferson Chapter</i> , Mis- souri;	\$40 70	40 70

Total expenses for 5 months,	\$11,858 48
Amount voted by Twelfth Continental Congress to be trans- ferred to Permanent Fund,	10,000 00
5 years' unexpended appropriation for Revolutionary relics ordered by Twelfth Congress to be transferred to Perma- nent Fund,	250 00

Total,	\$22,108 48
Balance, September 30, 1903:	
In National Metropolitan Bank,	\$1,736 10
In Washington Loan and Trust Co.,	12,697 21
	<hr/> 14,433 31

Fort Crailo Fund.

Cash in bank, May 1, 1903,	\$50 00
Interest,	50
	<hr/> 50 50

PERMANENT FUND.

Cash in bank, May 1, 1903,	\$22,978 95
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RECEIPTS.

Charter Fees.

<i>Alaska Chapter</i> , Alaska,	\$5 00
<i>Lucretia Leffingwell Chapter</i> , Illinois,	5 00
<i>William Henry Harrison Chapter</i> , Indiana,	5 00
<i>Penelope Van Prince Chapter</i> , Iowa,	5 00
<i>Marquette Chapter</i> , Michigan,	5 00
<i>Elizabeth Dyar Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	5 00
<i>Lexington Chapter</i> , Missouri,	5 00

<i>Jacob Bennett Chapter, New Mexico,</i>	5 00
<i>General James Clinton Chapter, New York,</i>	5 00
<i>Wauscon Chapter, Ohio,</i>	5 00
<i>Flag House Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	5 00
<i>Agnes Woodson Chapter, Texas,</i>	5 00
<i>Rebecca Crockett Chapter, Texas,</i>	5 00
<i>Robert Gray Chapter, Washington,</i>	5 00
<i>Munedoo Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	5 00

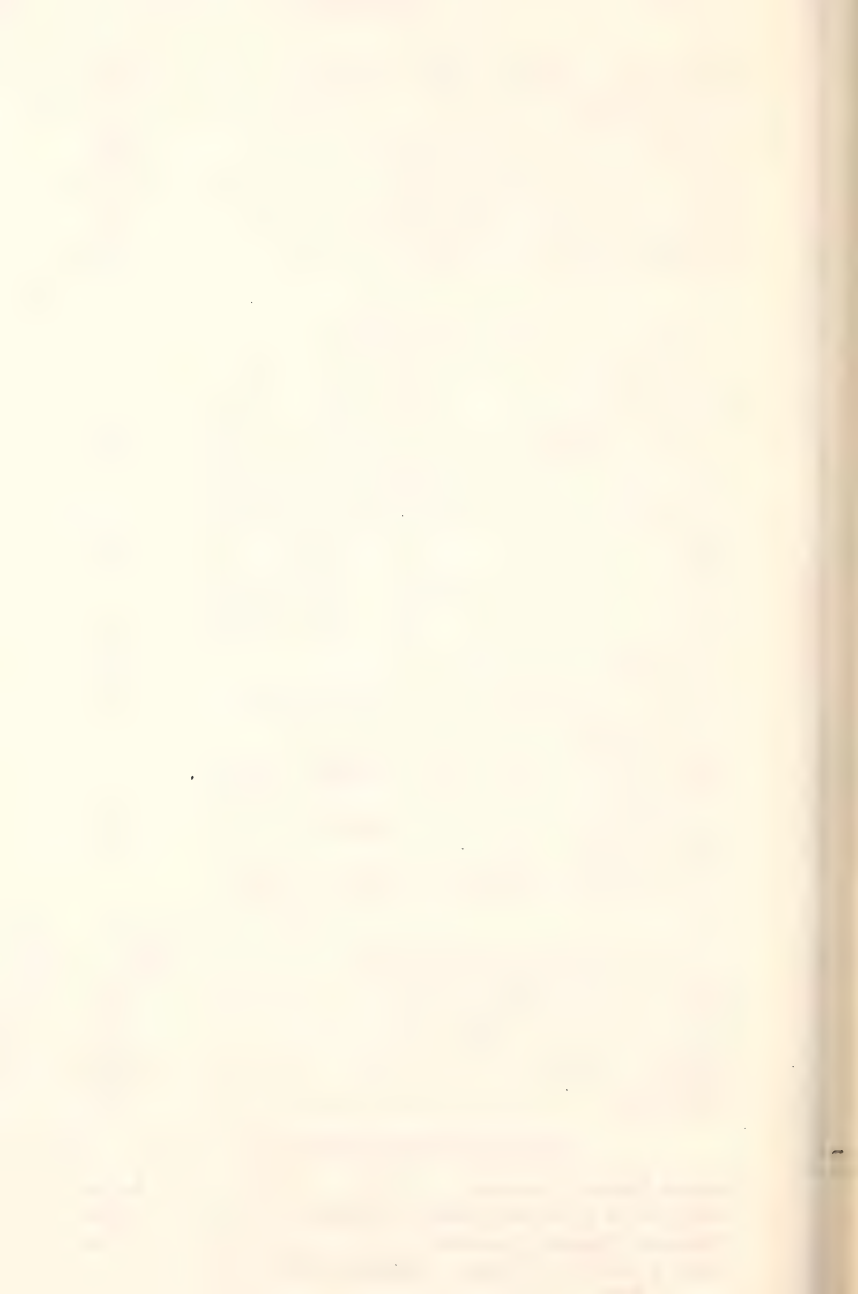
 75 00

Life Membership.

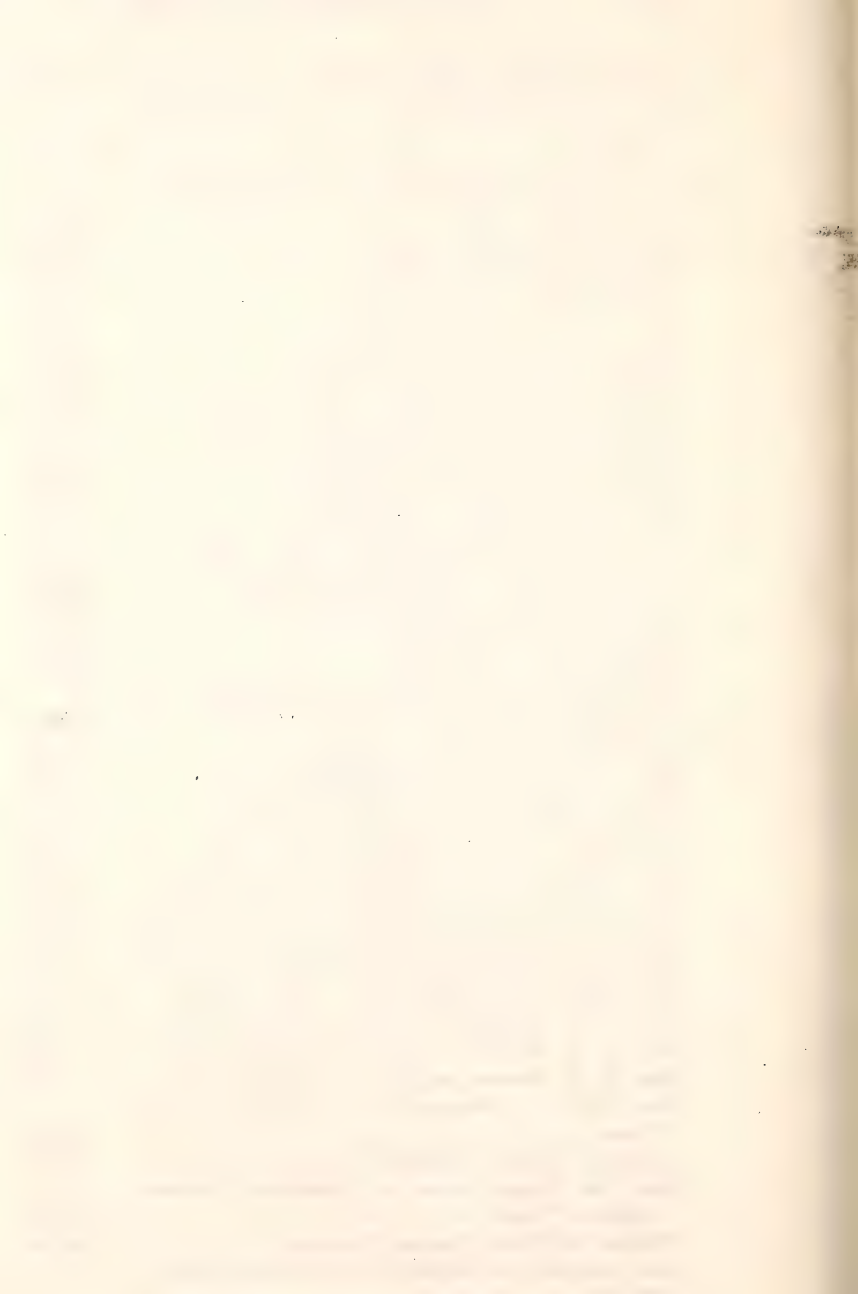
<i>Miss Sara S. Gardner, Mary Clap Wooster Chapter, Connecticut,</i>	\$12 50	
<i>Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana,</i>	12 50	
<i>Mrs. Geo. N. Hauptman, Saginaw Chapter, Michigan,</i>	12 50	
<i>Mrs. David W. Le Valley, Saginaw Chapter, Michigan,</i>	12 50	
<i>Mrs. Frederick Roberts, Saginaw Chapter, Michigan,</i>	12 50	
<i>Mrs. D. S. B. Johnston, Nathan Hale Chapter, Minnesota,</i>	12 50	
<i>Mrs. Sue G. Picking, Ohio,</i>	25 00	
<i>Mrs. Eva M. Douglas, Col. Crawford Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	12 50	
<i>Miss Marion M. Hays, Col. Crawford Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	12 50	
<i>Mrs. Harriet M. Matthias, Col. Crawford Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	12 50	
<i>Mrs. Leonora M. Anderson, Pittsburg Chapter, Pennsylvania,</i>	12 50	
		150 00
<i>Interest on permanent investment,</i>	\$648 52	648 52
<i>Royalty on Recognition pins,</i>	27 40	27 40
<i>Royalty on Record Shield,</i>	5 50	5 50
<i>Royalty on jeweled insignia,</i>	93 00	93 00
<i>Royalty on spoons,</i>	9 95	9 95
<i>Book plates,</i>	1 00	1 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Alaska Chapter, Alaska,</i>	\$5 00
<i>Mary Fuller Percival Chapter, Arkansas,</i>	10 00
<i>Maricopa Chapter, Arizona,</i>	5 00
<i>Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, sale of Mary Ball pictures,</i>	3 25



<i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> , District of Columbia, proceeds of Doll Bazar,	2 80
Mrs. Lucy R. Webb through <i>Mary Washington Chapter</i> ,	1 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Gadsby, proceeds of T. E. Wagga- man's Art Exhibit,	156 50
<i>Illine Chapter</i> , Illinois,	25 00
<i>Nelly Custis Chapter</i> , Illinois,	5 00
<i>Abigail Adams Chapter</i> , Iowa,	4 50
<i>Elizabeth Ross Chapter</i> , Iowa,	5 00
Mrs. Mary E. Bronaugh, Kentucky,	3 00
<i>Bunker Hill Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00
<i>Faneuil Hall Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	100 00
<i>Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	5 00
<i>Uxbridge Chapter</i> , Massachusetts,	25 00
<i>Anthony Wayne Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	5 00
<i>Nathan Hale Chapter</i> , Minnesota,	10 00
<i>Paulus Hook Chapter</i> , New Jersey,	5 00
<i>General William Floyd Chapter</i> , New York,	5 00
<i>Gouverneur Morris Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00
<i>Keskeskick Chapter</i> , New York,	25 00
<i>Philip Schuyler Chapter</i> , New York,	50 00
<i>Seneca Chapter</i> , New York,	10 00
Mrs. Mary Bates Nichols, New York, part of Mrs. Darwin's week,	1 00
Mrs. P. B. Chacey, North Dakota,	1 00
Mrs. Mary H. Devine, North Dakota,	1 00
<i>Wah-wil-a-way Chapter</i> , Ohio,	5 00
<i>Cumberland County Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	15 00
<i>Valley Forge Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania,	7 30
Mrs. John S. Aiken, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	3 65
Mrs. Frank W. Brown, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	3 65
Mrs. R. F. Campbell, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	3 65
Mrs. Britton Davis, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas, ..	3 65
Mrs. Frank C. Earle, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas, ..	3 65
Mrs. C. R. Morehead, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	3 65
Mrs. H. L. Newman, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	3 65
Mrs. U. S. Stewart, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	3 65
Miss Thirza L. Westcott, of <i>El Paso Chapter</i> , Texas,	3 65
<i>Thankful Hubbard Chapter</i> , Texas,	25 00
Mrs. Ira Hobart Evans, of <i>Thankful Hubbard Chapter</i> , Texas,	25 00
<i>William McKinley Chapter</i> , Vermont,	20 00
Mrs. Henrietta B. Wyeth, of <i>Mt. Vernon Chapter</i> , Virginia,	20 00



<i>Virginia Dare Chapter, Washington,</i>	5 00	
<i>Waupun Chapter, Wisconsin,</i>	10 00	
<i>Mrs. W. A. Richards, of Cheyenne Chapter, Wyoming,</i>	10 00	
		694 20
Amount voted by Twelfth Continental Congress from Current Fund,	10,000 00	
Five years' unexpended appropriations for Revolutionary relics, ordered by Twelfth Congress to be transferred from Current Fund,	250 00	
Total,	\$34,933 52	

Expenses.

Architectural expert,	\$500 00	
In American Security and Trust Co., September 26, 1903, ..	\$34,433 52	
U. S. registered bonds,	55,000 00	
Total assets, counting bonds at face value,	\$89,433 52	
Respectfully submitted,		

AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

Reports of Committees.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE was presented in the following letter from the Auditor, as read by Mrs. Scott, a member of the committee, in the absence of the Chairman, Mrs. Hepburn-Smith:

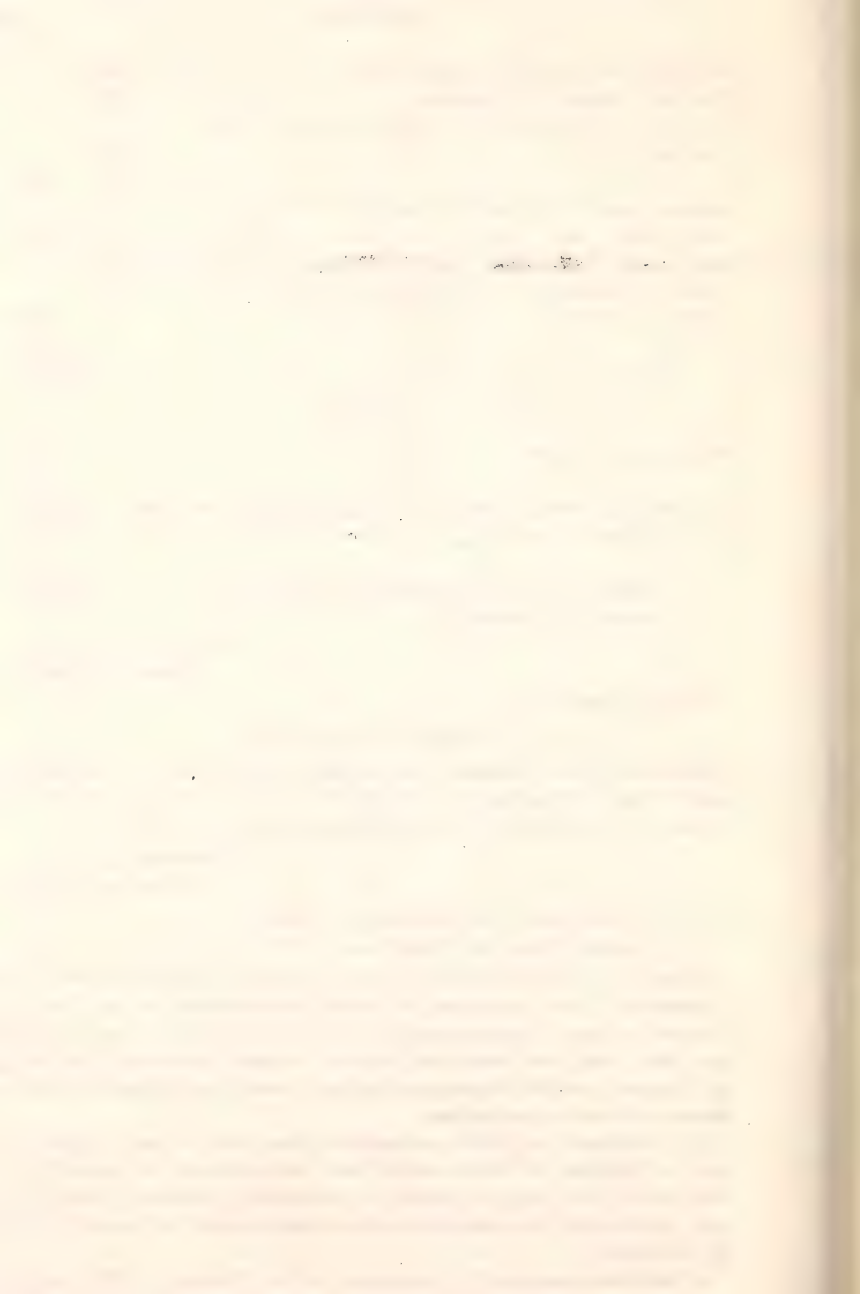
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
September 30, 1903.

*To the Chairman of the Auditing Committee,
National Board of Management, D. A. R.*

MADAM: I have the honor to report that since my last report to your Committee I have examined in detail the accounts of the Treasurer General of your Society covering the period from May 1st to September, 26th, 1903, and find them correct in every particular, the balance to the credit of the Society on the last named date agreeing with the amount acknowledged by her.

My examinations, which are made at the close of each month, consist in checking off every receipt and disbursement as entered in the cash book; verifying the posting in the ledger; making a trial balance, and checking off the several deposits accounts with the balance reported by the banks.

I have also examined the accounts of the Manager of the Magazine, to and inclusive of Sept. 26th, and find them correct.



I find the books neatly kept and in a manner which shows painstaking on the part of those doing the work.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

E. T. BUSHNELL, *Auditor.*

Upon motion, this report was accepted.

The President General extended the courtesy of the Board to the State Regents and visiting members for any statement or inquiries they might desire to make at this meeting.

The Treasurer General announced that she had been requested to ask for a list of the Virginia members of the National Society for a member from Virginia.

Mrs. Murphy moved, "That the Treasurer General be instructed to inform the member from Virginia that the list she asks can only be sent after information as to the purpose for which the same is desired."

Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt. Motion carried.

Dr. McGee, Historian General, asked permission to defer the reading of her report until after luncheon, stating that she had been traveling and just arrived in the city by the morning train; for this reason there would be some delay in the presentation of her report.

This was granted.

Mrs. Merwyn, Regent of the Potomac Chapter, of the District, was presented to the Board, and extended an invitation, on the part of Potomac Chapter, to a reception to be given at her residence, November fourth, from 8 to 10 p. m.

The President General accepted, and Mrs. Merwyn expressed the hope that all the members of the Board and ladies in the Office would be present also.

Mrs. Mann read an invitation from the Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution to the exercises at the Ellsworth Homestead for October 8th.

These invitations were received with thanks.

Report of the Librarian General was read as follows:

Madam President General and Members of the Board of Management:
I have to report the following books, pamphlets and periodicals received since the report of May, 1903:

BOOKS.

Genealogy of the Kemper Family in the United States, descendants of John Kemper, of Va., with a short historical sketch of his family and of the German Reformed colony at Germanna and Germantown, Va. Compiled by William M. Kemper and Harry L. Wright.

Genealogy of the Buford Family in America, with records of a number of allied families. By Commander Marcus B. Buford, U. S. N. Presented by the author.

A Record of the Searight Family (also written Seawright) estab-

lished in America by William Seawright, who came from near Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, to Lancaster Co., Pa., about the year 1740; with an account of his descendants as far as can be ascertained. By James A. Seawright. Presented by the author.

Historical Collections Relating to the Potts Family in Great Britain and America, with a Historic Genealogy of the Descendants of David Potts, an early Anglo-Welsh settler of Pennsylvania, including contributions by the late William John Potts. Compiled by Thomas M. Potts.

Genealogy and Family Memorial. Relating to the Starling Family of Virginia and Kentucky. By Joseph Sullivant. Loaned by Mrs. James H. Perry.

Fifty Puritan Ancestors, 1628-1650. Genealogical notes, 1560-1900. By their lineal descendant Elizabeth T. Nash.

Gleanings of Virginia History. An historical and genealogical collection largely from original sources. Compiled by William F. Boogher. Received through Mrs. Ruth Griswold Pealer.

Francis Ball's Descendants, or the West Springfield Ball Family from 1640 to 1902. By Timothy H. Ball.

James Rogers of New London, Connecticut, and his Descendants. By James S. Rogers.

Descendants of Mordecai Cooke of "Mordecai's Mount," Gloucester Co., Va., 1650. By William C. Stubbs.

The Descendants of John Stubbs of Cappahosic, Gloucester Co., Va., 1652. By William C. Stubbs.

A Brief History of the Ancestors and Descendants of John Roseboom (1739-1805) and of Jesse Johnson (1745-1832). Compiled by Catherine Roseboom, Dr. J. L. Roseboom, Rev. H. W. Swinnerton and J. H. White. Presented by Rev. H. W. Swinnerton.

A History of William Penn, Founder of Pennsylvania. By W. Hepworth Dixon.

Letters and Diary of John Rowe, Boston Merchant, 1759-1762, 1764-1779. Edited by Anne Rowe Cunningham, with extracts from a paper written by Edward L. Pierce. Presented by the editor.

Tripoli, First War with the United States. Letterbook. By James Leander Cathcart, first consul to Tripoli; and last letters from Tunis, compiled by his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Cathcart Newkirk. Presented by Mrs. Newkirk through Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin.

The Historical Writings of John Fiske, in twelve volumes: The Discovery of America, 3 vols., Old Virginia and Her Neighbors, 2 vols., The Beginnings of New England, The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America, 2 vols., New France and New England, The American Revolution, 2 vols., The Critical Period of American History. Presented by Wadsworth Chapter, Middletown, Conn.

The German and Swiss Settlements in Colonial Pennsylvania: A study of the so-called Pennsylvania Dutch. By Oscar Kuhns. Presented by the author.

The Irish Scots and the "Scotch-Irish." An historical and ethnological monograph, with some reference to Scotia Major and Scotia Minor, to which is added a chapter on "How the Irish came as Builders of the Nations." By John C. Linehan.

The Story of Some French Refugees and Their "Azilum," 1793-1800. By Louise Wells Murray. Presented by the Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa., through Mrs. C. S. Maurice.

A Bibliography of Texas: A descriptive list of books, pamphlets and documents relating to Texas in print and manuscript since 1536, including a complete collection of the laws. By Cadwell W. Raines.

Foot-Prints, or Incidents in the Early History of New Brunswick. By James W. Lawrence. Presented by Thomas Nelson.

History of Centre and Clinton Counties, Pa. By John Blair Linn. Presented by the Bellefonte Chapter, Bellefonte, Pa., through Mrs. W. F. Reeder.

History of the Town of Bernardstown, Franklin Co., Mass, 1736-1900, with genealogies. By Lucy Cutler Kellogg.

The Old Records of the Town of Fitchburg, Mass. Compiled by Walter A. Davis. 4 vols.

History of Northampton, Mass., from its Settlement in 1654. By James R. Trumbull. 2 vols.

Year Book, 1902, of the City of Charleston, South Carolina. Presented by J. Adger Smyth.

Early Days of Washington. By S. Somervel Mackall. Presented by Mrs. J. H. Perry.

History of the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J. Part I. Records of Trustees and Session, 1742-1882. Part II. The Combined Registers, 1742-1885. Presented by the First Presbyterian Church.

Gravestone Inscriptions, Lee, Mass. Including all extant of the Quarter Century, 1810. Presented by D. M. Wilcox.

The Journal of the American-Irish Historical Society. By Thomas H. Murray, Secretary General.

The Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association. 4 vols.

Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association. Fourth Annual Meeting. 1903.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications. Vol. XI.

Monmouth County Historical Association. Officers, committees, Constitution, By-Laws, members. Presented by Mrs. Sylvanus Reed.

Executive Documents Printed by order of the Senate of the United States during the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress, 1851-2. Report of the Secretary of the Interior, with a statement of rejected or suspended applications for pensions. Purchased.

Senate Documents. First Session, Twenty-third Congress. Pension Rolls. 3 vols. Purchased.

Public Papers of George Clinton, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795, 1801-1804. Vol. VI.

Military Minutes of the Council of Appointment of the State of New York, 1783-1821. Compiled by Hugh Hastings. 4 vols.

Pennsylvania Archives, Third Series. 30 vols. Presented by the Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pa.

Pennsylvania Archives, Fourth Series. 12 vols. Presented by the Harrisburg Chapter, Harrisburg, Pa.

First Annual Report of the Directors of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi. By Dunbar Rowland. Presented by the author.

Report of the Adjutant General for the State of New Hampshire for the year ending June 1, 1866. 2 vols. Presented by Miss H. M. Hobbs.

Medfield, Massachusetts. Proceedings at the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the incorporation of the town, June 6, 1901. Presented by William S. Tilden.

History of the United States Marine Corps. By Richard S. Collum.

The Aaron Burr Conspiracy. A History largely from original and hitherto unused sources. By Walter F. McCaleb.

Bull Run to Bull Run; or Four years in the Army of Northern Virginia. By George Baylor. Presented by Mrs. J. H. Perry.

Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Company. By Gilbert H. Montague.

Side Glimpses from the Colonial Meeting House. By William R. Bliss. Presented by Thomas Nelson.

The Poems of Philip Freneau, Poet of the American Revolution. Vol. I. Edited by Fred Lewis Patee.

Poems of Robert Dinsmoor, "The Rustic Bard." Compiled by Leonard A. Morrison. Presented by Miss Ellen Cochran.

Sons of Strength. A Romance of the Kansas Border Wars. By William R. Lighton. Presented by Thomas Nelson.

The Georgian Book of the Towle Manufacturing Co. Presented by Mrs. L. D. Cole through Dr. Anita N. McGee.

PAMPHLETS.

Genealogical Memoranda, Relating chiefly to the Haley, Piper, Neal and Ricker Families of Maine and New Hampshire. Compiled by John W. Hayley. Presented by C. E. Godfrey.

Elkweed Pomeroy of Dorchester, Mass., and Windsor, Conn., and four generations of his descendants. By William W. Rodman. Presented by Mrs. Henry T. Bulkley.

John and Hannah Goddard. By William H. Lyon. Presented by the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline, Mass., through Mrs. Thomas Doliber.

A Brief Account of the Ancestry and Descendants of William Crosby of New York and Harriet Ashton Clarkson, his wife. By Ernest H. Crosby. Presented by C. E. Godfrey.

Colonial and Revolutionary Ancestry. Some account of the New England descent of Hamline Elijah Robinson.

History of the Knaggs Family of Ohio and Michigan. Historical, Biographical and Genalegical. Edited by Robert B. Ross.

An Outline of the Life and Works of Colonel Paul Revere. With a partial catalogue of silverware bearing his name. Presented by Mrs. L. D. Cole through Dr. Anita N. McGee.

Moses Lindo. A sketch of the Most Prominent Jew in Charleston in Provincial Days. By Barnett A. Elzas.

Joseph Salvador. Jewish Merchant Prince of South Carolina. By Barnett A. Elzas.

Captain Gustavus Conyngham. A sketch of the services rendered to the Cause of American Independence. By Charles H. Jones.

General John Sullivan and the Battle of Rhode Island. A sketch of the Former and a Description of the Latter. By Thomas H. Murray.

Historical Sketch of Ann Pamela Cunningham. "The Southern Matron," Founder of "The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association." Presented by Mrs. A. I. Robertson.

Revolutionary Martyrs of Ancient Pachaug. By Daniel L. Phillips. Presented by the author.

Brother Jonathan. By Albert Matthews. Presented by the author.

Joseph Boucher De Niverville. By Albert Matthews. Presented by the author.

The Indian Sagamore Samoset. By Albert Matthews. Presented by the author.

Two Missouri Historians. By Hamlin E. Robinson.

Symon, Indian. A Letter written at Amesbury, Mass, 1677. By Lieut. Phillip Challis. With some curious annotations concerning Philip Challis, Goodwife Quinby and Symon, Indian. Compiled by Hamlin E. Robinson.

Order Book of Fort Sullivan and extracts from Journals of Soldiers in Gen. Sullivan's Army, relating to Fort Sullivan at Tioga Point, Pa., 1779. Compiled by Louise W. Murray. Presented by the Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa., through Mrs. C. S. Maurice.

Handbook on the Annexation of Hawaii. By Lorrin A. Thurston.

The Term State-House. By Albert Matthews. Presented by the author.

Documents Relative to a Proposed Settlement of Jews in South Carolina, in 1748. By Barnett A. Elzas.

The Jews of South Carolina. A survey of the Records at Present existing in Charleston. By Barnett A. Elzas. 4 parts.

The Jews of South Carolina. Record of the First Naturalization in the Province. By Barnett A. Elzas.

The Jews of Charleston. By Barnett A. Elzas.

Souvenirs of Medfield, 1651-1901. A Sunday in the Old Meeting

House. A Visit to an Early Homestead. By W. S. Tilden. Presented by the author.

History of Congregation Beth Elohim of Charleston, S. C., 1800-1810. Compiled from recently discovered records by Barnett A. Elzas.

Old Jewish Cemeteries. By Barnett A. Elzas.

The Story of a Church for Two Centuries. A Sermon at the First Parish church, Framingham, Mass., June 10, 1900. By Calvin Stebbins. Presented by the author through Mrs. Willard Howe.

History of Athens Academy from 1797 to 1837. Compiled by Mrs. Lydia M. Park. Presented by the Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa., through Mrs. C. S. Maurice.

Constitution and By-Laws of the Tioga Point Historical Society, Athens, Pa. Presented by the Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa., through Mrs. C. S. Maurice.

Proceedings and Collections of the Tioga Point Historical Society. Presented by the Tioga Chapter through Mrs. C. S. Maurice.

Proceedings of the Brookline Historical Society at the annual meetings, January 28, 1902, 1903. Presented by the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline, Mass., through Mrs. Thomas Dolliver.

Publications of the Brookline Historical Society. Jeremy Gridley. By R. G. F. Condage. Presented by the Hannah Goddard Chapter, Brookline, Mass., through Mrs. Thomas Dolliver.

Addresses Delivered and Papers Read before the Minisink Historical Society at its annual and semi-annual meetings Feb. 22, July 22, 1896. Presented by C. E. Godfrey.

Constitution of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, By-Laws and Register of the New Jersey Society.

Decennial Register of the Society, Sons of the Revolution in the State of California. 1893-1903.

Calendar of the Jonathan Dayton Chapter, 1903-1904. Presented by Mrs. Mary T. Edmondson.

Program, 1902-1903, General Edward Hand Chapter, Ottawa, Kan. Presented by Mrs. M. L. Ward.

Program, 1903-1904, Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Litchfield, Conn. Presented by the Chapter.

Thirty-Fourth Annual Report for the year 1902 of the Cleveland Public Library Board. Presented by Mrs. Elroy M. Avery.

List of Publications of the Smithsonian Institution, 1846-1903. By William J. Rhees. Presented by the Smithsonian Institution.

Services at the Bi-Centennial of the First Parish in Framingham. Oct. 13, 1901. Presented by Calvin Stebbins through Mrs. Willard Howe.

Proceedings at the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Nov. 11, 1901. Presented by Mrs. George S. Hale.

Address Delivered by the Hon. Gabriel L. Smith at the Third Anni-

versary of the Dedication of the Spalding Memorial Library Building. Athens, Pa., 1901. Presented by the Tioga Chapter, Athens, Pa., through Mrs. C. S. Maurice.

Proceedings of the Dedication of the Spalding Museum Library, June 8, 1898. Presented by the Tioga Chapter through Mrs. C. S. Maurice.

Sixth Annual Reunion of Company F., 16th Wisconsin Volunteers. Held near Evansville, Wis., June 18, 1890. Compiled by Hamlin E. Robinson.

The Term Indian Summer. By Albert Matthews. Presented by the Author.

The Topographical Terms. Interval and Intervale. By Albert Matthews. Presented by the Author.

Huhner versus Elzas. Elzas versus Huhner.

History of the Page Platter, from 1629 to 1902. Compiled by Adela Page Thorne.

Ancestor Hunting. Some account of a week spent in Windham Co., Vt., during the month of June, 1901. By Hamlin E. Robinson.

The Colonial Book of the Towle Manufacturing Co. which describes some quaint and historic places in Newburyport, Mass., and shows the origin and beauty of the Colonial pattern of silverware. Presented by Mrs. L. D. Cole through Dr. Anita N. McGee.

PERIODICALS:

West Virginia Historical Magazine, April, July.

The Gulf States Historical Magazine, May, June.

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, July.

Missouri Historical Society Collections, April.

Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, July.

Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, July.

Publications Southern History Association, March, July.

Genealogical Quarterly Magazine, April, July.

The Owl, June.

Medford Historical Register, July.

Spirit of '76, May, June, July.

True Republic, July, August.

Bulletin, New York Public Library, May, June, July, August.

New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, July.

Williams and Mary College Quarterly, July.

"Old Northwest" Genealogical Quarterly, July.

The above list comprises 116 books, 59 pamphlets and 25 periodicals. 29 books were received in exchange; 4 were received from publishers for review in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE; 78 were presented; 1 was loaned and 4 were purchased. 24 pamphlets were received in exchange and 35 were presented.

MARY EVANS ROSA,
Librarian General.

Upon motion, this report was accepted with thanks.

At one o'clock it was moved and carried to take a recess until half past two.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 1st.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at half past two o'clock by the President General.

Report of the Historian General was presented:

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL was read as follows: Madam President and Members of the National Board of Management: The resolution of Congress under which the Lineage Book is prepared, provides that two, or, if funds permit, four volumes be prepared by the Historian General annually. No one can now question the fact that the funds are more than ample for the yearly preparation of four volumes.

Each volume contains lineages of 1,000 members, and therefore our present membership will fill 44 volumes. Only 16 of these volumes have appeared. About 4,000 members are admitted annually, but the Lineage of only 2,000 are published; consequently, we are constantly falling behind. In other words, we must publish four volumes merely to prevent further falling behind, and if we are ever to catch up with the admissions, the Continental Congress must authorize more than 4 volumes annually.

In order to obtain an idea of the present cost to the Society of each volume, 2 of which are regularly issued each year, I asked the Treasurer for the expenses for last year as a whole and then divided them in half. In this way the following estimated average cost of *each* volume is obtained.

Clerical services,	\$780 00
Office rent (estimated proportion of 6 mos.),....	90 00
Postage, freight and expressage,	59 83
Office expenses, incidentals,	17 08
Plates,	7 25
Stationery,	4 18

\$958 34

If to this is added the cost of printing former volumes, viz: \$556.00, the total cost of each volume amounts to \$1,514.34.

To offset this, the income from sales of all volumes for ½ of last year, was \$119.15.

Madam President, I feel in duty bound to say that I consider this expense far greater than it ought to be, than it would be if the Historian General's office were administered on the usual business principles. I presented several recommendations last spring, which had the double object of raising the standard, and of reducing the cost, and those

recommendations were adopted by a vote of a majority of the Board. In spite of efforts, however, a part of the work has made but slow progress, and furthermore I have been met with misunderstandings which have grown into real mis-statements, and which I have not the time to follow up in detail and correct, even if I were fully informed of them.

During my summer vacation I have had leisure to give this matter full consideration, and I have decided to ask that the Board relieve me from further duty as a National Officer of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, my resignation to take effect at the close of the meeting at which my successor as Historian General is elected.

I assure you, Madam President and ladies, that there is no personal feeling in this matter. I accepted the nomination as Historian General under protest at the last moment, for the sake of a principle, and I am still willing to do as much honest and conscientious work for the Society as possible, in spite of the genuine personal sacrifice that is entailed. But I am not willing to put my name on any work which I cannot guarantee as accurate, and the complete verification of the present work would take more time than I can possibly spare.

The Lineage Book is, to my mind, one of the most important objects of our Society, and the task of compiling and printing it should be done in nothing less than the best possible manner, and after mature consideration, I beg that the responsibility for this be placed in the hands of some one who has ample time and energy to give to it.

I have, however, a recommendation to make regarding the printing of a larger number of the Books yearly, which, in detail, is the result of correspondence with Miss Minnie Mickley, professional genealogist, and our last Registrar General. Her work for the Society and outside of it, is most highly considered, and she has sent me the following proposition:

She will rent a room in the building, adjoining our offices, and employ what clerical assistance she needs, the whole work to be done under the supervision of the Historian General. Her charge for one volume, to be completed by April 15th next, is \$883.00, while after that time, if the arrangement should be approved by the next Congress, she would do as many as four volumes a year, at only \$765.67 for each. This need not interfere or conflict in any way with the present arrangement, as she would prepare the volume assigned to her quite independently of the volume being prepared by the present clerks. If this is approved, it will mean three volumes for the current year, leaving the number for next year to be decided by the next Congress.

Before the next meeting of the Continental Congress, there will be ample time for the next Historian General and the Board to decide as to the best procedure for the future.

The present plan has long been unsatisfactory in some respects, and perhaps the Board, with the assistance of my successor, may evolve.

through the proposed experiment of one volume prepared in a way similar to that of the Magazine, some good working plan for the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE,
Historian General, N. S. D. A. R.

Mrs. Murphy moved to accept the report without the resignation of the Historian General. No action.

Mrs. Terry moved that the report be accepted without the recommendations; the report to be accepted first, separately.

Miss Frazer said: "I think that we cannot afford to lose the services of any one who has done such work as Dr. McGee for this Lineage Book; we cannot afford to lose such an Officer from our Board; therefore, I cordially second the motion of Mrs. Murphy, not to accept her resignation."

Mrs. Holcombe: "My experience, in every way, with Dr. McGee's work, is that it is very thorough. She has a very clear head and often sees things that many others of us do not see at all."

President General: "Do you wish to discuss the recommendations, it having been moved to accept the report without recommendations, which was an amendment to the first motion to accept the report without the resignation. It is the amendment to the main motion that takes precedence."

Mrs. Terry moved that the report be accepted without the recommendations.

Mrs. Murphy asked to withdraw her motion, saying, "I presume no Officer resigns without due and sufficient reasons; therefore, if we accept the report, with regret for the resignation, I presume that is what Dr. McGee wishes us to do."

Mrs. Terry moved: "That action on the Historian General's report and recommendations be taken separately." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Dr. McGee said: "That means to accept the resignation, and if the ladies wish to discuss this, I will retire, that they may do so more freely, if any one desires."

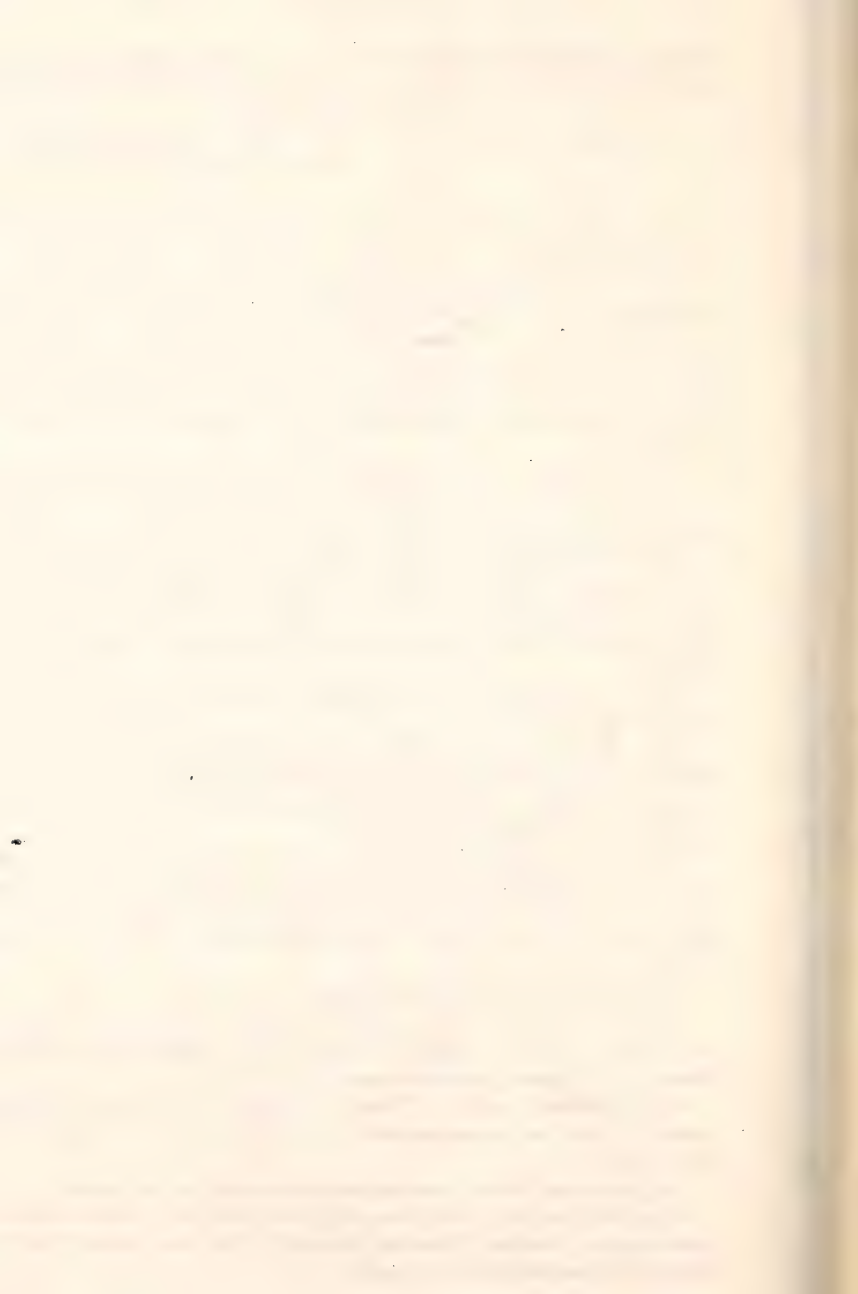
The Historian General then withdrew.

President General: "The question is open for discussion. The question before you is in regard to accepting the report of the Historian General as it stands, without its recommendation."

Mrs. Crosman moved: "That we accept the Historian General's report without the recommendations." Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Motion carried.

The Historian General was requested to return to the Board.

President General: "We now wish to discuss the recommendation in your report, Madam Historian General. Will you kindly read that special recommendation you made?"



Dr. McGee read the proposition of Miss Mickley's in regard to doing the work of the Lineage Book.

Much discussion followed.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That this important matter of compiling the Lineage Book, under this special method, as recommended by the Historian General, be considered carefully at a future meeting."

Seconded by Mrs. Main. Motion carried.

Reports of committees were called.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the Board: Payment of the following bills has been authorized by the Chairman of the Printing Committee:

Paid, May 4, to McGill & Wallace:

1,000 wrappers, Application blanks,	\$3 75
500 postals: "I send you by this mail,"	6 50
5 Chapter receipt books,	13 75
4 at-large receipt books, Treasurer General,	12 75
2,000 remittance blanks,	19 00
Paid, May 4—W. F. Roberts, for 1,000 Lists of Officers,	12 00
Paid June 5—10,000 Lists of Officers,	60 00
"Roberts,"—5,000 transfer cards,	30 00
Paid June 12—500 postals "At a meeting,"	6 50
500 "The application papers,"	6 50
McGill & Wallace—1,000 circulars for Magazine,	3 75
8,000 copies Con. & By-laws,	159 00
1,200 Pin permits,	7 75
2,000 Amendments & Constitutions,	66 20
Paid July 13—1,000 postals "Continental Hall,"	11 50
McGill & Wallace—1,000 Amendments & Constitutions,	16 25
From W. F. Roberts, for:	
August 1—500 Continental Hall receipts,	2 50
1,000 Ancestor cards,	4 75

Total, \$442 45

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

RUTH M. GRISWOLD PEALER,

Chairman of the Printing Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE: Madam President General and Members of the Board: The Magazine Committee, met on October 1st, at 902 F Street. Two of its members are in Europe; some have not yet returned from their vacation journeyings; but letters from the absent members and solicitude expressed by those present, prove that each and all of the thirteen members of the Committee join in warmest interest in the work, and in a realization of its importance.

Reports sent from numerous State Regents to the Committee show a growing appreciation of the value of the Magazine to the Society, and of its necessity as a record of Chapter work, and as an incentive to the mutual effort in national work.

The Committee desires to advance the interests of the Magazine in every possible way, and it will gratefully receive suggestions toward this end from any "Daughter," either through the "Open Letter" department of the Magazine, or through letters written directly to the Committee; all such suggestions will receive careful consideration.

The Committee begs the State Regents to bring to the attention of all their Chapters the importance of searching out and presenting for publication in the Magazine, in attractive form, (yet scrupulously accurate withal), historical anecdotes and family traditions of Revolutionary patriots and localities, which are the very essence of life to the pages of our Magazine, creating personality and vividness and reality in the dry details of history. Surely, if a systematic effort be made among our 700 Chapters to unearth such treasures, the result will be a wealth of deeply interesting reading to the subscribers, and a most marked advantage to our Magazine. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the State Regents be requested to bring this matter to the attention of their Chapters at the numerous State Conferences, now so near at hand, and to urge the importance of this effort to recall from a vanishing past all interesting data as to the truly grand men and women of the Revolution,—as to the heroes when seated by their firesides: as to the heroines in their every day aspect, in parlor and kitchen: as to their characteristics, their costumes, their pastimes, their books, their daily customs, their lighter moments;—all this, as well as their splendid heroism on battlefields, "which made tyranny tremble," and their undaunted loyalty in the dark days of national crises. Priceless are such traditions! Let us zealously collect them, and sacredly cherish, and print them, that every "Daughter" may enjoy the privilege of reading and profiting by them. Let their influence radiate through all our vast membership and arouse emulation of the noble lives of our ancestors.

The Committee also recommends that a helpful interest in the Magazine be shown by "Daughters" contributing articles for publication therein; short stories, poems, essays,—these would indeed be a benefaction, and would distinctly advance our Magazine in its literary aspect. We have many gifted women, many distinguished authors, on our rolls. Will they not give generously from the abundance of their intellect to enrich the pages of our official Magazine, and by so doing materially increase its popularity and circulation? They will receive most heartfelt thanks and a very appreciative reading!

Perhaps the State Regents will kindly convey this request, also, to the gifted ones whose literary help would be so timely and so gratifying;—an eminently patriotic generosity for the good of the whole Society.

What a chance and opportunity to receive the thanks of forty thousand sister members!

The Committee hopes that these united efforts will bind more closely together the Chapters in a loyal support of the Magazine and that each month of the coming season will show increasingly good results.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELLEN HALL CROSMAN,
Chairman.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE: I beg to report that the Committee, according to authority, from the Board, purchased from the different offices,

May 6th, general office supplies,	\$15 45
May 7th, typewriter ribbons,	6 00
May 20th, one No. 4 typewriter, Smith-Premier,	100 00
Cr. by \$2 in exchange, also \$40,	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$50 00
May 20th, one No. 4 typewriter, S. & P.,	102 00
May 25th, 1 book case, Librarian's Room,	21 00
May 25th 1 oak book case, Registrar General's Room,	6 50
May 25th, 1 revolving chair, Treasurer General's Room,	4 00
	<hr/>
	\$335 95

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MRS. W. A. RICHARDS,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING COMMITTEE: The first matter that confronted the Supervising Committee, after the adjournment of the Board for the summer was to get the proprietors of this building to make the required improvement in the Board Room for the better accommodation of the members.

After sundry and many obstacles, which the committee succeeded at last in overcoming, the partition was removed; the room newly frescoed, and the floor put in proper condition, without any expense to our Society.

The various reports show how well the work has been kept up in the different departments.

We find a condition in the Registrar's Office that calls for relief. On an average, one half of each day is taken up by the genealogist with permits for the Insignia and Recognition Pins, the latter probably taking three-quarters of that time. Receipts from the Recognition Pin, in the last five months, is \$27.40; clerical service, \$175.00.

For some years the effort has been made to relieve the Treasurer of

the congested condition prevailing in those rooms. The room is too small for the accommodation of the clerks and too badly lighted to secure good work without great inconvenience. We find the two rooms at the corner are for rent; we can make an exchange by additional cost of \$24.65 per month.

The official stenographer has copied all the matter for the Judicial Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution, from the records of the Office, and as much of this was done after office hours, has requested extra compensation for the same,—five day's work.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. LOCKWOOD.

Mrs. Main moved, "That the Treasurer General be authorized to pay the official stenographer of the Board for her extra work of five days up to date. Seconded by Mrs. Crozman. Motion carried.

Upon motion, the report of the Supervising Committee was accepted.

Mrs. Lockwood stated that the messenger boy was doing very good service and asked that a slight advance of fifty cents be made in his salary.

Mrs. Frazer moved, "That we give the office boy an additional fifty cents per week." Seconded by Mrs. Lippitt. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL: *Madam President General and Members of the Board*: The work of the Smithsonian Report, which was placed in the hands of the Assistant Historian General, will commence after October 11th, and State Regents will be called upon to forward their reports by January 1st, 1904.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY S. LOCKWOOD,
Assistant Historian General.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Murphy moved, "That in the future no employee of this office shall be paid for overwork unless she presents a voucher, stating amount of such overtime service, signed by the Curator."

Seconded by Mrs. Tulloch. Motion carried.

Mrs. Mann inquired if she, as Secretary of the Continental Hall Committee, would be expected to send out the notices for the meetings of that committee.

Mrs. Holcombe moved, "That in future the Secretaries of Continental Hall Committee and the sub-committees of Continental Hall send out their respective notices."

Seconded by Dr. McGee. Motion carried.

It was moved and carried at 5:15 p. m., to take a recess until Friday morning at ten o'clock.

FRIDAY, October 2, 1903.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at ten o'clock by the President General, who, in the absence of the Chaplain General, requested the members present to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary General, and after some corrections, stood approved.

Letters were read from the following: Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of South Carolina, presenting to the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Washington coat-of-arms, taken from the book plate of General Washington; resolutions on the death of Mrs. Mary McIntosh Alvord, first Regent of the Sequoia Chapter, of California, signed by the California State Regent and others of the Sequoia Chapter, also Resolutions on the death of Hon. Charles A. Russell, of Connecticut, adopted at the annual State business meeting of the Chapter Regents, delegates and alternates to the Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, held in New London, Connecticut, February 5, 1903, the State Regent, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, presiding.

Mrs. Eagan moved that the gift of Mrs. Robinson of the Washington coat-of-arms be accepted with thanks. Motion carried.

The resolutions sent, respectively, by the Sequoia Chapter and the Connecticut Chapters, were ordered to be placed on the files of the office.

The following communication was received from the Declaration of Independence Chapter of Philadelphia, was read by the Recording Secretary General:

To the National Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

LADIES: I am instructed to present to you the following preambles and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution held on Monday, September 28th, 1903:

WHEREAS, The Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was legally, regularly and constitutionally organized, in accordance with article VII, section 1, of the national constitution of our order, under authority granted by the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at its meeting November 7th, 1901; and the said Chapter has been fully recognized by the highest court of the order, —the Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, by seating of its representatives in both the Eleventh and Twelfth Continental Congresses, and

WHEREAS, The Report of the State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, as presented to the Twelfth Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, and published in the American Monthly Magazine for

April, 1903, contains the report of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, thus fully recognizing the said chapter as one of the legally, regularly and constitutionally organized Daughters of the American Revolution chapters in the State of Pennsylvania, and;

WHEREAS, The Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Conference, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, in a letter dated June 1st, 1903, sent to the Treasurer of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, stated: "The Declaration of Independence Chapter was not on the list furnished me by the State Regent to send notices to, or receive per capita tax from, so I am obliged to return you the postal order for \$3.00 that you have just sent. Unless authorized by Miss Frazer, I have no authority to accept it." (Copies of letters attached hereto, marked A, B, C, D, E.) And,

WHEREAS, The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is a *national* organization; the national constitution vesting the sole power to accept new members of the National Society, and to authorize the organization of chapters in the National Society, in the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution; and the sole power to make laws governing the various chapters of the National Society, in the Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, no chapter having the right to adopt any constitution except the national constitution (see national constitution, article VII, section 3; and,

WHEREAS, We believe the action of the State Regent of Pennsylvania in omitting the name of the Declaration of Independence Chapter from the list furnished by her to the Treasurer General of the Pennsylvania State Conference "to send notices to, or receive per capita tax from," is contrary to the constitution and by-laws of the National Society, and to the true intent and meaning thereof; therefore be it,

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, on behalf of its thirty-two members, hereby makes formal petition that the National Board of Management, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, at its called meeting for October 1st, 1903, direct the State Regent of Pennsylvania, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to instruct the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania State Conference, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to place the name of the Declaration of Independence Chapter on the list of Chapters "to send notices to, and receive per capita tax from," and further be it

Resolved, That the Declaration of Independence Chapter hereby makes formal petition that these preambles and resolutions be spread



upon the minutes of the National Board of Management and published in full in the American Magazine.

By order of the Chapter,

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LAURA PAULINE PANCOAST,

Recording Secretary the Declaration of Independence Chapter,

N. S. D. A. R.

Room 204,

1001 Chestnut St.,

Philadelphia, Pa., September 30, 1903.

Much discussion followed the reading of the communication and then Miss Frazer read the following letter, written September 21, 1903, to the Recording Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter:

(Copy)

LANCASTER, September 21st, 1903.

Miss Laura Pauline Pancoast,

Recording Secretary,

The Declaration of Independence Chapter, N. S. D. A. R.

A letter from Mrs. Ellen Robinson Sage Fellows, Treasurer of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, and your letter of July 30th were received,—Mrs. Fellows' before, and yours a short time after the very sudden death of my eldest brother in San Francisco. I was not in condition to attend to outside affairs. I am only now taking up the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I feel, in justice to myself, your Chapter should understand the situation.

At a Board meeting, November, 1901, an hour before I was to leave for home, a clerk said to me: "What do you know of this application for a chapter in your State?" I replied: "I know nothing." I went into the Board Room, insisted it should be read in my presence. I ask if it was not a great discourtesy to a State Regent to make application for a Chapter without her knowledge. Replies came: "Yes, yes, yes," quoted article IV, section 3,—but the Chapter was given over my protest. As there was an apparent trouble about the name, in March, 1902, I asked that the Chapter name should not have either "Philadelphia," or "Independence" in it; *solely to avoid confusion*. Any other name would meet with my approval. In August I had a letter ordering me to put the name of "The Declaration of Independence" on my list. It had never been brought before the Board, nor had I ever been consulted. Another great discourtesy to the State Regent! You must bear me the witness that in no way has the State Regent of Pennsylvania ever resented these discourtesies. She having recognized the Chapter in everything pertaining to the National Society, given credentials and giving a place in the national reports.

At the State meeting in Washington in 1902 the properly accredited delegates took the matter up, saying it was a discourtesy to the State Regent—passed the motion unanimously, of which I enclose a copy:

also the summary of the remarks. This was all discussed and passed in the presence of your Vice Regent, Miss Huey. In your Chapter, if you pass a unanimous motion, you expect your Regent to enforce it. *The State expects her Regent to do the same!* There is but one State affair,—the conference, which is not controlled in any way by the National Society. It has no constitution, no by-laws, only rules, one of which is the payment of the per capita tax gives a Chapter or Daughter-at-large a place on the floor. Every Daughter in Pennsylvania is welcome, can go to the conference. The per capita tax being taken gives that Chapter a place on the floor. The then State Vice Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, and myself discussed this very grave situation, and felt the unanimous will and wish of the properly accredited delegates of Pennsylvania must be carried out by the presiding officer. Hence, last year the per capita tax had to be refused. At the State meeting of delegates, last February, 1903, in Washington, I had an unusual thing done, namely the proceedings of the year before read. The proceedings were unanimously approved, containing this motion, though your present Regent and two of your Chapter sat silent, no protest, thus making the approval of the motion against your Chapter unanimous. Personally, I have always been willing, and still am, and always will be, to give your Chapter the right to "a place on the floor" of the conference; but, with this motion passed unanimously by the properly accredited delegates, and the next year approved in the presence of your Regent and two of your Chapter, who uttered no protest, but by silence, made it unanimous, it seems impossible to do so. I have written Mrs. Ammon, Chairman of Program Committee, I am perfectly willing to have your Chapter sent (as is to every other Chapter in the State) all programs, invitations, hotel rates, etc., for the conference; will welcome each member of your Chapter personally as cordially as I will any other Daughter in the State; but I have not the power to give your Chapter "a right on the floor" by accepting the per capita tax.

You must, at the meeting of the properly accredited delegates of Pennsylvania, assembled in Washington, April, 1904, ask to have that motion rescinded. A motion can only be rescinded by the body which passed it, not by the State Regent. I have obeyed the National Society to the last letter of its law. As its presiding officer of the State, I must carry out the will of my people in what is entirely a State affair. I desire that this letter be read to your Board of Management and to your Chapter, so that the officers and members may fully understand the position of the State Regent of Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,
Pennsylvania State Regent.

Also the following extract from a letter written to Mrs. Ammon:

* * * "When we met in Philadelphia I told you I would let you know by this week my decision. It was too important and grave a

matter to decide quickly, so in regard to the Declaration of Independence Chapter, I am most willing for you to send to the Chapter every invitation, program, hotel rates, etc. I will welcome them to the conference as cordially as I will every other Daughter in the State. Personally, have always been willing to recognize them, and felt the motion was a mistake; but as the properly accredited delegates *approved the motion last winter*, after I had a second time given the Chapter credentials, it was unanimously approved in the presence of Miss Huey and two members of her Chapter. They made no protest, but by their silence made the vote against their own Chapter unanimous.

Until that motion is rescinded by the regularly accredited delegates, the presiding officer of the State has no authority to recognize the Chapter on the floor of any State meeting, which she would do by taking the per capita tax.

If Mrs. Hoopes and the Regent and Vice-Regent of the Philadelphia Chapter (that Chapter having made the motion through Mrs. McIlvaine) will assist the Declaration of Independence Chapter to bring it before the State meeting in Washington, April, 1904, I think there will be no trouble to have it rescinded very quickly.* * * * *

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,
Penna. State Regent, D. A. R.

The President General announced that inasmuch as a meeting of the Continental Hall Committee had been called for eleven o'clock, the Board would take a recess.

Upon motion, at half past ten o'clock, the Board adjourned until twelve o'clock.

FRIDAY A. M., *October 2nd.*

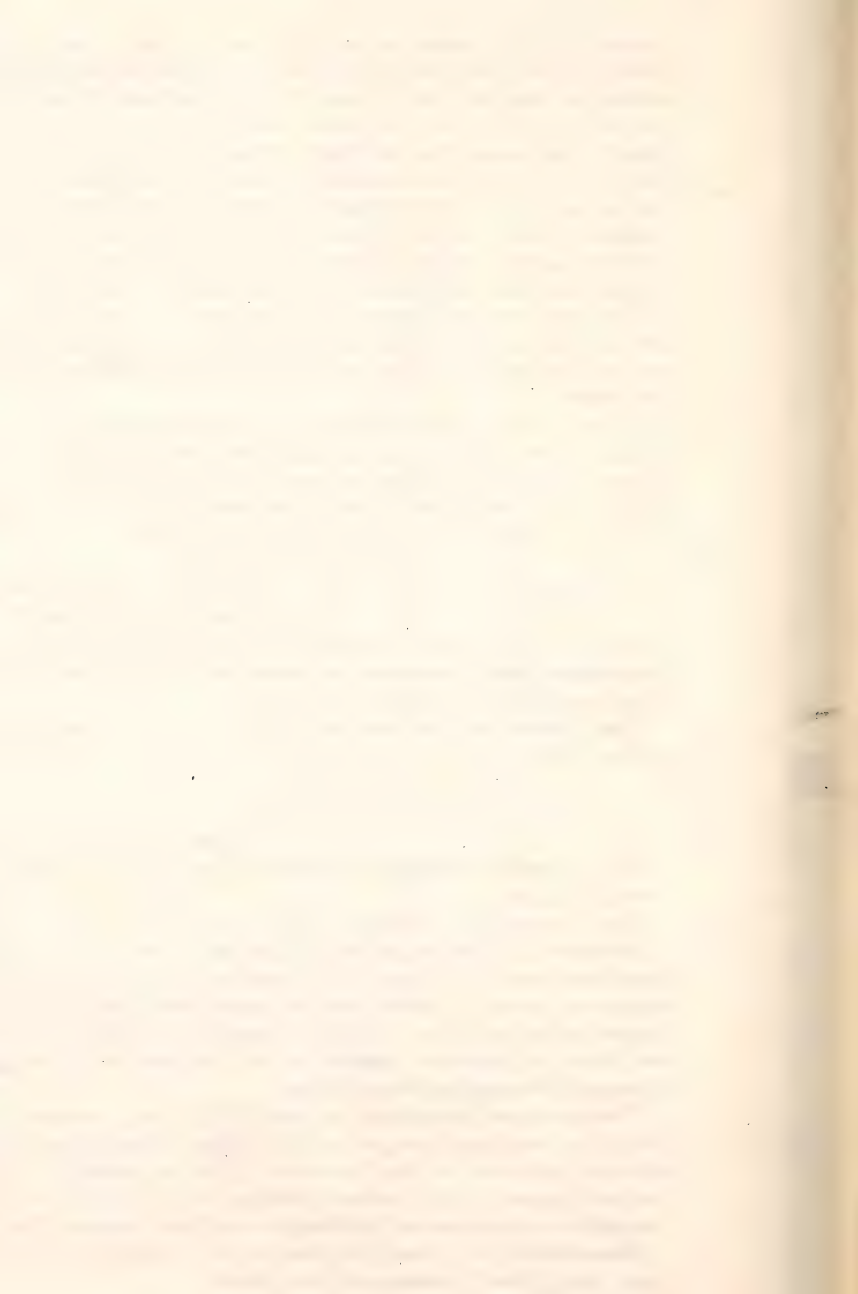
The adjourned meeting was called to order at 12 o'clock, by the President General.

The following was offered by Mrs. Simpson:

"WHEREAS, All the legislative and judicial power of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution invested in the Continental Congress (article V, section 1 of the constitution) and the Board is an administrative body only (article VI, section 2) it is not in the power of the Board to grant the petition of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"But the Board, recognizing its moral obligation to support a Chapter which has been legally organized, and whose delegates have been duly accepted and seated in the Continental Congress, desires to express its entire disapproval of any action excluding any Chapter from any meeting called in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Seconded by Mrs. Weed, Mrs. Eagan, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Crosman and Mrs. Bedle.



A lengthy discussion ensued.

At 12.45 it was moved and carried to take a recess until half past two o'clock. Motion lost.

A division was called. Motion carried.

The President General said: "The Chair wishes to say, before adjourning, that we will resume at the afternoon session, the discussion from the point where we leave it now."

Mrs. Murphy presented, on the part of the State Regent and the Ohio Daughters, an invitation to the Ohio State conference, to be held in October.

It was moved and carried that this be acknowledged with thanks.

The Board then adjourned to take a recess until half past two o'clock.

The adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General at 2.45 P. M.

The discussion of the morning was shortly resumed.

The previous question was called and prevailed.

The motion that had been under discussion was again read by the Recording Secretary General.

Mrs. Lippitt moved to amend by substituting for the word "Whereas," the following words, viz: "I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to notify the Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter that inasmuch."

Mrs. Weed was requested to take the Chair.

The previous question was called.

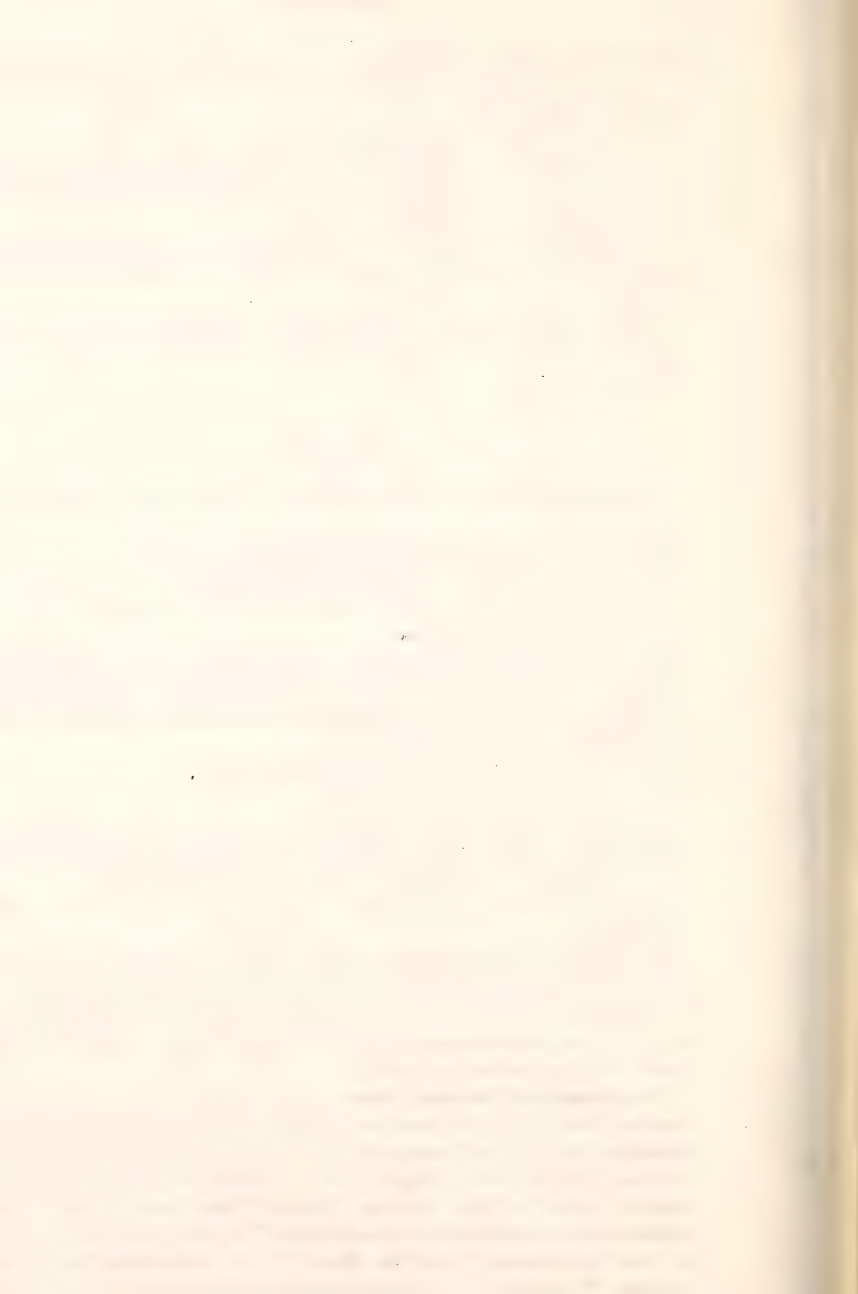
Nine voted in favor of closing debate; eight voted adversely.

The Chair said: "A two-thirds vote is required on the previous question,—therefore, the subject is still open to discussion."

Mrs. Lippitt moved to amend by dividing the motion and voting on it separately.

This being duly seconded, the Chair said: "A motion has been made and seconded, that the motion be divided into two paragraphs and voted on separately. Is there any discussion on this? All in favor of this will say aye; those opposed, no. The ayes seem to have it; the ayes have it. The motion is carried."

The Recording Secretary General was requested to read the first section as amended. This was as follows: "I move that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to notify the Secretary of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, that: Inasmuch as all legislative and judicial power of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution is vested in the Continental Congress (article V, section 1, of the constitution), and the Board is an administrative body only (article VI, section 2), it is not in the power of the Board to grant the



petition of the Declaration of Independence Chapter, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."

Motion voted on and carried.

The President General resumed the Chair.

Mrs. Lockwood presented, on the part of Mrs. Sternberg, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee for Memorial Continental Hall, a request for permission for certain members of that committee to issue a circular letter in the interests of Continental Hall.

Mrs. Eagan moved: "That Mrs. Sternberg be empowered to grant the privilege to certain members of the Ways and Means Committee to send out a circular letter of instruction about Continental Memorial Hall." Seconded by Mrs. Weed. Motion carried.

Mrs. Main, having asked a question for information about annual dues, moved: "That the matter of annual dues of members and members-at-large be delayed until the November meeting."

Seconded by Mrs. Mann and Mrs. Shute. Motion carried.

A request was made for the reading of the second paragraph of the original motion of Mrs. Simpson as amended.

The Recording Secretary General read: "I move that the Board, recognizing its moral obligation to support a Chapter which has been legally organized and whose delegates have been duly accepted and seated in the Continental Congress, desires to express its entire disapproval of any action excluding any Chapter from any meeting called in the name of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

The question was called. A rising vote was taken on the motion, which resulted thirteen in the affirmative—six in the negative. Motion declared carried.

The Recording Secretary General was instructed to communicate with the Declaration of Independence Chapter in accordance with the action of the Board on their request.

The matter of nominating a member to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Historian General was taken up for consideration.

Mrs. Crosman said: "I nominate Mrs. Louise P. Dolliver to fill the vacancy of Historian General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, believing that she has every qualification to fill the position most ably."

Mrs. Lockwood and Mrs. Weed seconded the nomination.

Mrs. Murphy was requested to take the Chair.

The President General said: "It affords me exceeding pleasure as a member of the National Society and of the Board to second most warmly and unqualifiedly the nomination of Mrs. Senator Dolliver for the position of Historian General. I have known her for several years quite intimately, and know her to be a woman of intelligence, culture, noble heart and splendid principles and one, who if she feels able to assume the onerous duties of this position, will be an ornament to it and an excellent officer. I am most happy to second her nomination."

The President General resumed the Chair.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK: *Madam President General and Members of the National Board*: As the work of continuing the Statute Book devolved upon the Recording Secretary, and as I felt some hesitancy about undertaking it alone, I asked our President General to appoint some one to help me, and was given the able assistance of Miss Desha. The President General also instructed us to go over the whole Statute Book, and see which parts had become obsolete, and if any changes could be made to condense the matter. Since last June we have spent many hours, both together and separately, in considering the Statute Book and the proceedings of the Congresses and Board meetings since the last entries in the book. We have collected all the new rules and have some suggestions to make to the Board.

A number of the paragraphs contained in the book have become obsolete, some being rescinded and others from disuse, others by recent amendment to the Constitution, and these latter should be carefully sorted out and brought before the Board to be rescinded. Some matter is there that did, and could only, apply to some particular occasion that has long since passed away, and as it is on record, need not be preserved among the working rules of the Society.

We find that while the book has always gone under the name of Statute Book, it really has few statutes, as it is made up of Congressional rules, Board rules and resolutions from both bodies, which are neither statutes nor rules, all put in with statutes under that dignified heading.

We would suggest also that a new book of rules be prepared for the benefit of the Society generally, and especially for the instruction of new officers, which would leave out all matter except that which pertains to the present working and needs of the Society.

We would, of course, retain numbers of this careful and exhaustive edition of the Statute Book in our library for reference in case of need. Its many good points could be preserved in the new book, and its fine index will be the guide in preparing the simpler collection.

We respectfully submit this report and recommend that the President General be authorized to appoint a committee to prepare a new book of rules at once on the plan here outlined.

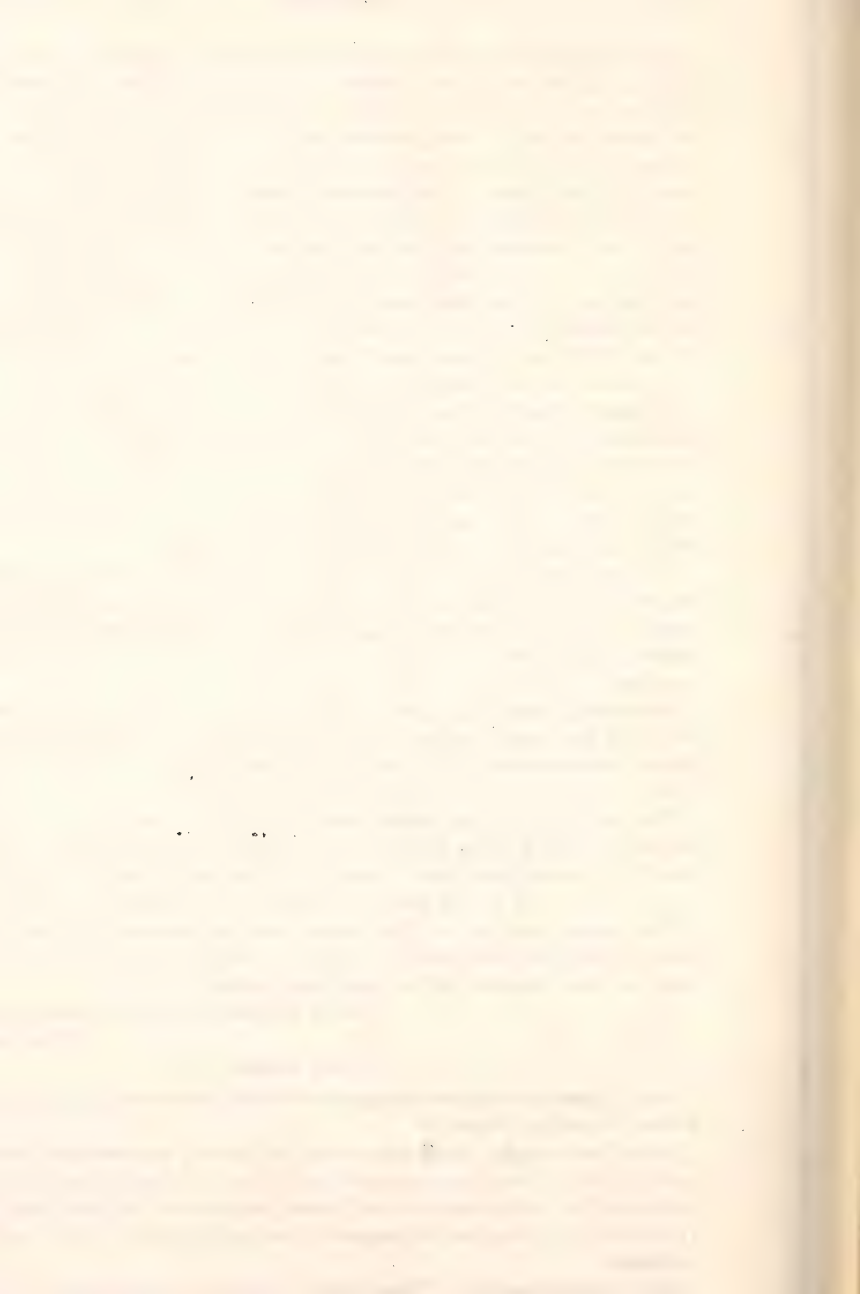
EFFIE BURFORD MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Chairman,

MARY DESHA.

Mrs. Lippitt moved the acceptance of the report with its recommendations. Motion carried.

Miss Desha spoke of the advisability of having the minutes that had been printed in the Magazine published collectively, and asked that Miss Lockwood be authorized by the Board to give her all the Magazines, as it was her intention to prepare them for binding, to be used for reference.

Mrs. Murphy moved: "That Miss Lockwood be instructed to accede



to Miss Desha's request regarding the back numbers of the Magazine." Seconded by Mrs. Crosman. Motion carried.

Mrs. Lockwood moved: "That a committee be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of our beloved member and comrade, Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher, said resolutions to be engrossed and sent to the Lafayette Chapter."

Seconded by Mrs. Bedle and unanimously carried.

The President General said: "The Chair wishes to call the attention of the ladies who will form this committee to the fact that those resolutions must also be sent to the family of Mr. Stockton, the brother of Mrs. Hatcher; to her sister, and to Mrs. Bannard, of 410 North State Street, Chicago. This committee will consist of Mrs. Lockwood, Chairman; Mrs. Bedle, Miss Desha, Mrs. Tulloch and Mrs. Simpson.

Remarks of the President General on the death of Mrs. Hatcher:

"I leave the chair to say that I have never known any member of our Society who has ranked more deservedly high with the members of this entire patriotic body than did Mrs. Georgia Stockton Hatcher. This charming and delightful woman was indefatigable in her work, in season and out of season, for the Daughters of the American Revolution. She spent the best of her life in giving freely of her energy, her love, her thoughts to the interests of our grand organization.

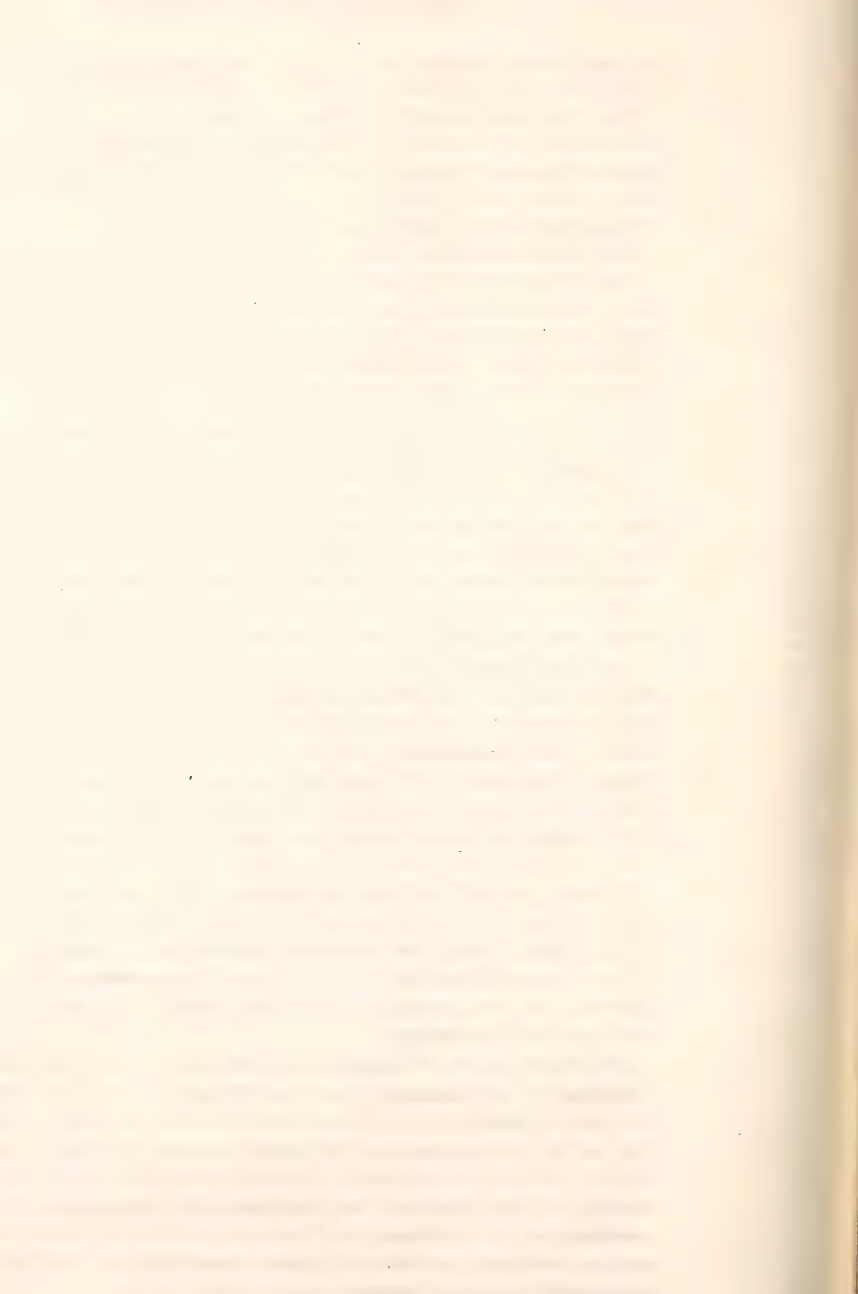
"We are largely indebted to her for the part our Society took in the Franco-American Exposition in 1900. It was chiefly through her efforts that our exhibits were sent there, for which we have received a medal of honor. She prepared very largely, herself, the exhibit we sent to the Buffalo Exposition. For years she was our trusted and splendid Chairman of the House Committee for the Continental Congresses.

"My heart has never been more deeply touched than by the sudden news of her untimely death, in the very flower of her beauty and youth.

"I hope you will send our condolence to the members of her family and tell them we mingle our tears with theirs in this sad bereavement."

Mrs. Mann asked, and received, permission to read the following communication from Mrs. Albert Akers, a former Recording Secretary General, who was associated with Mrs. Hatcher on the Franco-American Memorial Committee:

My Dear Madam President and Members of the National Board:
Satisfied of your sympathy with the intrusion, I yield to my impulse to speak in memoriam of Georgia Stockton Hatcher; only a few words, but as one who recognized her sweet virtues, it seems a satisfaction. As one who has been closely associated with her in the work of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, it seems my privilege to fix in tribute one little star which may shine as brightly and as constantly as those of greater magnitude in that firmament of immortelles we would spread above her early grave.



Mrs. Hatcher is thoroughly identified with my entire acquaintance with the Society. Her devotion so complete, her efficiency so evident, that she seemed a very vital member of the body corporate.

As Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee,—of which I have the honor of being a member,—she became peculiarly near to me. In the absence of the other members of this committee, it has been impossible to meet for any formal action; hence, in the name of them each: Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Gertrude Darwin, Mrs. Sara T. Kinney and Mrs. Angus Cameron, I speak, though unauthorized, with complete confidence of their approval and tender sanction. My last active official association with Mrs. Hatcher was in connection with this Committee, at the ceremonies of the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue in Jackson Square, where, loyal to her commission from you, she remained through storm and sun alike, until the last phase of her duty for the occasion was done. My last personal contact was one bright October day, I met her incidentally in the street. I noticed that the frail form had become more frail; that the bloom was fainter in her cheek than ever before: but I noticed too that the smile was just as patient, her tone as gentle as I had ever known them in triumph and in trial alike, as she said, in response to my greeting: "I am going home," and in my remonstrance with goodbye, "But you will be back soon," she answered, "Perhaps not for a long time."

Capable and faithful, she has done good work and left behind her a monument the storms of time cannot destroy. In our hearts,—hundreds of them, on which she has written her name year after year. A clear mind always comprehending; a tender heart always responding; a helping hand, always willing, we shall miss her; we shall need her and wish for her, until our own tired hands shall have been folded and we, too, are gone "perhaps for a long time." And so I bid her farewell, praying the twilight hour was filled with beautiful light, and bore hopes of the brighter life beyond, while underneath were "the everlasting arms."

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Ex-Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.

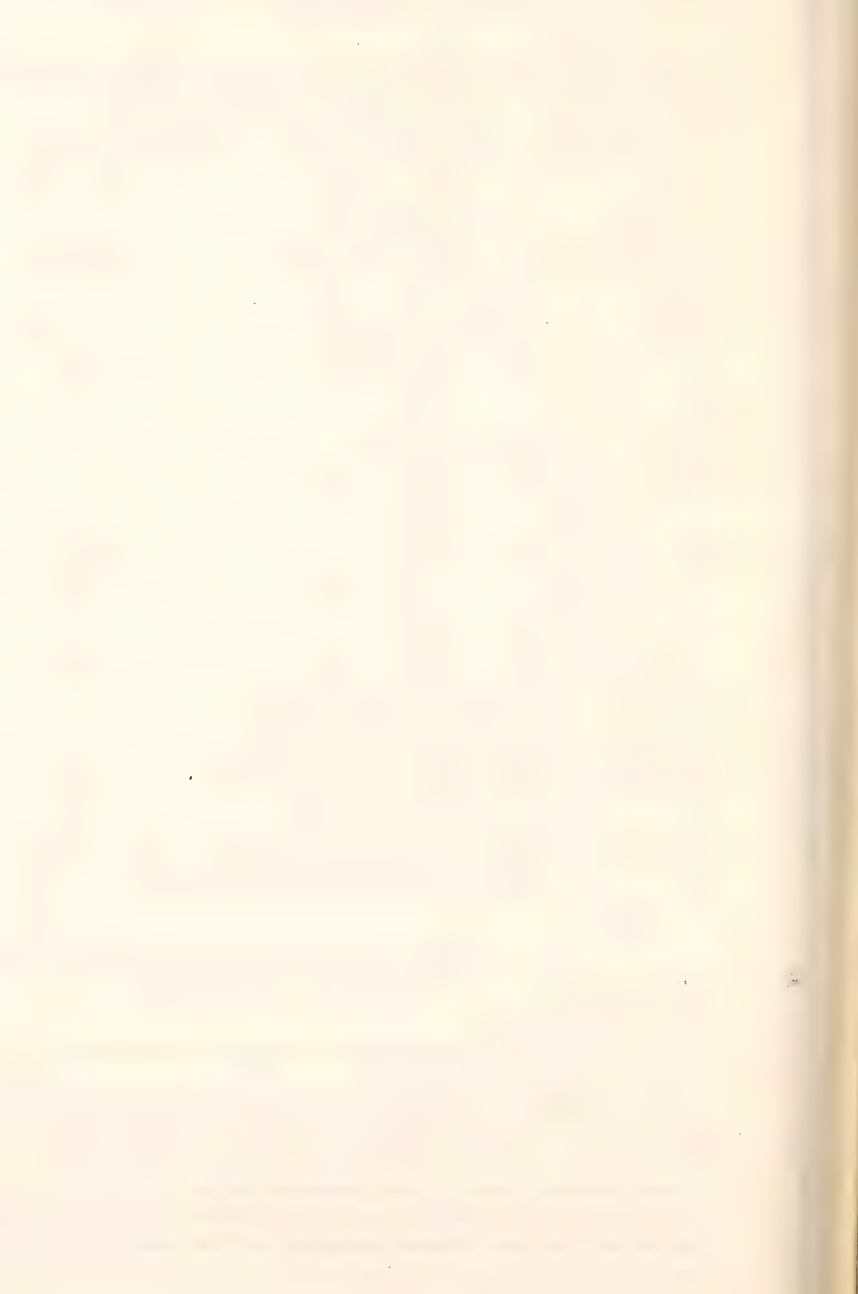
"The Farragut,"

Washington, D. C.

At the conclusion of the reading of this paper, on motion, all present arose as a tribute of respect.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from one of the officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, requesting the National Board to name a date for "Daughters" Day at the Exposition.

The President General invited discussion on this. Dr. McGee suggested that the 11th of October being the 13th anniversary of the organization of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, would be an appropriate date, as that was the date of the first business meeting of the Society.



Mrs. Mann moved, "That we decide upon the 11th of October as our day for attending the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

Seconded by Mrs. Eagan. Motion carried.

Mrs. Crosman asked that the communication from Mrs. Colton be read to the Board.

Mrs. Lippitt, "What is the nature of that communication?"

President General, "What is the pleasure of the Board?"

Mrs. Lockwood: "Madam President, I would say that there is another report to be read, the report of the Business Manager of the Magazine."

Mrs. Crosman: "It is particularly desired that this be read to the Board."

President General: "If the Chair hears no objection, it will be read then."

The Recording Secretary General read the paper.

President General: "What is the opinion of the Board. This is a protest. What do you do with a protest generally?"

Mrs. Lippitt: "Moved, that the consideration of this paper be indefinitely postponed."

Motion carried.

It was announced that Mr. Jules Boeue, of the French Embassy, had presented the Library of the National Society with a record of the French soldiers who served in the Revolutionary War.

The President General said: "The Chair desires this be turned over to the Librarian General, and that the Board will authorize the binding of this record, which contains the names of the French soldiers engaged in the American War of Independence, with thanks to the gentleman who has given it to our library."

A book presented by Mrs. Chas. Sweet Johnson, was also announced, and accepted with thanks.

A letter was read requesting photographs for the Independence Hall Chapter.

Mrs. Lockwood moved, "That the matter of the photographs for the Independence Hall Chapter be postponed until another meeting."

Seconded by Mrs. Simpson. Motion carried.

On the part of the Continental Hall Committee Mrs. Mann, Secretary of the Committee, presented two architect's bills, the same having been approved by Continental Hall Committee, asking the Board to authorize their payment.

Mrs. Eagan moved, "That these architects' bills be paid and that the Board now so authorize the Treasurer General."

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy. Motion carried.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

American Monthly Magazine, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager,



RECEIPTS.

April 1st to September 26, 1903:

Subscriptions as per voucher and cash register,	\$564 90
Sale of extra copies,	18 54
Advertisements,	55 00
Cuts, paid for,	16 00
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	\$654 44

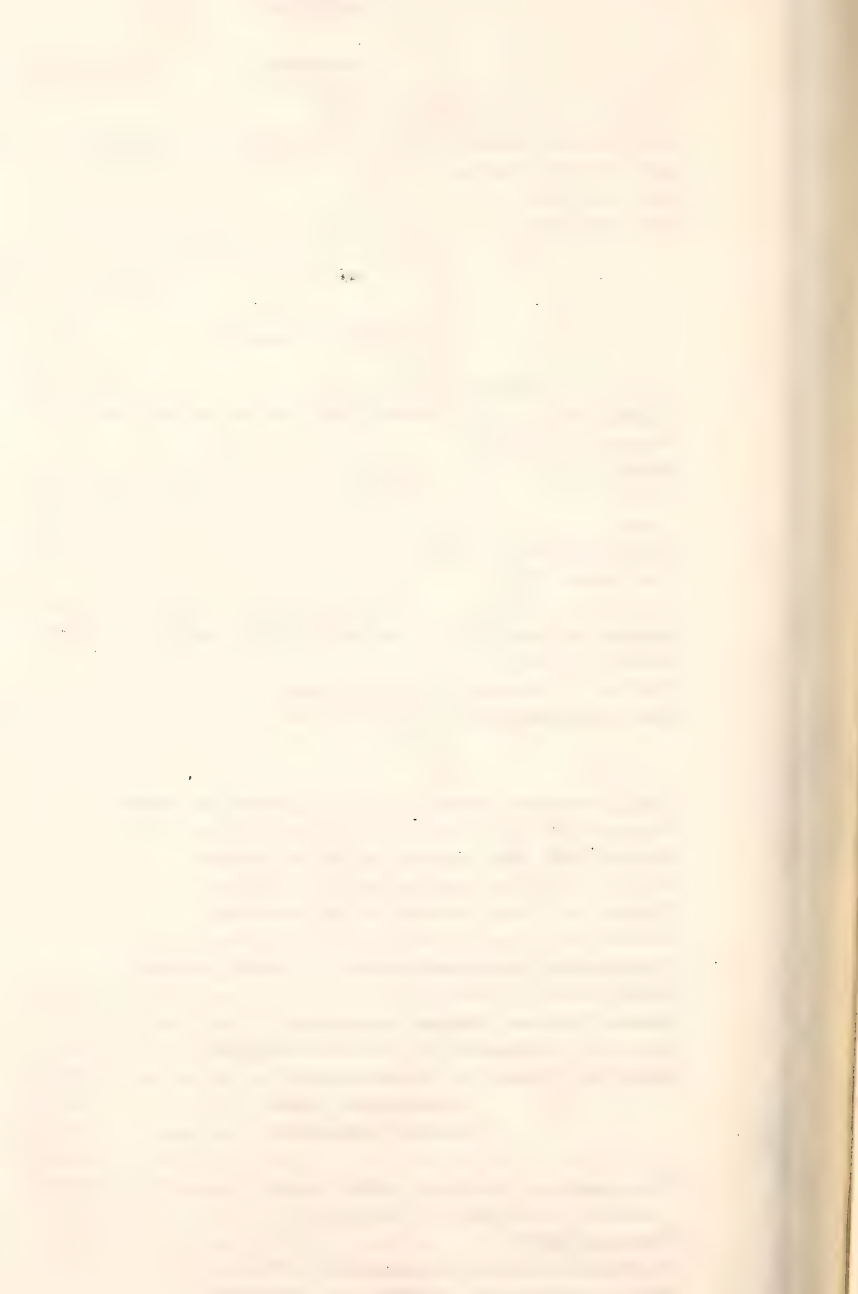
OFFICE EXPENSES.

April 1st to September 26, 1903:

Mailing extra copies, second class matter, as per vouchers,	\$4 30
Postage six months,	11 18
Express,	2 20
Freight and cartage on Magazines from Harrisburg, six months,	3 92
Telegram to Mrs. Avery,	40
Two falcon files,	90
Sixty postal cards,	60
Refund on subscriptions (to agents) No. 18,435, No. 18,620	40
Bottle of paste,	25
Car fare of messenger to deliver magazines,	10
Push cart, magazines from P. O.,	25
	<hr/>
	\$24 50

Bills presented to the Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill, April number, including postage,	622 94
Printer's bill, May number, including postage,	712 13
Printer's bill, June number, including postage,	848 59
Printer's bill, July number, including postage,	257 26
Printer's bill, August number, including postage,	193 68
Printer's bill, September number, including postage,	192 05
Salary, Editor, 6 months,	500 00
Salary, Business Manager, 6 months,	450 00
Engraving companies, for cuts and halftones,	45 15
McGill & Wallace, 300 receipt postals,	\$6 25
Subscription blanks,	4 75
Circulars to Regents,	3 75
	<hr/>
	14 75
Two quarterly payments, Genealogical Department (authorized at Board meeting May, 1903),	50 00
Postage, Editor,	10 00
Stationery, Editorial, Business and Genealogical,	20 65
Binding four volumes Magazines (Hodges),	5 00



Auditing, February-July,	20 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached,	24 50

\$3,966 70

In May a circular letter, urging their co-operation in securing subscriptions and advertisements, was sent to each State and Chapter Regent. These were sent out with the proposed amendments in order to save postage.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report accepted.

The President General announced that Mr. Van Roden, recently of the firm of Caldwell & Co., of Philadelphia, having entered into business for himself, had offered to furnish the National Society with the Insignia at reduced rates, and requested an interview with the Board to lay before it his proposition in regard to the Insignia as well as the stationery for the Society.

Mrs. Shute moved, "That a committee be appointed to meet Mr. Van Roden in regard to Insignia, and report at the November meeting." Seconded by Mrs. Mann. Motion carried.

The President General appointed as the committee to interview Mr. Van Roden, on the subject of the Insignia: Mrs. Rosa, Chairman, Mrs. Eagan and Mrs. Pealer.

Attention was called to the fact that the minutes of the previous meeting, read by the Recording Secretary General, had not yet been accepted.

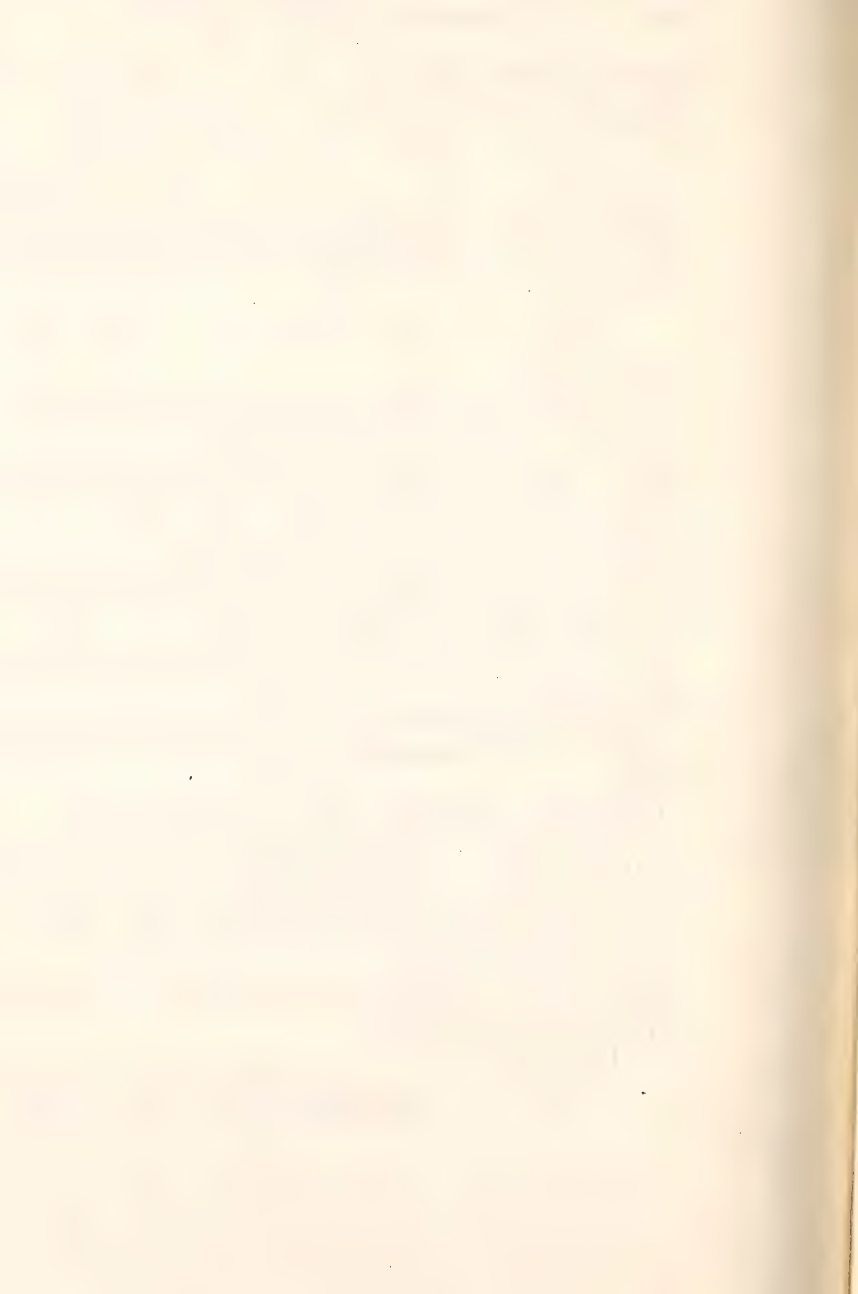
Upon motion, the minutes were accepted as corrected.

Dr. McGee asked to withdraw her acceptance of the appointment to the Judicial Committee, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to which she had recently been appointed by the President General, as she had found that not having been a member of the Twelfth Continental Congress, she was not eligible, according to the motion passed by Congress.

There being no further business before the Board, it was moved and carried at six o'clock to adjourn.

Respectfully submitted,

EFFIE BURFORD MCQUAT HOLCOMBE,
Recording Secretary General, N. S. D. A. R.



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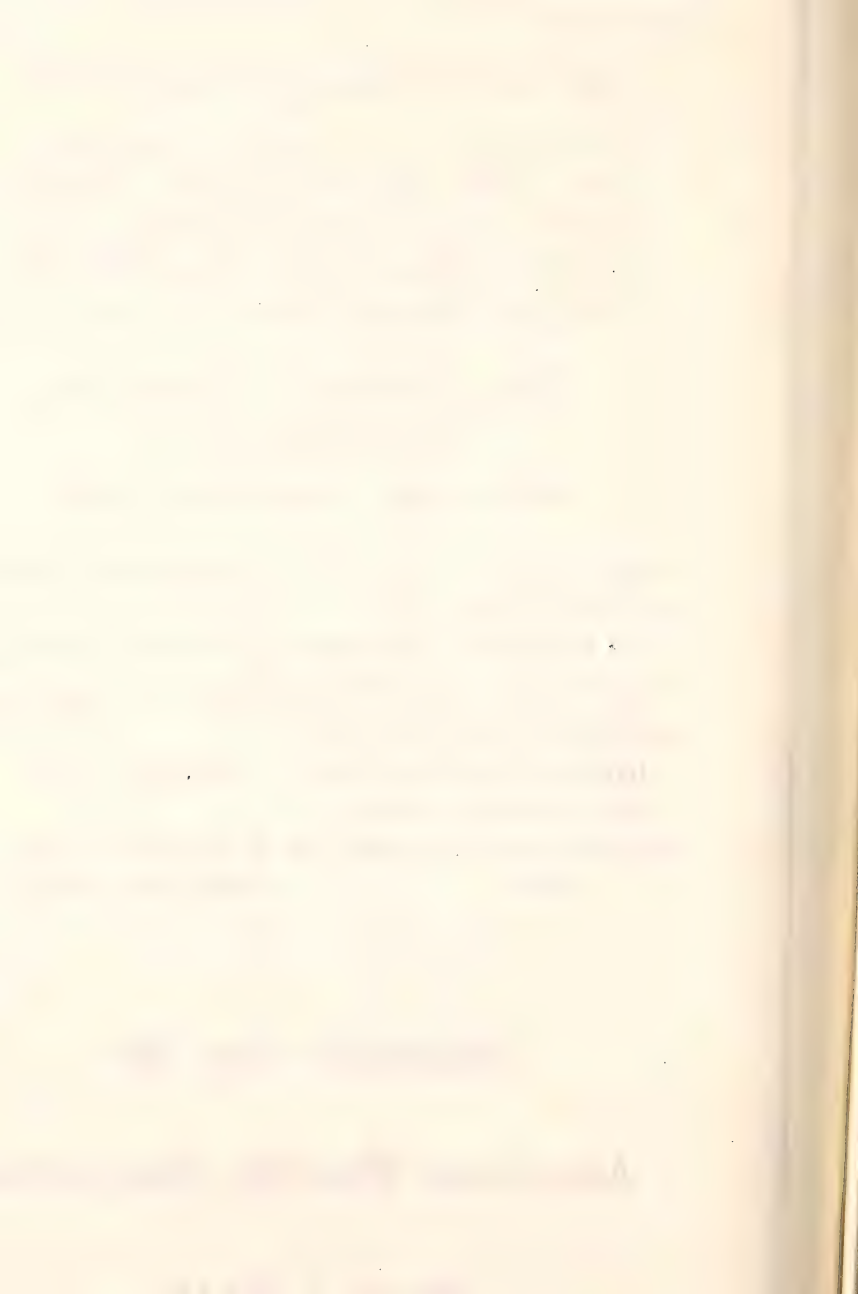
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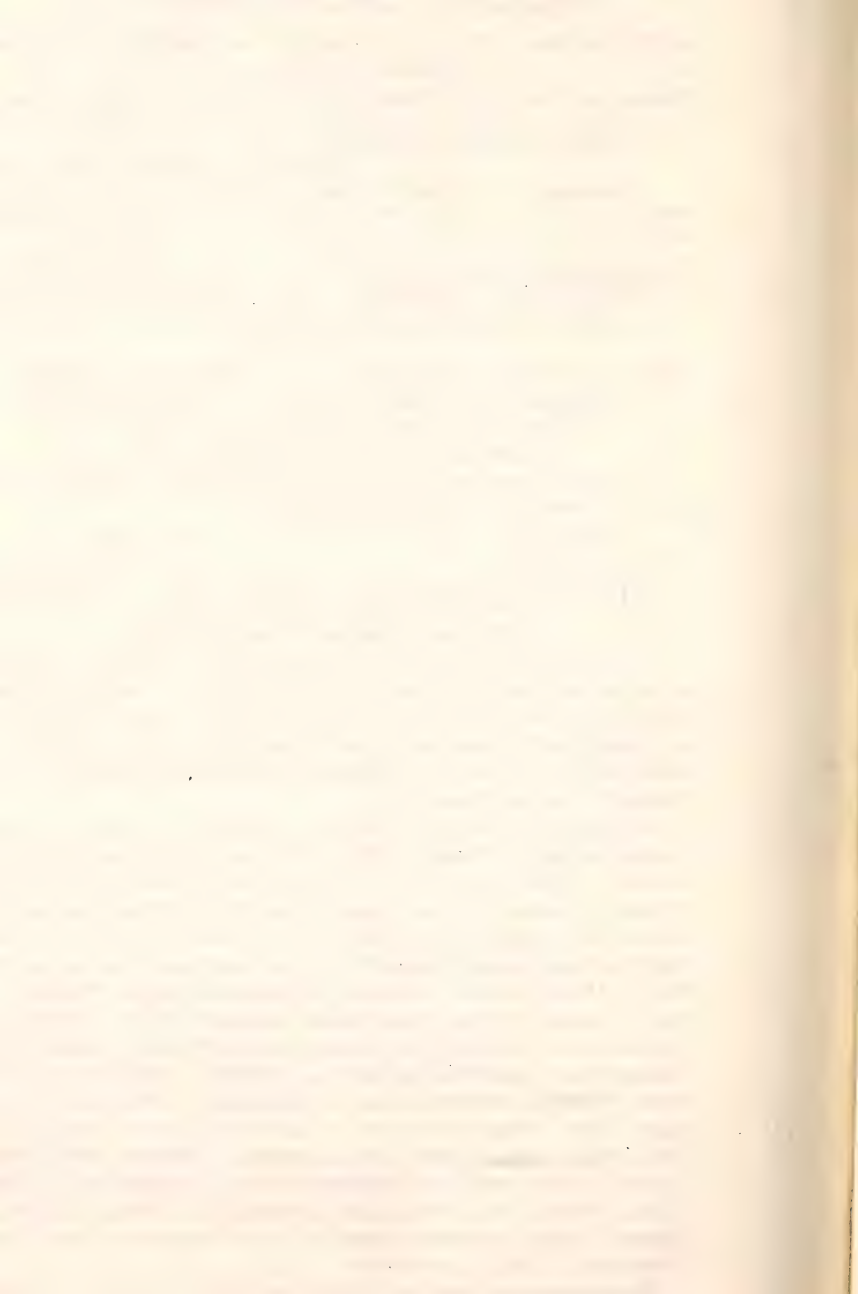
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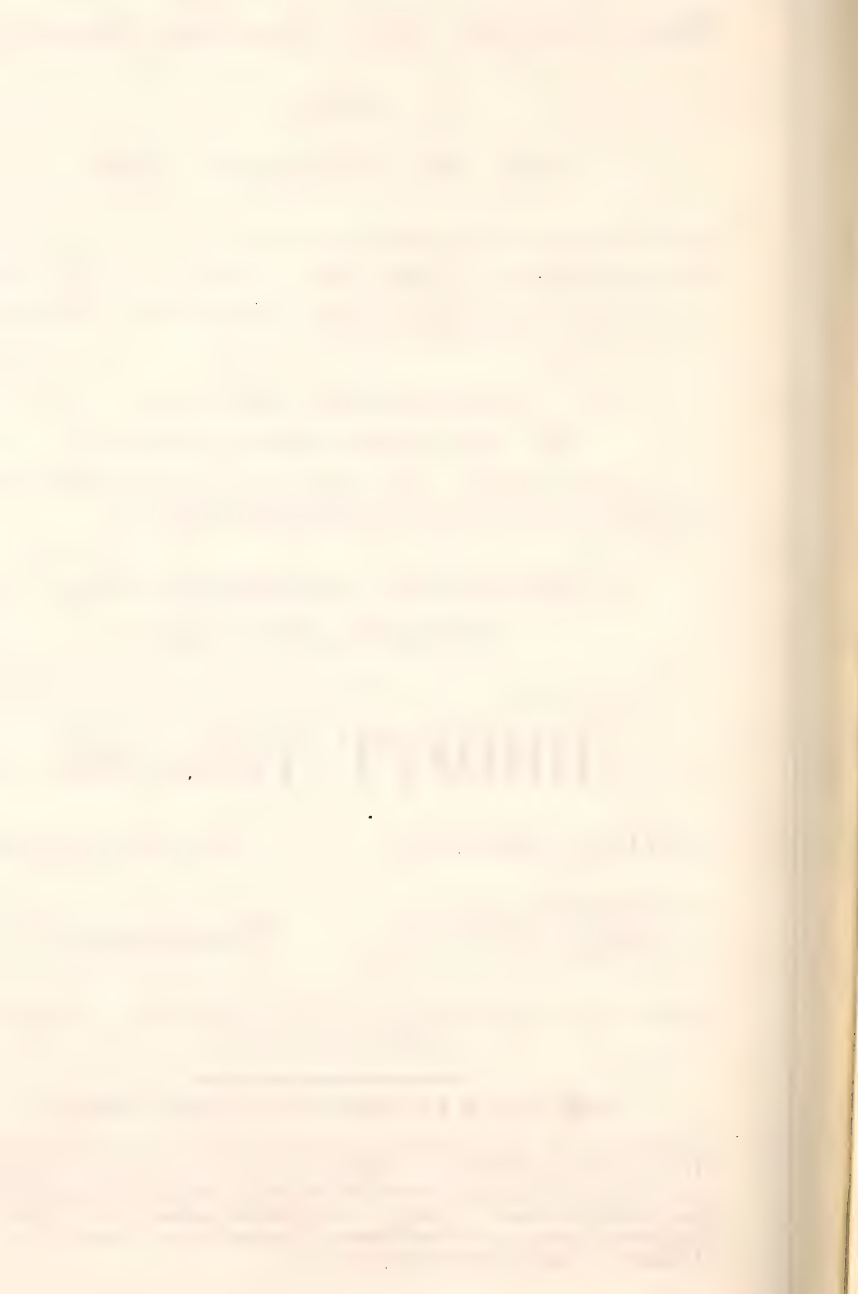
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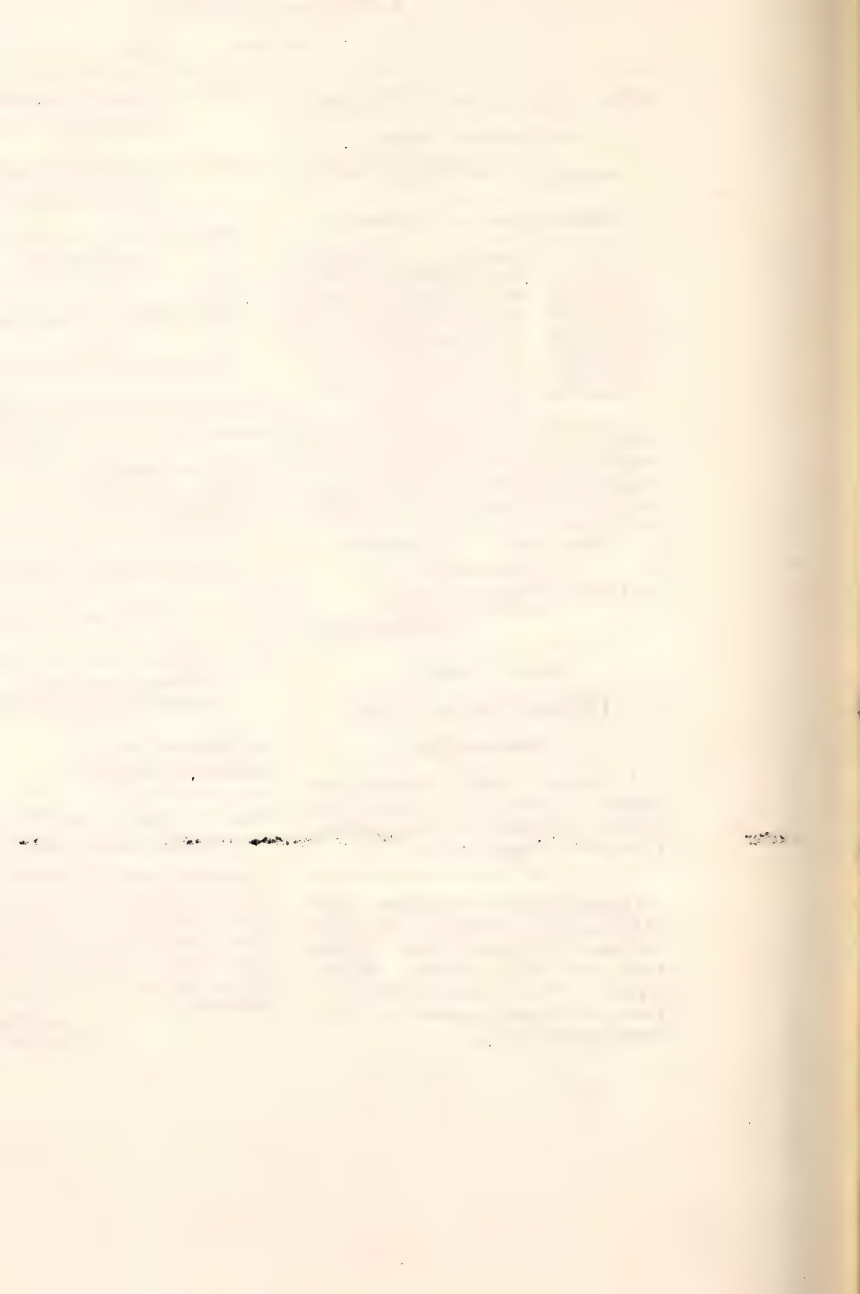
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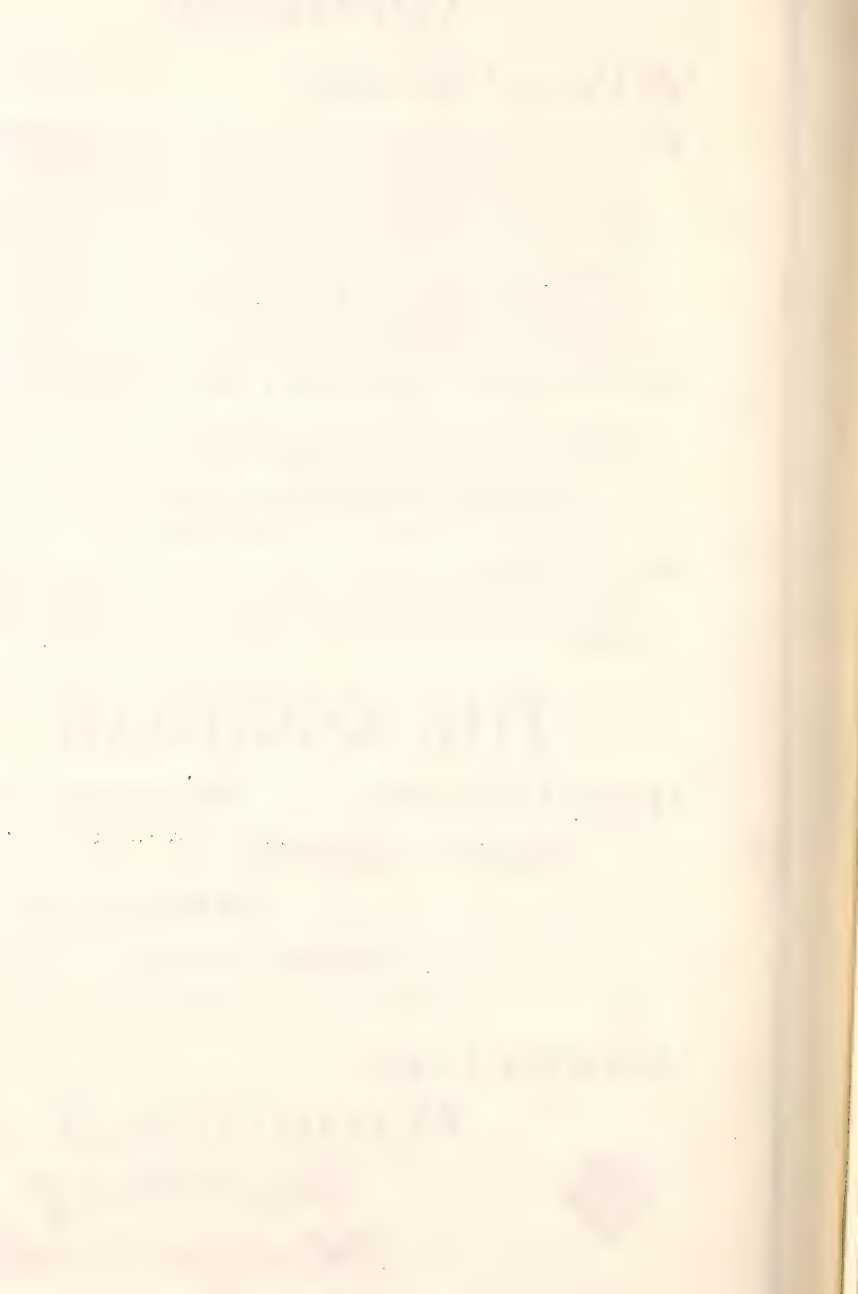
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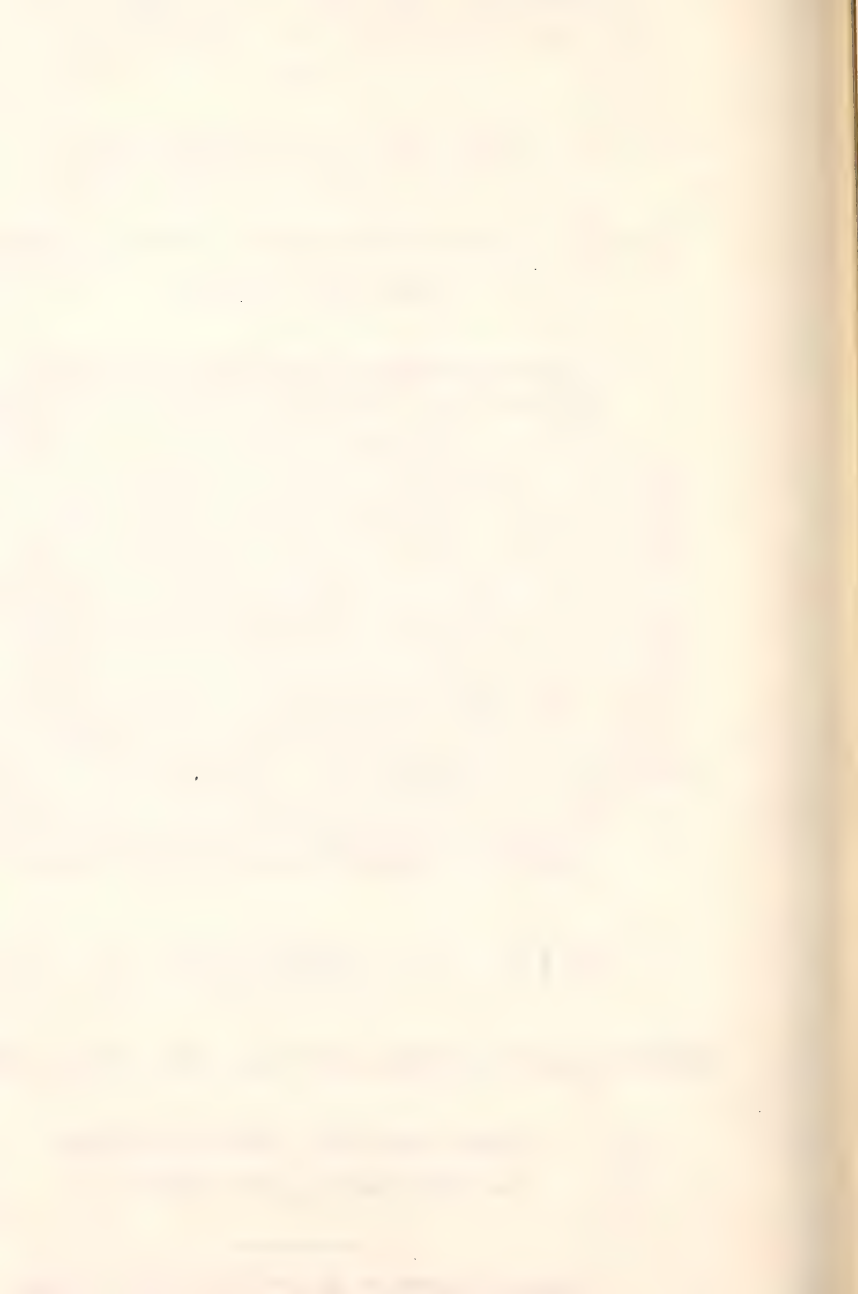


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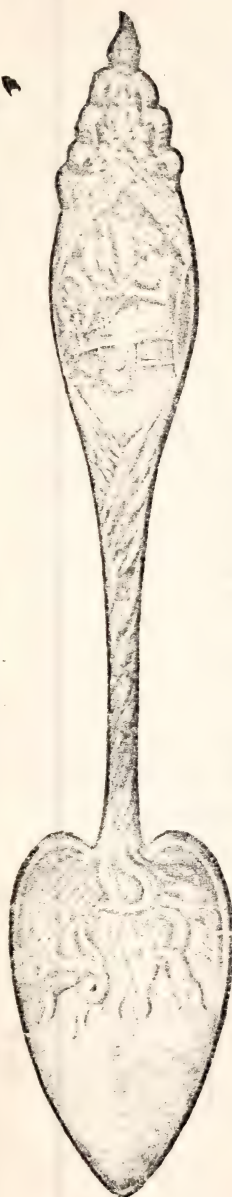
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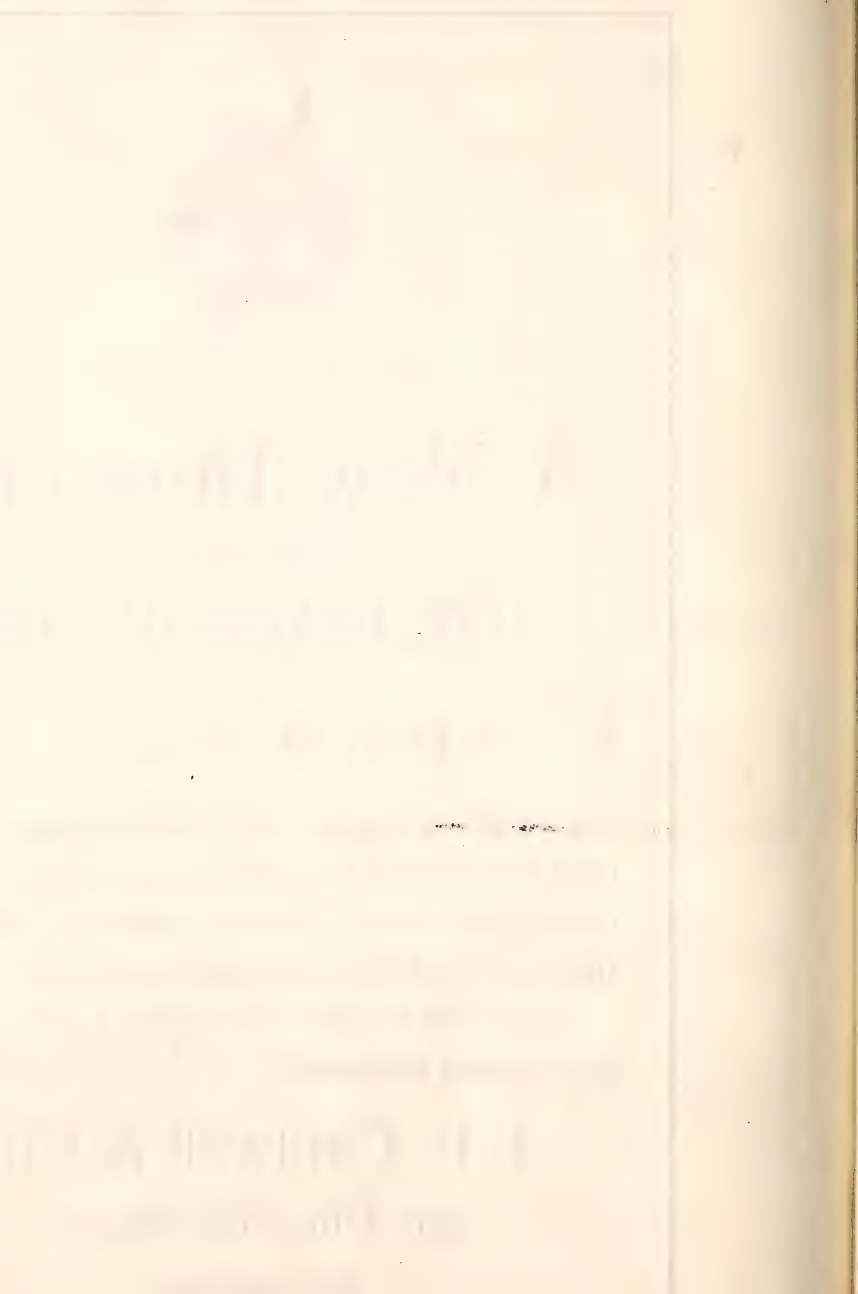
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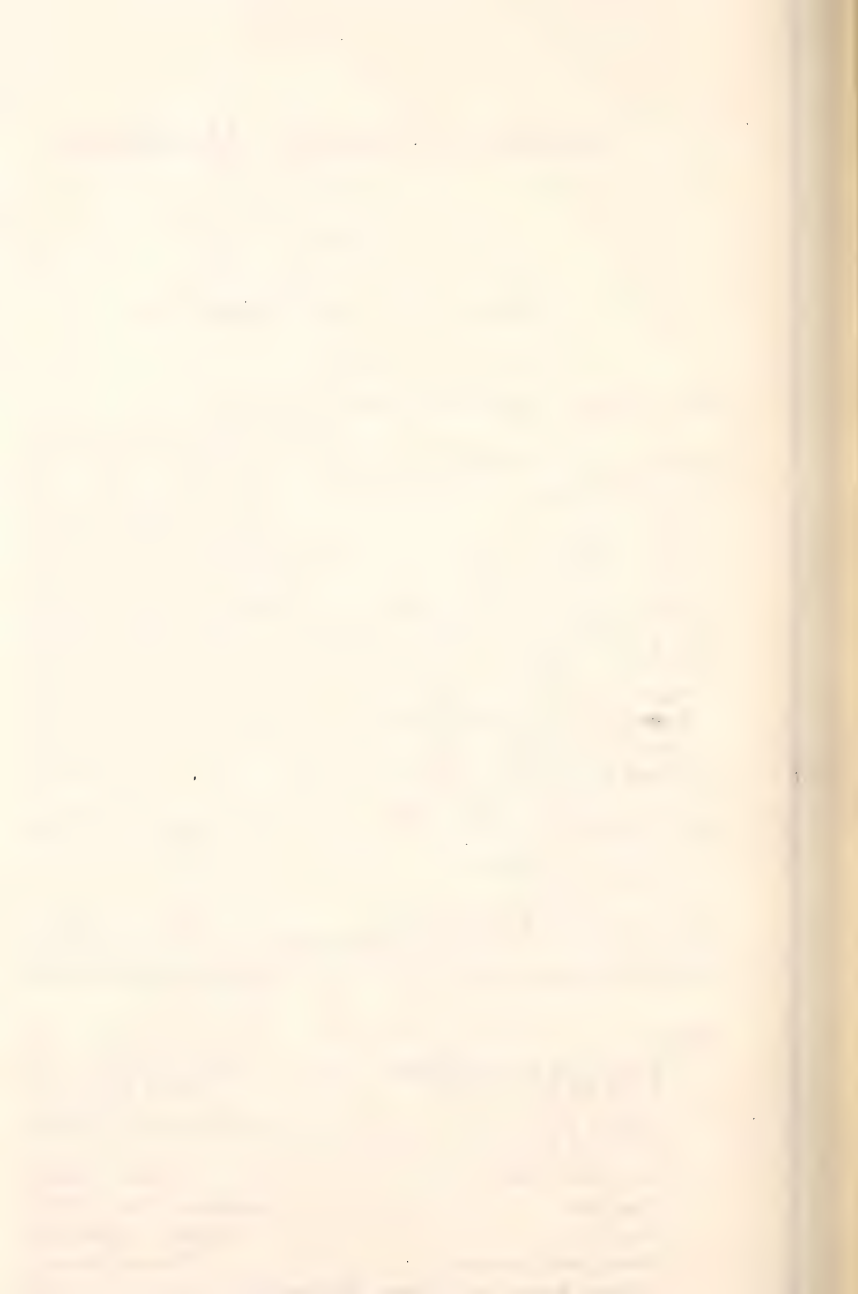
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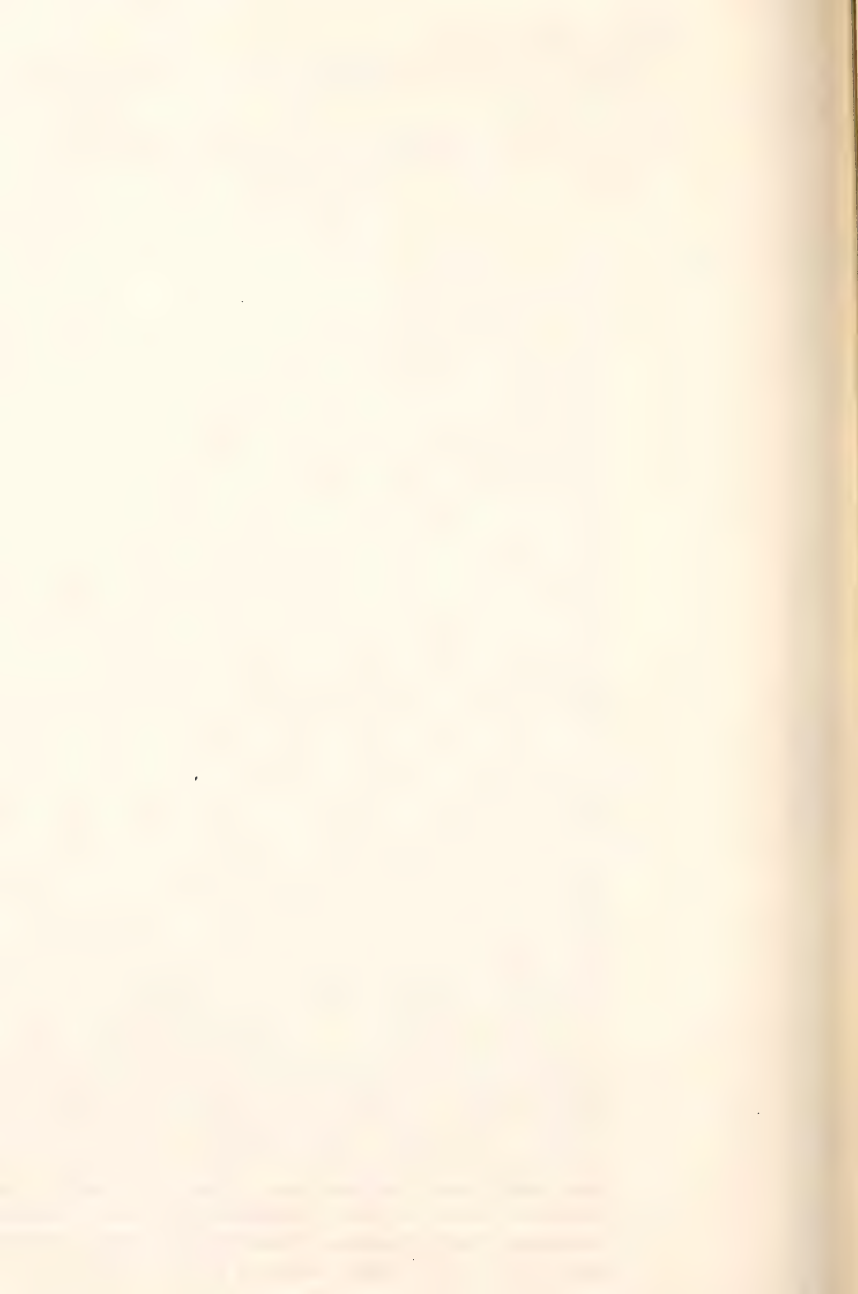


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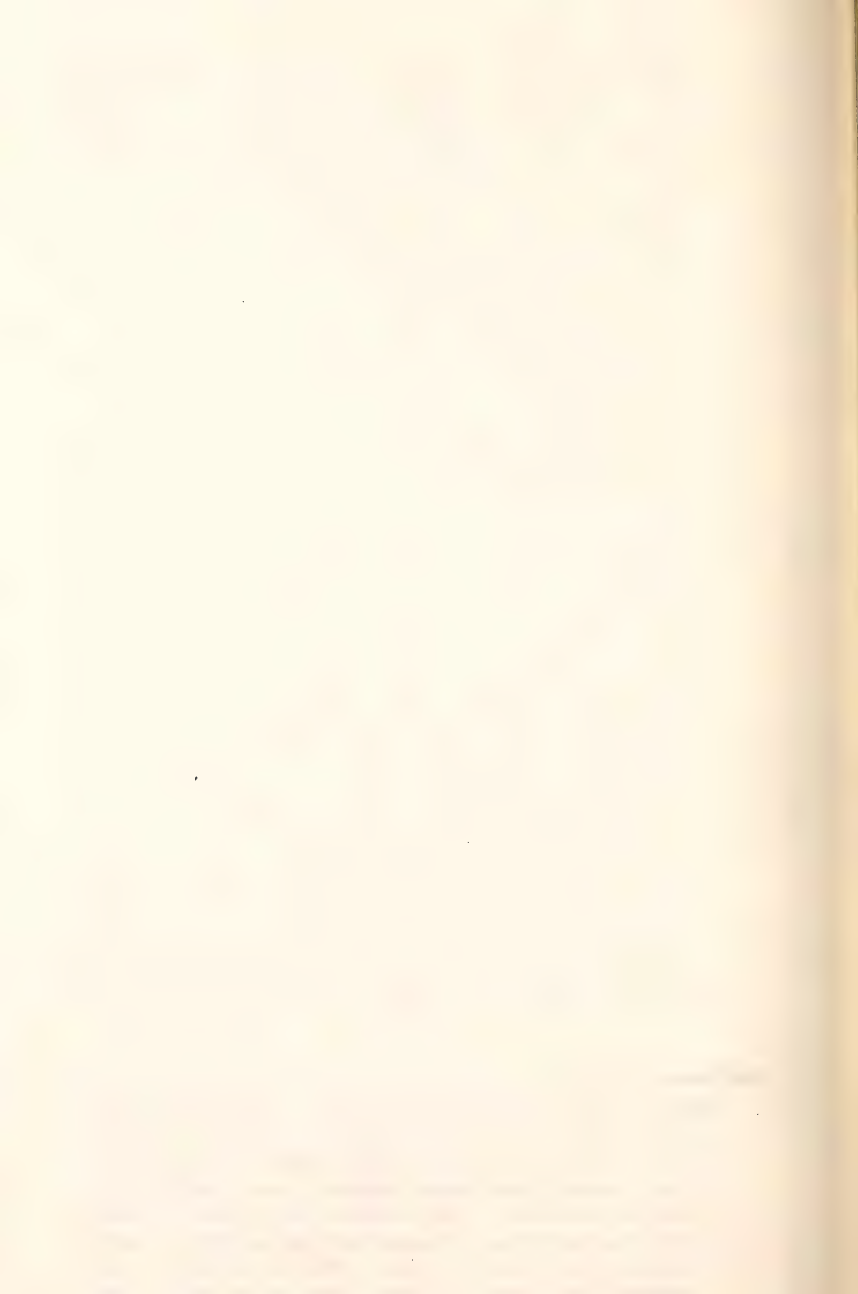
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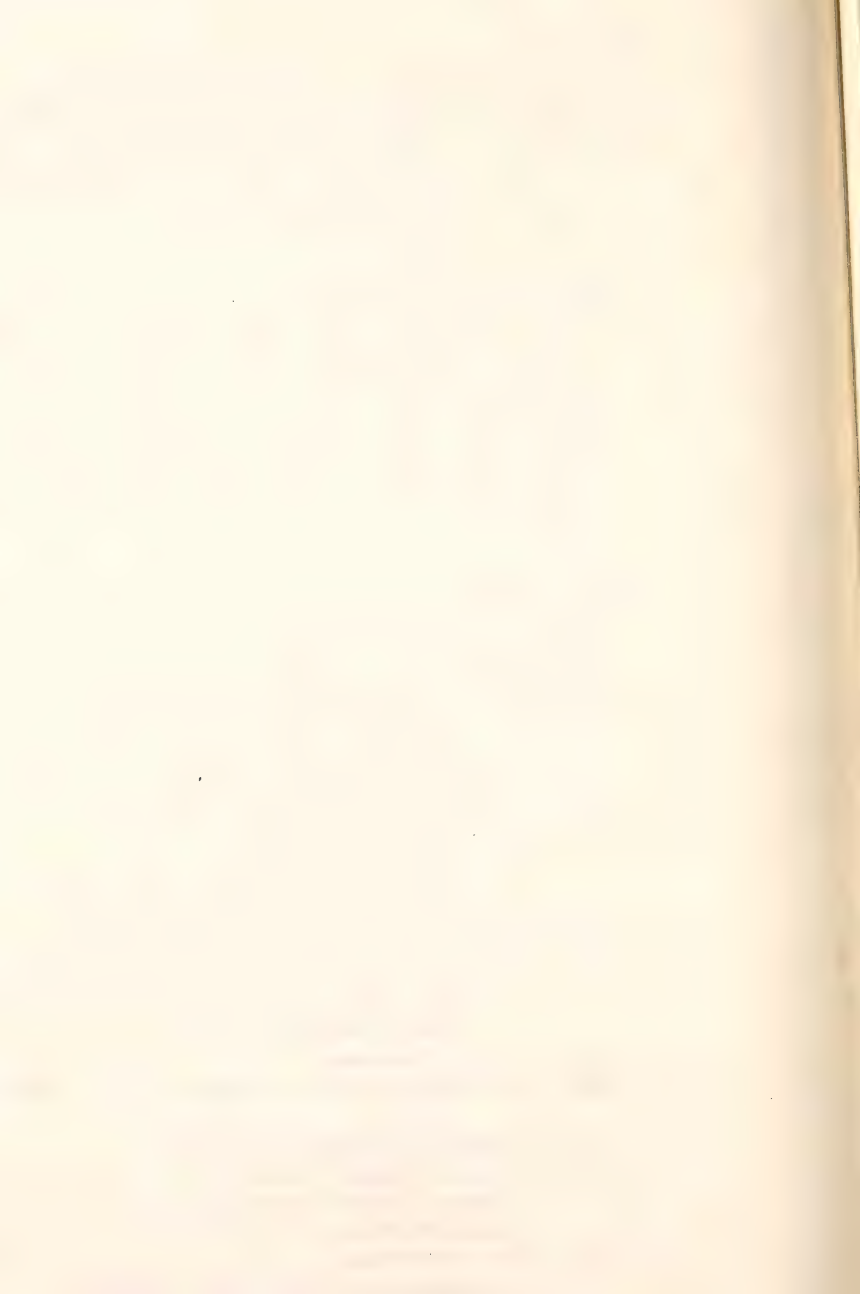
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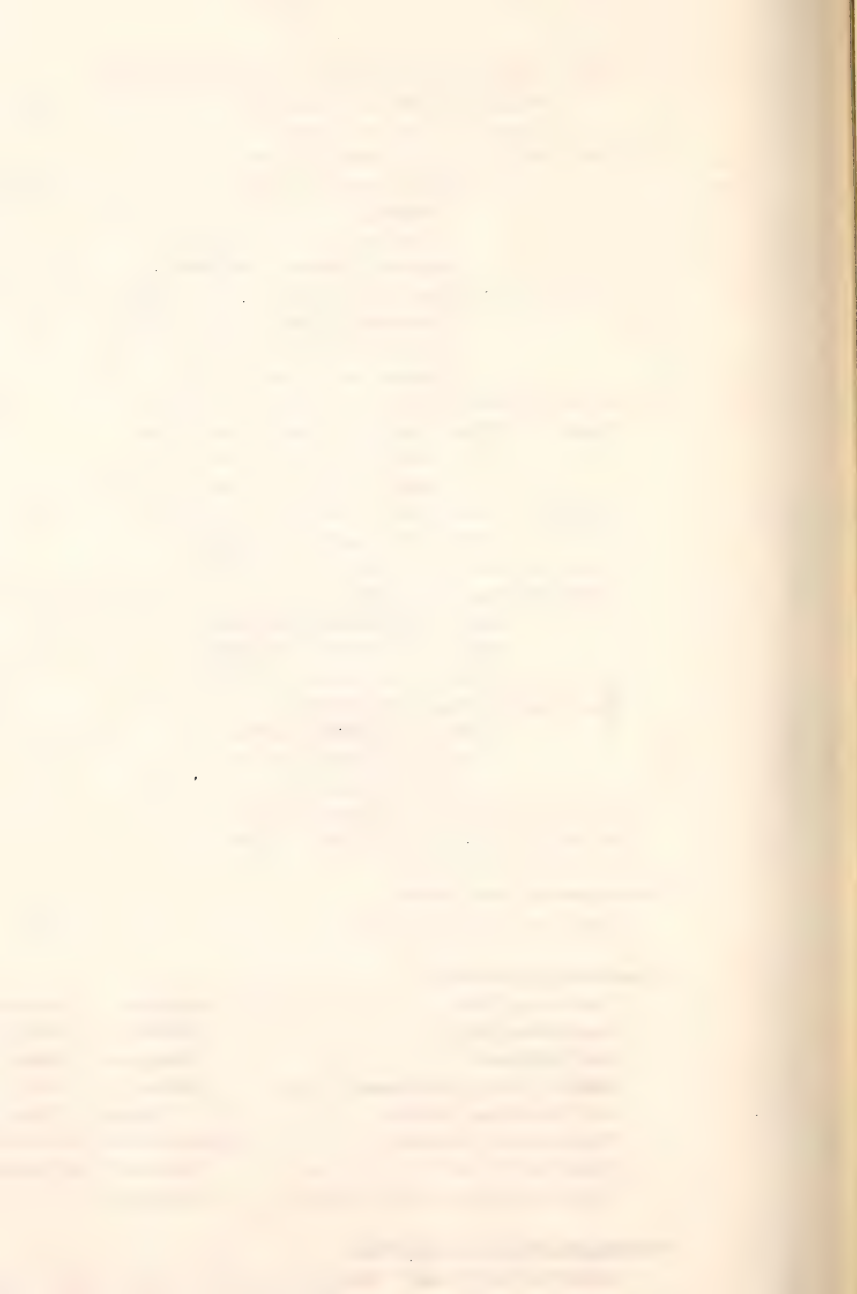
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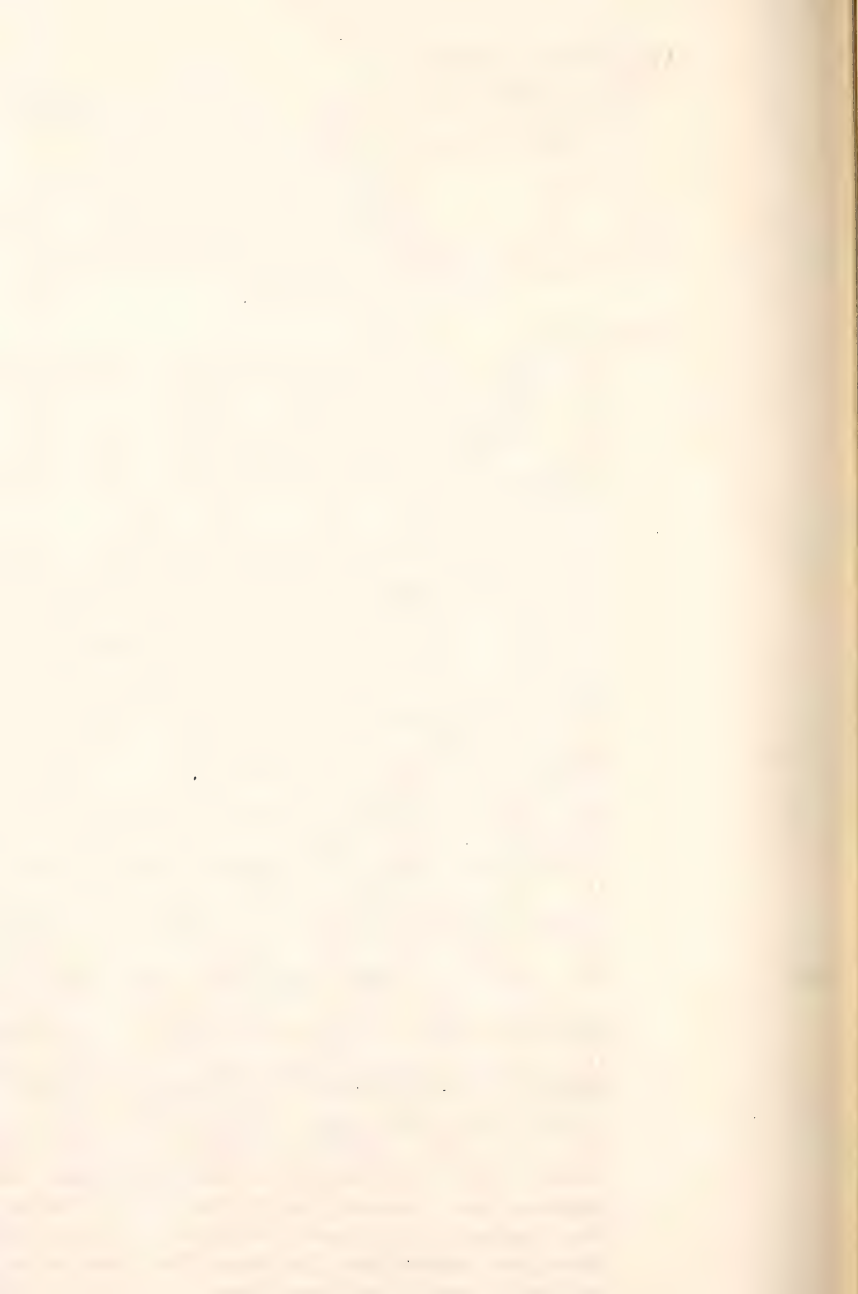
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